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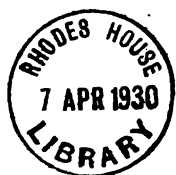
FROM JANUARY I, 1779, TO JANUARY I, 1780.

Published by Order of Congress.

V O L U M E V.

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M,DCC,LXXXII.



J O U R N A L S O F C O N G R E S S.

F R I D A Y, J A N U A R Y 1, 1779.

A Letter of the 31st of December from general Washington was read, respecting brigadier du Portail, and the engineers of his corps:

Whereupon a report from the board of war on the same subject, in consequence of the general's letter of the 16th of November last, was taken into consideration, and Congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas general Washington has expressed his opinion of the merit and abilities of brigadier general du Portail, as being well acquainted with the branch he professes and a gentleman of real knowledge in military science in general, and has a very favourable opinion of mess. la Radiere, Loumoy and de Gouvion, who have served with reputation as engineers in the army of the United States; and has represented that in his judgment they will be necessary and useful in future operations:

Resolved, That brigadier du Portail, and mess. la Radiere, Loumoy and de Gouvion, be retained in the service of the United States as engineers for another campaign, if agreeable to their inclination, and permission can be obtained from His Most Christian Majesty or his minister plenipotentiary.

Resolved, That the board of war be directed to confer with monf. Gerard on the subject, and in case brigadier du Portail, and the other engineers shall conclude to remain in the service of the United States, that the board report to Congress a proper arrangement and appointment for the corps of engineers.

The

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The order of the day being called for, a motion was made to reconsider the 9th proposition passed yesterday relative to finance: after debate the determination of the question was postponed till to-morrow by the state of North-Carolina.

Resolved, That the committee of the treasury be directed to give the several states, the necessary information respecting the new emission of bills for such as have been counterfeited, and to the commissioners of the loan-offices, instructions relative to the indented certificates to be given for bills to be exchanged, and to the mode of transmitting such bills to the treasurer of loans :

That one eighth per cent. be allowed to the commissioners of the loan-offices on the amount of bills to be exchanged by them respectively, in lieu of all other expenses attending the said business :

That it be recommended to the several states forthwith to adopt such measures as may be effectual for detecting persons employed in making counterfeit bills, or passing the same knowing them to be such.

The board of war having reported specially on the case of colonel Hogan's regiment, the same was taken into consideration ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the board of war be directed to supply, on the application of the delegates of North-Carolina, the men of colonel Hogan's regiment, which chiefly consists of draughts from the militia of that state, with such articles of cloathing as in the opinion of the board may be spared from the continental stock without detriment to the service ; the articles received by the regiment by order of the board to be charged to the said state.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1779.

Mr. Floyd, a delegate from New-York, attended and took his seat in Congress.

The committee, to whom was referred the memorial of Mess. Penet and Couloux respecting a manufactory of fire arms, report,

“ That the said Mess. Penet and Couloux propose to establish a manufactory for making fire arms, side arms, &c. of all kinds, in some convenient place in some one of the United States, if they can have proper encouragement from Congress: that they are willing to contract to make
and

and deliver one hundred thousand muskets with bayonets of the best kind, completely finished, at the price of twenty-six and one half livres a piece, to be paid in specie or other currency equivalent: that they will deliver twenty thousand of the said arms by the expiration of two years and an half, and the residue within the term of six or seven years from the time of contracting: or if the whole number of muskets are not wanted, they will agree to make any other kind of fire arms or side arms in lieu thereof, they to find all materials and be at the whole expence of making the arms:"

The committee further report,

"That in their opinion it will be beneficial to these states to have such a manufactory established, and that the terms proposed are reasonable."

Resolved, That the board of war be authorized to contract with Mess. Penet and Couloux for a suitable number of muskets, with bayonets of a proper size, and other arms, to be manufactured in these states, agreeable to the foregoing proposal.

The delegates of Massachusetts-Bay produced credentials of their appointment, which were read.

The determination of the question for reconsidering the ninth proposition, which was yesterday postponed at the request of a state, was called for; and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Frost	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holton	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no		
	Mr. Ellsworth	no	}	no
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Floyd, excused,			
	Mr. Lewis	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	no	}	no
	Mr. Scudder	no		
	Mr. Fell	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	no	}	no
		no		

Maryland,

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Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Henry	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay	}	*
	Mr. M. Smith	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	
	Mr. Hill	ay		
	Mr. Burke	ay	}	ay
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Hutson	ay		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	}	1 ay

So it passed in the negative.

A report from the board of treasury was read ; where-upon,

Resolved, That during the continuance of the high prices of the necessaries of life, the salary of the treasurer of loans be increased to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

The board of treasury having, pursuant to orders, selected from the journals the resolutions respecting the calling in certain emissions, and providing a fund for sinking the bills of credit emitted by Congress, and prepared a preamble thereto, reported the same, and sundry verbal amendments being made in the resolutions, the whole was agreed to as follows :

Whereas these United States, unprovided with revenues and not heretofore in a condition to raise them, have in the course of the present war, repeatedly been under the necessity of emitting bills of credit, for the redemption of which the faith of these United States has been solemnly pledged, and the credit of which their honour and safety, as well as justice, is highly concerned to support and establish ; and whereas to that end it is essentially necessary to ascertain the periods of their redemption, and seasonably to establish funds which in due time, without distressing the people, shall make adequate provision for the same : and whereas, in appointing the payments for the said fund, it is expedient that an extra sum be called for the current year, both on account of the present ease of paying it and to reduce the surplus in circulation ; therefore,

Resolved, That these United States be called on to pay in their respective quotas of fifteen millions of dollars for the year 1779, and of six millions of dollars annually for eighteen years from and after the year 1779, as a fund for sinking

sinking the emissions and loans of these United States to the 31st day of December, 1778, inclusive :

That if the continuance and circumstances of the war shall make any further emissions necessary the year ensuing, they shall be sunk in the manner and within the period aforesaid :

That any of the bills emitted by order of Congress prior to the year 1780, and no others, be received in payment of the said quotas :

That the bills received on the said quotas, except those for the year 1779, be applied first for the payment of the interest and secondly for the principal of loans made by these United States prior to the year 1780, and that the residue, together with those received on the quotas of the year 1779, be not reissued but burned and destroyed, as Congress shall direct.

And whereas many counterfeits have appeared in circulation of various denominations of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, and counterfeits of those emissions have lately been issued by our enemies at New-York, and are found to be spreading and encreasing fast in various parts of these United States, whereby individuals are defrauded, prices enhanced, and the credit of the paper currency greatly injured ; and it is become necessary for the security of individuals and safety of the public that those two emissions should cease to be a circulating medium and should be called in and exchanged, or otherwise provided for as soon as may be with convenience to the present holders ; therefore,

Resolved, That the following bills be taken out of circulation, namely, the whole emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778 :

That they be brought in for that purpose in the manner hereafter provided by the first day of June next, and not afterwards redeemable :

That they be received for debts and taxes into the continental treasury, and into the state treasuries for continental taxes until the first day of June next :

That they be received until the first day of June next into the continental loan-offices, either on loan or to be exchanged, at the election of the owners, for other bills of like tenor to be provided for that purpose :

That the bills lodged in said offices to be so exchanged be there registered, and indented certificates thereof be given

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given to the owners by the respective commissioners of the said offices :

That the commissioners of the loan-offices make returns to the treasury board immediately after the first day of June next, of the amount of the bills received in their respective offices to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that proper bills to exchange the same be furnished and ready to be delivered out at the said offices, within sixty days from and after the said first day of June.

That the first mentioned bills as they are brought into the treasuries and loan-offices, be immediately crested and struck through with a circular punch one inch diameter, to be afterwards examined and burned as Congress shall direct.

Ordered, That the board of treasury prepare a circular letter to the states, to accompany the foregoing resolutions.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1779.

Mr. W. Shippen, a delegate for Pennsylvania, attended and took his seat in Congress.

On motion, resolved, That a committee, to consist of a member from each state, be appointed to apportion the quotas of the taxes called for and to be paid by the several states the current year, for redeeming the continental bills of credit emitted by order of Congress.

The members chosen, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Holton, Mr. Collins, Mr. Root, Mr. Duane, Mr. Scudder, Mr. Searle, Mr. McKean, Mr. Paca, Mr. Smith, Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens, and Mr. Langworthy :

Ordered, That the committee sit on this business this afternoon, and report to-morrow.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1779.

Ordered, That three members be added to the committee on the post office :

The members chosen, Mr. Paca, Mr. Ellery and Mr. Laurens.

A letter from lieutenant colonel Fleury was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That monsieur Fleury be informed that Congress do not think it proper to apply to the minister of France in his behalf, though they should be pleased with his

his continuance in the service of the United States, if he can himself obtain leave for that purpose.

A memorial from monsieur Oneil was read, making a tender of his services, and desiring to be employed in count Pulaski's corps; whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress have a grateful sense of the offer of Mr. Oneil's services, but that they cannot accept of the said offer.

A letter of the 27th of December from major general Schuyler, was read, representing "that the attention which the duties of his office required whilst he was in command, left him no leisure to pay any to his private affairs; that the derangement which this has occasioned was greatly augmented by the devastation which the enemy committed on his estate, and that his losses are so very capital, that it is a duty he owes to his family to devote most of his future time to attempt a re-establishment; that to accomplish this would be impossible if he continued in public life, that he therefore wishes to retire, and most respectfully intreats Congress to accept of his resignation."

A motion was made, That his resignation be accepted: after debate,

Resolved, That the farther consideration thereof be postponed.

A motion was made, that the president confer with the commander in chief on the expediency of accepting major general Schuyler's resignation, and report his written answer: on which the yeas and nays and nays being required by Mr. Lovell,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Frost	no		
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holton	no	}	no
	Mr. Ellery	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Collins	no	}	no
	Mr. Dyer	no		
New-York,	Mr. Root	no	}	no
	Mr. Jay	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. G. Morris	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
	Mr. Witherspoon	no	}	no
	Mr. Scudder	no		
	Mr. Fell	ay	}	no

B

Pennsylvania

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Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	no	}	no
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
	Mr. Henry	no		
Virginia,	Mr. F. L. Lee	no	}	ay
	Mr. M. Smith	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	no
	Mr. Hill	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	no
	Mr. Drayton	no		
	Mr. Hutson	no		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1	ay

So it passed in the negative.

The committee appointed to apportion the quotas which the several states are to pay of the fifteen millions of dollars recommended to be raised by taxes in the year 1779, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the several states raise by taxes respectively as follows, for their quotas of the fifteen millions of dollars for the year 1779:

New-Hampshire,	-	-	500,000
Massachusetts-Bay,	-	-	2,000,000
Rhode-Island and Providence	}	}	300,000
Plantations,			
Connecticut,	-	-	1,700,000
New-York,	-	-	800,000
New-Jersey,	-	-	800,000
Pennsylvania,	-	-	1,900,000
Delaware,	-	-	150,000
Maryland,	-	-	1,560,000
Virginia,	-	-	2,400,000
North-Carolina,	-	-	1,090,000
South-Carolina,	-	-	1,800,000
Georgia,	-	-	600,000

15,000,000

Resolved, That the said several sums, or any greater sums which shall be paid by any of the states, into the continental treasury, shall be placed to their respective credits on interest, on the same terms as are set forth in the resolution of Congress passed November 22d, 1777.

A memorial

JANUARY, 1779.

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A memorial from the minister of France was read, respecting sundry passages in two news-papers annexed of the 2d and 5th instant :

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1779.

The delegates of Maryland laid before Congress a declaration of that state relative to the confederation, and a resolution relative to the treaty of commerce and treaty of alliance between France and the United States of America; whereupon a motion was made, after debate,

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed.

A letter of this day from Thomas Paine was read; whereupon,

The order of the day on the memorial of the minister of France was called for, and the said memorial being read :

Ordered, That Mr. John Dunlap, printer, and Mr. Thomas Paine, attend immediately at the bar of this house.

Mr. John Dunlap attending, was called in, and the newspapers of the 2d and 5th of January instant, intitled, "Pennsylvania packet or general advertiser," being shewn to him, he was asked whether he was the publisher; to which he answered, yes :

He was then asked who is the author of the pieces in the said papers, under the title "Common Sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs;" to which he answered, Mr. Thomas Paine : he was then ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Thomas Paine attending, was called in, and being asked if he was the author of the pieces in the Pennsylvania packet or general advertiser of January 2d and 5th, 1779, under the title "Common Sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs;" he answered that he was the author of those pieces : he was then ordered to withdraw.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1779.

Mr. Thomas Adams, a delegate of Virginia, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Congress resumed the consideration of the subject which was under debate yesterday. And the following set of resolutions were moved :

That

That all the late publications in the general advertiser, printed by John Dunlap, relative to American foreign affairs, are ill judged, premature and indiscrete, and that as they must in general be founded on very partial documents, and consequently depend much on conjecture, they ought not by any means to be considered as justly authenticated :

That Congress never has given occasion for or sanction to any of the said publications :

That Congress never has received any species of military stores as a present from the court of France, or from any other court or persons in Europe :

That Mr. Thomas Paine for his imprudence ought immediately to be dismissed from his office of secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, and the said committee are directed to dismiss him accordingly, and to take such further steps relative to his misapplication of public papers as they shall deem necessary.

In amendment, and as a substitute to the foregoing, the following set of resolutions was moved :

Whereas Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, has acknowledged himself to be the author of a piece in the Pennsylvania packet of January 2d, 1779, under the title of Common Sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs, in which is the following paragraph, viz. " If Mr. Deane or any other gentleman will procure an order from Congress to inspect an account in my office, or any of Mr. Deane's friends in Congress will take the trouble of coming themselves, I will give him or them my attendance, and shew them in a hand writing, which Mr. Deane is well acquainted with, that the supplies he so pompously plumes himself upon were promised and engaged, and that, as a present, before he even arrived in France; and the part that fell to Mr. Deane was only to see it done, and how he has performed that service the public are now acquainted with." The last paragraph in the account is " upon Mr. Deane's arrival in France the business went into his hands, and the aids were at length embarked in the Amphitrite, Mercury and Seine." And whereas the said Thomas Paine hath also acknowledged himself to be the author of a piece in the succeeding packet of January 5th, 1779, under the same title, in which is the following paragraph, to wit, " and in the second instance, that those who are now her allies, prefaced that alliance by an early

early and generous friendship, yet that we might not attribute too much to human or auxiliary aid, so unfortunate were these supplies, that only one ship out of the three arrived; the Mercury and Seine fell into the hands of the enemy:"

Resolved, That the insinuation contained in the said publications, that the supplies sent to America in the Amphitrite, Seine and Mercury were a present from France, is untrue:

That the publications above recited tend to impose upon, mislead and deceive the public:

That the attempt of the said Thomas Paine to authenticate the said false insinuations, by referring to papers in the office of the committee of foreign affairs, is an abuse of office:

That the said Thomas Paine be, and he hereby is, dismissed from his said office.

A third set of resolutions was moved as an amendment and substitute to the two foregoing sets, viz.

That Congress are deeply concerned at the imprudent publication of Mr. Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, referred to by the minister of France in his memorial of the 5th instant, and are ready to adopt any measure consistent with good policy and their own honour, for correcting any assertions or insinuations in the said publications, derogatory to the honour of the court of France:

That a committee be appointed to consider the said memorial and paragraphs referred to, that they confer with the minister of France on the subject, and report as soon as may be.

In lieu of the whole the following resolution was moved as a substitute, viz.

Whereas exceptionable passages have appeared in Mr. Dunlap's Pennsylvania packet, of the 2d and 5th instant, under the character of Common Sense; and Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, being called before Congress, avowed his being the author of those publications:

Resolved, That Thomas Paine be summoned to appear before Congress at eleven o'clock to-morrow, and be informed what those exceptionable passages are, and called upon to explain and to shew by what authority he made those publications, in order that Congress may take proper measures relative thereto.

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The previous question was moved on the last amendment; whereupon the sense of the house was taken, whether the previous question is in order on an amendment:

Resolved, That it is not in order.

On the question to substitute the last resolution as an amendment to the whole, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. G. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Lovell	no		no
	Mr. Holton	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay		divided
	Mr. Collins	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay		ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no		
	Mr. Duane	no		no
	Mr. G. Morris	no		
	Mr. Lewis	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	no		
	Mr. Scudder	no		no
	Mr. Fell	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	ay		
	Mr. Atlee	no		ay
	Mr. Searle	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	1	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no		
	Mr. Carmichael	no		no
	Mr. Henry	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay		no
	Mr. M. Smith	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Hill	no		no
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	no		no
	Mr. Hutson	no		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no	1	no

So it passed in the negative.

FRIDAY.

F R I D A Y, JANUARY 8, 1779.

A letter of this day from Thomas Paine was read, by which he resigns his office of secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, and in which are the following words, " finding by the journals of this house of yesterday that I am not to be heard," &c. whereupon,

A member desired to be informed how Mr. Paine had acquired that knowledge, and the secretary was desired to inform the house whether Mr. Paine had access to the journal; the secretary answered, " that Mr. Paine had not seen the journal of yesterday, nor had any other person had access to it since the last adjournment, as he had taken it home last night and brought it with him to Congress this morning, so that even the clerks in the office had not seen the minutes of yesterday, and that since the last adjournment he had not seen Mr. Paine, nor communicated the proceedings of Congress to any person whatever.

A motion was then made that Mr. Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, be directed immediately to attend at the bar of this house, to answer to certain questions respecting the contents of his letter to the president of Congress of this day.

After debate, a substitute was moved as follows:

That the members of Congress be separately examined by the president on their honour, whether they have communicated the resolutions of yesterday to Mr. Thomas Paine, and if so, in what manner they have made such representation.

After debate, when the question was about to be put, Mr. Laurens arose and declared that he had informed Mr. Paine, that a motion had been made for hearing him to-morrow at eleven o'clock, which had been seconded, that the yeas and nays had been taken thereon and passed in the negative: and that he referred him to Mr. Thomson for a sight of the journal, which would inform him more certainly, and he was persuaded Mr. Thomson would readily show him the journal.

S A T U R D A Y, JANUARY 9, 1779.

A report from the board of treasury was read; whereupon,

Ordered,

Ordered, That the managers of the lottery receive the bills of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, in payment for lottery tickets.

A letter of 6th from the board of war was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That a battalion consisting of six hundred men, properly officered, be forthwith raised on continental establishment in Virginia, for the space of one year from the time of their enlistment, unless sooner discharged, under the direction of the governor and council of that state, who are hereby empowered to appoint the officers of the said battalion out of those of the Virginia line, who have been left out of the late arrangement of the continental army, as far as their numbers will reach : the regiment to consist of

- 1 Lieutenant colonel commandant and captain,
- 1 Major and captain,
- 6 Captains,
- 1 Captain lieutenant,
- 7 Lieutenants,
- 9 Ensigns,
- 1 Surgeon,
- 1 Surgeon's mate,
- 8 Companies of 75 men each including corporals,
- 3 Serjeants,
- 1 Drum and 1 Fife to each company.

That these troops be stationed at and not removed (except to such distances as the duty of the post may require) from the barracks in Albemarle county, as guards over the convention troops ; that they receive the usual pay of the continental army, and a suit of cloaths as a bounty to each non-commissioned officer and private :

That as soon as the said regiment shall be so far compleated as to be able to do the duty of the post, the militia now in service there be discharged.

A memorial from colonel Haussegger was read ; whereupon a report of the board of war of September 18th, was taken into consideration ; and, thereupon,

Resolved, That the commissary general of prisoners be furnished with money from time to time by the board of treasury, for the purpose of subsisting the officers and soldiers of the United States while in captivity and in the actual possession of the enemy, and to accommodate them with sufficient sums, on account, to defray their travelling expences to their homes or regiments : That

That the accounts of all prisoners who shall hereafter be released from captivity, for the pay and subsistence due to them while in the actual possession of the enemy, be received and adjusted by the said commissary general, who, after charging them with the monies he shall have supplied to them shall certify the sums due thereon to the paymaster general, the deputy paymaster general of any military department, or paymaster of the board of war and ordnance, as shall be most convenient for the prisoners respectively, which sums shall be paid by the said paymasters upon warrants to be given for the same, as usual for other payments made by them :

That the accounts of all prisoners heretofore released from captivity for their pay and subsistence, while in the actual possession of the enemy, and of all prisoners whatsoever, for all matters previous and subsequent thereto, be and they are hereby directed to be settled by the commissioners of accounts at camp, or those where Congress shall sit, according to the convenience of the prisoners respectively, each board communicating their settlements to the other, to prevent mal practices or mistakes :

That all officers while they continue prisoners on parole, shall receive their pay and subsistence of the paymaster general, or deputy paymaster general of the department in or nearest to which they reside, by warrant from the commander in chief or general officer commanding in the department, or of the paymaster of the board of war and ordnance, by warrant from the board ; these subordinate paymasters to transmit accounts monthly to the paymaster general of all such payments :

That for defraying the expences of officers and soldiers released from captivity, on their way home, or to join their regiments, the said commissary general of prisoners and commissioners of accounts respectively, in settling the accounts aforesaid, make an allowance of one day's pay and rations for every twenty miles such officers and soldiers had or have to travel to their homes, in case of the expiration of their time of service or release on parole, or if otherwise, to join their regiments :

That the paymaster general and other persons, having already paid or advanced monies to prisoners, send accounts thereof immediately to the aforesaid commissioners of accounts :

C

That

That the commissary general of prisoners be allowed a clerk to enable him to perform the extra duty above assigned him, to assist in the usual business of his department, and perform the duties and receive the pay and rations of a deputy commissary of prisoners.

Congress proceeded to the election of brigadiers, when by unanimous consent,

Colonel Hogan was put in nomination as a brigadier for the North-Carolina troops; and, the ballots being taken,

Colonel Sumner, colonel Hogan, colonel Huger were elected brigadiers.

Resolved, That a brigadier be elected for the Maryland troops:

Colonel M. Gift being nominated by the delegates of the state of Maryland, by general consent,

Congress proceeded to an election; and, the ballots being taken,

Colonel M. Gift was elected.

The honourable Henry Laurens, esquire, with the leave of the house, rose in his place to remark on a paragraph in the Pennsylvania packet of this day, which he conceived might make unfavourable impressions against him, and in the course of his observations on the said paragraph, related some things which he had, he said, mentioned in Congress at York-Town, which tend to raise a suspicion of fraudulent proceedings to the detriment of the public, by the house of Willing, Morris and company, or Willing and Morris; whereupon,

Ordered, That the said member be requested to reduce the above relation to writing and lay it on the table.

Congress resumed the consideration of the letter of the 8th from Thomas Paine; whereupon,

Resolved, That the determination of the question of the 7th instant, for substituting the last amendment in lieu of all the sets of resolutions moved prior to it, on which the yeas and nays were called for by Mr. G. Morris, did not imply, nor can it be justly construed to imply, that Congress had determined that Mr. Thomas Paine was not to be heard.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1779.

A memorial dated the 10th instant, from the honourable the sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of France, was read:

Ordered,

Ordered, That the subject under debate on Thursday last be immediately taken into consideration.

On the question to substitute the third set of resolutions in lieu of the two foregoing :

Passed in the negative.

On the question to substitute the second set of resolutions in the room of the first :

Resolved, In the affirmative.

The first resolution in the second set was then read :

Resolved, That the consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Laurens having reduced to writing the relation he gave to Congress on Saturday last, read the same in his place, and laid it on the table according to order.

T U E S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 12, 1779.

Resolved, That two members be added to the medical committee:

The members chosen, Mr. Burke and Mr. T. Adams.

Whereas it may happen that a part of the monies paid for the months of September, October and November, to the officers and soldiers of the United States, for their pay and subsistence, may be of the emissions of the 20th of May, 1777, and the 11th of April, 1778 :

Resolved, That in such case the paymaster general and paymasters of the respective departments be directed to exchange such monies, to the end that the said officers and soldiers be not deprived of the use of the same.

Congress resumed the consideration of the publications in the Pennsylvania packet of the 2d and 5th instant, under the title of Common Sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affairs, of which Mr. Thomas Paine, secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, has acknowledged himself to be the author ; and also the memorials of the minister plenipotentiary of France of the 3th and 10th instant, respecting the said publications ; whereupon,

Resolved, unanimously, That in answer to the memorials of the honourable sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty, of the 5th and 10th instant, the president be directed to assure the said minister, that Congress do fully, in the clearest and most explicit manner, disavow the publications referred to in his said memorials ; and as they are convinced by indisputable evidence that

that the supplies shipped in the Amphitrite, Seine and Mercury were not a present, and that His Most Christian Majesty, the great and generous ally of these United States, did not preface his alliance with any supplies whatever sent to America, so they have not authorised the writer of the said publications to make any such assertions as are contained therein, but on the contrary do highly disapprove of the same.

W E D N E S D A Y, JANUARY 13. 1779.

A letter of the 18th of December from lieutenant John Moughkirk was read, desiring leave to resign :

Ordered, That his resignation be accepted.

A report from the board of treasury was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the committee of the treasury be authorised to contract with proper persons for signing bills of credit, and allow such as shall be approved by Congress and engage for twelve months, a sum not exceeding four dollars per thousand for each signer.

The board of war report, that the following French gentlemen, having served as volunteers in colonel Armand's corps with much reputation, as appears by the certificate of colonel Armand and the recommendations of the marquis de la Fayette and others, are now about to return to France, and therefore recommend that brevets be granted to them under the exception in the resolution against granting brevets except to officers in the line or in cases of merit, viz.

To Monsi. le chevalier de Treuson, the brevet of captain :

To Mess. Verdie, Allain, de Majastram, Briffault, de Laumo, le Tourneau, le Fievre, and the chevalier de Fontevieu, the brevets of lieutenants in the service of the United States :

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

Resolved, That the sum of four hundred dollars be paid to each of those gentlemen, to enable them to prosecute their voyage to France.

Another report from the board of war was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That Monsi. John Barnard de Murnand be appointed a major in the corps of engineers, to take rank

as

as such from the first day of March last, and to receive pay and subsistence from the first day of February last, the latter being the time he was employed by brigadier du Portail, and the former the time he was directed by the commander in chief to act as major.

Resolved, That the resignation of colonel Henry B. Livingston, of the fourth New-York regiment, be accepted:

Ordered, That the president inform colonel H. B. Livingston, that Congress have a high sense of the services he has rendered to his country.

Resolved, That the resolution of the 16th of December, respecting colonel Hartley's regiment be reconsidered, and that in lieu thereof it be resolved as follows:

Resolved, That the regiment lately commanded by colonel Patton, (captain M'Lane, his subalterns and men raised in the Delaware state excepted) and the independent companies raised in Pennsylvania and afterwards annexed to colonel Malcom's regiment, be incorporated with colonel Hartley's regiment; the whole to form a complete battalion upon the new establishment, and be added to the Pennsylvania line as the eleventh regiment of that state: that the several officers be arranged by the board of war, and enjoy their rank according to their commissions or appointments respectively.

Congress took into consideration a circular letter to the states reported by the board of treasury, and the same was agreed to as follows:

We cannot review the progress of the revolution which has given freedom to America, without admiring the goodness and gratefully acknowledging the interposition of divine providence.

Oppressed by the prince who ought to have exerted himself for our protection, and suddenly called upon to repel his unprovoked invasion, without arms or ammunition, without military discipline or permanent finances, without an established government or allies, in feeble by habitual attachments to our very enemies, we were precipitated into all the expensive operations incident to a state of war with one of the most formidable nations on earth. Thus surrounded on all sides with wants, difficulties and dangers, notwithstanding the internal wealth of our country immediate taxation was impracticable. And for the same reason, and a share of ill success at different periods, we could not hope either at home or abroad to borrow money to supply our exigencies.

Humbly

Humbly relying on the favour of heaven in a righteous cause, and confiding in the justice and intrepidity of our injured fellow-citizens, we from necessity embraced the expedient of emitting paper money on the faith of the United States, for the expences of the war, an expedient which had often been successfully practised in separate states, while we were subjected to British domination. The implacable vengeance with which we have been pursued has compelled us to the most strenuous and unremitting efforts. Large issues of money were of consequence indispensably necessary, and the paper currency multiplied beyond what was competent for the purposes of a circulating medium. This alone could not fail to discredit it in some degree, the arts of an unprincipled enemy have increased the mischief. In despair of subduing the free spirits of America by the force of arms or intrigues of negotiation, as their last effort they have had recourse to fraud. Their emissaries have been employed in a variety of artifices to debase our money, and to raise the price of commodities. The fears and apprehensions of the people have been alarmed by misrepresentations, while our enemies of the highest rank have not hesitated to counterfeit the bills of credit and disperse them through the United States.

Such being the embarrassments which interrupt a free circulation of our paper money, they loudly call for a remedy, and Congress from a regard to good faith, to private justice and to public safety are bound to apply it. Happily by a combination of auspicious events every obstacle is removed, and the means placed within our reach. Those hostile armies which attempted to enslave us, no longer formidable, are wasted and dispersed. Our independence is established on a firm basis. Our respective governments, which compose the union, are settled and in the vigorous exercise of uncontrouled authority. An alliance on terms of perfect equality is formed with one of the greatest nations on earth; and freed in a high degree from external assaults we have leisure to direct our attention to oeconomy and our resources to support the public credit.

To raise the value of our paper money and to redeem it will not, we are persuaded, be difficult, nor to check and defeat the pernicious currency of counterfeits impracticable; both require a far less share of public virtue and public vigilance than have distinguished this arduous conflict.

Without

Without public inconvenience or private distress the whole of the debt incurred in paper emissions to this day may be cancelled by taxes ; it may be cancelled in a period so limited as must leave the possessor of the bills satisfied with his security, and if by a continuance of the war, the public service should demand further emissions, they too may be cancelled within the same period ; it being evident that our ability to sustain a tax must encrease in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation.

The danger from counterfeits can only be avoided by calling in and exchanging the emissions, which have chiefly suffered by that species of fraud. To publish the marks of detection and still to leave the true bills current will not be prudent, as it must afford an opportunity of correcting defects and cheating more securely.

To defend the emission intended for the exchange from counterfeit, the strongest guards will be devised, and it is expected that the marks of authenticity will be so obvious, and the difficulty of successful imitation so great as to discourage the attempt or elude its effects.

Upon those weighty considerations Congress have agreed to the annexed resolutions, and recommend them to the immediate attention of the respective legislatures of the United States, to the end that laws may be enacted to give them the most speedy, decisive and effectual operation.

Ordered, That the board of treasury extract from the journal all the resolutions relative to finance, which are proper to be sent to the several states, and commissioners of the continental loan-offices, and lay the same before Congress, in order that they may be published.

On motion ordered, That the honourable Mr. Lewis be requested to reduce to writing and lay on the table, the conversation between him and the honourable Mr. Laurens, on the subject laid before the house in writing by Mr. Laurens on the 11th instant ; and also to reduce to writing and lay on the table all he knows respecting the matter which was the subject of that conversation.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 14, 1779.

A letter of this day from Mous. Gerard was read:

The committee, consisting of Mr. Drayton, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Paça, and Mr. Jay, to whom was

was referred the letter of the 7th of December from the honourable *sieur Gerard*, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration; and thereupon Congress came to the following resolution :

Whereas it has been represented to this house by the honourable *sieur Gerard*, minister plenipotentiary of France, that " it is pretended the United States have preserved the liberty of treating with Great-Britain separately from their ally, as long as Great-Britain shall not have declared war against the king his master;" therefore,

Resolved, unanimously, That as neither France or these United States may of right, so these United States will not conclude either truce or peace with the common enemy, without the formal consent of their ally first obtained, and that any matters or things which may be insinuated or asserted to the contrary thereof tend to the injury and dishonour of the said states. -

A report from the board of treasury was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the bills to be emitted for exchanging others, agreeable to the resolutions of the second instant, or for supporting the war the ensuing year, be of the following denominations, viz. 65. 60. 55. 50. 45. 40. 35. 30. 20. 8. 7. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1. dollars :

That 50,000,400 dollars be emitted for the purposes above mentioned, under the direction of the board of treasury, in 116,280 bills of credit of each of the denominations aforesaid, which are to be severally numbered from one progressively :

That the form of the bills be as follows:

" N. dollars. The bearer is entitled to receive
" Spanish milled dollars, or an equal sum in gold
" or silver, according to the resolution of Congress of the
" 14th of January, 1779."

That each of the said bills be numbered and signed by two persons :

That the faith of the Thirteen United States be pledged for the redemption of such bills on or before the first day of January, 1797, agreeably to the resolutions aforesaid :

That for preventing the counterfeiting of the said bills, new stamps with additional checks be provided, and a sufficient number of proof sheets struck, and sent with the
signatures

signatures of each signer to the assemblies of the respective states, to be lodged by them under proper regulations in public offices in the several counties, towns and districts for the benefit of the inhabitants of the United States;

That it be recommended to the several states to take the most speedy and effectual measures for publishing the resolutions of the 2d instant in their several counties, towns and districts, and for encouraging the wealthy inhabitants thereof to unite in assisting the indigent, by exchanging without discount bills in their possession of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

F R I D A Y, JANUARY 15, 1779.

The honourable Mr. Lewis having reduced to writing the substance of the conversation between him and the honourable Mr. Laurens, on the subject laid before the house in writing by Mr. Laurens on the 11th instant, and also what he knows respecting the matter which was the subject of that conversation, laid the same on the table according to order.

At the request of Mr. Laurens,

Ordered, That he be furnished with a copy thereof.

The committee, consisting of Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Drayton, to whom was referred the letter of the 28th of November last from Mons. de Francey, having brought in a report, the same was taken into consideration, and thereupon,

Resolved, That according to the agreement entered into with Mr. de Francey, agent of Mons. de Beaumarchais, at York on the 7th day of April, 1778, remittance should be made with all convenient dispatch to the said Mr. de Beaumarchais.

Resolved, That the requisition of Mr. de Francey in his letter of the 28th of November last is reasonable, and that three thousand hogsheads of tobacco, on account of these United States, be purchased, to be laden on board the ships mentioned in the said letter.

Resolved, That the following letter be written to Mr. de Beaumarchais:

Sir, The Congress of the United States of America, sensible of your exertions in their favour, present you with their thanks and assure you of their regard.

They lament the inconveniencies you have suffered by the great advances made in support of these states. Circumstances

circumstances have prevented a compliance with their wishes, but they will take the most effectual measures in their power to discharge the debt due to you.

The liberal sentiments and extensive views which alone could dictate a conduct like yours, are conspicuous in your actions and adorn your character. While with great talents you served your prince, you have gained the esteem of this infant republic and will receive the merited applause of a new world. By order of Congress,
President.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1779.

The board of treasury having considered a letter from the commissioners of accounts in the northern department of the 12th of November, and another of the 29th of December last, report,

That Eleazer Wales and Edward Chin, esquires, two of the commissioners of accounts in the northern department, continue their office at Albany until the 1st of April next, and then repair with their books and papers to the board of treasury; and that John Wells, esquire, be informed that his immediate attendance is necessary in the chamber of accounts:

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

Resolved, That the commissioners of the treasury be authorised to direct the treasurer to exchange, for any officers entrusted with public money by the United States, such part thereof not having been expended by him as he shall declare on oath to be in his possession in bills of the emissions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778.

The committee on the treasury, who were directed to extract from the journals the several resolutions respecting finance, in order that they may be printed, reported that they have executed that business, and are of opinion that the circular letter and the resolutions of the 2d and 5th instant, be printed on one sheet, that the others be printed in a separate sheet; that one hundred copies of each be struck off; and that the circular letter to the states be signed by the president, with such a direction or preface as he shall judge proper; that after the word Georgia in the apportionment of the fifteen millions to be raised by the states agreeable to the resolution of the 5th, be inserted the following words, "being invaded is hereafter to raise her proportion."

Resolved,

Resolved, That Congress agree to the report.

Congress took into consideration the letters from Thomas Paine; whereupon a motion was made,

That Mr. Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, be dismissed from office.

To which an amendment was offered as a substitute in the following words,

"That Thomas Paine be directed to attend at the bar of this house on Monday next at eleven o'clock, to answer whether he had any direction or permission from the committee of foreign affairs, for the publications of which he confessed himself to be the author when he was before the house on the 6th day of January last."

Another amendment was moved as a substitute to both the foregoing propositions in the words following,

"Whereas Congress were about to proceed against Thomas Paine, secretary to the committee of foreign affairs, for certain publications and letters as being inconsistent with his official character and duty, when the said Thomas Paine resigned his office; thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Thomas Paine is dismissed from any farther service in the said office, and the committee of foreign affairs are directed to call upon said Thomas Paine, and receive from him on oath all public letters, papers and documents in his possession."

A fourth amendment was moved as a substitute to the whole in the words following,

Resolved, That the committee of foreign affairs be directed to take out of the possession of Thomas Paine, all the public papers entrusted to him as secretary to that committee, and then discharge him from that office."

When the question was about to be put, a division was called for, and the question being put to adopt the first part.

Passed in the affirmative.

On the question to adopt the second part, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Lovell,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The question being then about to be put on the main question, a division was called for, and the yeas and nays being required on the first part by Mr. M Kean,

Resolved, unanimously, In the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the second clause, namely, "and then discharge him from that office," the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Penn,

New-

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. S. Adams	no		
	Mr. Lovell	no		no
	Mr. Holtén	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no		
	Mr. Collins	ay		divided
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no		
	Mr. Root	no		no
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	no		
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Atlee	ay		no
	Mr. Shippen	no		
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	no	1	no
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		ay
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no		ay
	Mr. M. Smith	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay		
	Mr. Hill	ay		ay
	Mr. Burke	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay		
	Mr. Hutson	no		divided
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1	ay

So the states being divided the clause was lost.

T U E S D A Y, JANUARY 19, 1779.

The honourable Mr. Laurens, with the leave of the house, read in his place and laid on the table, a paper respecting the subject mentioned in his former paper and that delivered in by the honourable Mr. Lewis:

Ordered, That the several papers delivered in by Mr. Laurens and Mr. Lewis be referred to a committee of five, and that they be directed to enquire into the facts therein set forth, and call upon Mr. R. Morris to answer, and that they report to Congress:

The members chosen, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Paca and Mr. T. Adams.

W E D N E S D A Y,

W E D N E S D A Y, JANUARY 20, 1779.

A letter of this day from Mr. S. Deane was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one member from each state, be appointed to take into consideration the foreign affairs of these United States, and also the conduct of the late and present commissioners of these states in Europe, and report thereon :

The members chosen, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Duane, Mr. Fell, Mr. Searle, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Paca, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens and Mr. Langworthy.

Mr. Laurens read in his place a postscript to a private letter from the deputy paymaster general in Georgia, informing that the military chest is nearly exhausted, and mentioning the necessity of a farther supply of one million of dollars for the use of that department :

Ordered, That it be referred to the board of treasury.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 21, 1779.

A memorial from the honourable sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of France and consul general, was read, inclosing a commission of consul in the port of Boston and other ports in Massachusetts-Bay to the sieur Valnais :

Ordered, That the same be referred to the marine committee, and that they be instructed to register the commission and return the original to Mr. Valnais; and take the proper measures for making him known to all whom it may concern, as consul of France in the state of Massachusetts-Bay.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the paymaster of the board of war and ordnance, be directed to carry into execution the resolution of Congress of the 12th of January, for exchanging bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, so far as respects officers and soldiers in this city, transmitting an account of such exchanges to the paymaster general or deputy paymaster of the department to which such officers and soldiers respectively belong.

Whereas in adjusting the accounts of the army, many inconveniencies to the public as well as individuals have arisen

arisen from the distance of the offices of the auditors and paymaster general from the quarters of the commanding officer, and for remedy thereof the provision already made is inadequate to the purpose :

Resolved, That the auditors of the army and the paymaster or deputy paymaster general, be authorised to provide for themselves respectively from time to time, a convenient house near head quarters for an office; that they be not precluded from their choice, unless by order of the commander in chief or commanding officer of the department, and that no other officers be quartered therein.

Whereas the militia furnished by the state of Virginia, have received supplies of money from the continental treasurer, paymaster general and deputy paymaster general in the said state, in addition to the sums that may have been advanced by the said state :

Resolved, That the auditor general and the auditors of the army, be respectively directed to transmit to his excellency the governor of the said state, all accounts in their offices of monies advanced as aforesaid, that effectual measures may be taken by the said state for preventing loss to the public as well as to individuals in the settlement of the said accounts.

F R I D A Y, JANUARY 22, 1779.

A letter of the 15th from colonel Lambert Cadwallader, of the Pennsylvania forces, to the board of war, was laid before Congress and read, requesting leave to resign his commission :

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Laurens, to whom was referred a letter of 19th December last from major general Lincoln, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That letters be dispatched to their excellencies the governors of Virginia and North-Carolina, earnestly requesting them to press forward the relief formerly recommended by Congress to be sent from those states to South-Carolina and Georgia, and such further assistance as may be requested by the commanding officer in the southern department, and that particular attention be paid to the arming them in the best manner, and retaining them, as long as the service shall render it necessary: and that the

the governor of Virginia be requested to send forward to South Carolina such part of the regiment of artillery raised by the state of Virginia as may be spared on that service.

In debating the foregoing resolution, a motion was made to amend it as far as it respects North-Carolina, in manner following :

“ That the president write to the governor of North-Carolina, requesting him to lay before the general assembly of that state, the earnest desire of Congress that they send such aid of militia to the assistance of South-Carolina or Georgia, as the commanding officer in the southern department shall request.”

An amendment on the amendment was moved as follows:

“ And that the state of North-Carolina be requested to grant such further assistance as may be requested by the commanding officer in the southern department.”

On this the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Frott	no		
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
Rhode Island,	Mr. Collins	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Root	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	no
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	no	}	no
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Clingan	no		
	Mr. Shippen	no		
Delaware,	Mr. M Kean	no	}	no
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no		
	Mr. Henry	no	}	no
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no	}	no
	Mr. M. Smith	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Hill	ay		
	Mr. Burke	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	no
	Mr. Drayton	no		
	Mr. Hutson	no		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no	}	no
So it passed in the negative.				
				Question

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Question put on the amendment,
Passed in the negative.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Smith, Mr. S. Adams, to whom was referred a letter from the honourable sieur Gerard to the marine committee, and thereupon passed an order, that the committee wait on the sieur Gerard and confer with him on the subject of supplies requested by him, and give him a candid representation of the condition of our resources for flour, bread, &c. from the best information we have been able to collect, and report what ought and may be done in respect to the supplies asked.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1779.

Mr. Frelinghausen, a delegate from New-Jersey, attended.

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee on the provision departments :

The member chosen, Mr. F. L. Lee.

A letter of the 21st from general Washington was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That colonel Rawlings and such of the officers of his corps as shall be appointed by the commander in chief, forthwith recruit three companies of that corps to the full complement :

That the volunteers be enlisted for the war and ordered to repair to fort Pitt :

That each able bodied recruit who shall pass muster, shall be allowed such bounties as are or shall be granted by Congress for recruiting the army for the ensuing campaign ; and that the board of war take proper measures for carrying this resolution into effect.

A letter of the 6th from major general Philips was read, requesting leave to go into New-York and to be permitted to remain there six weeks ; whereupon,

Resolved, That, however willing Congress may be to soften the rigors of war by granting every indulgence to officers who are prisoners, yet justice to their own officers, who are all summoned into New-York, forbids their granting major general Philips's request.

Ordered, That the commander in chief be directed to order major general Philips immediately to repair to the place of his destination in Virginia.

Congress

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Reed, Mr. Witherspoon, on sundry letters from major general Mifflin, late quartermaster general, which was read as follows :

" We your committee, appointed by a resolve of the 17th of August last, upon sundry letters addressed to Congress by major general Mifflin, late quartermaster general, beg leave to report,

That upon perusal of sundry letters wrote by the commander in chief during last winter, and by your committee then sitting in camp, it appears that the troops suffered very great and sore distress in the articles of provisions, forage and camp transportation; that the said distress is therein ascribed to the neglect, deficiencies or other mismanagement of the said department :

That Congress on the 11th of June last passed the following resolve, viz.

" That general Washington be directed to order an enquiry to be made into the conduct of major general Mifflin, late quartermaster general, and the other officers who acted under him in that department, and if it shall appear that the extraordinary deficiencies thereof, and the consequent distresses of the army, were chargeable to the misconduct of the said quartermaster general or any of the said officers, that a court martial be forthwith hold on the delinquents."

That it does not appear to your committee that any proceedings have been since had thereupon. Your committee also beg leave to add, that during their consideration of this matter, information was given to them, supported by sundry affidavits, from which it appears probable that during the winter 1777, and the spring 1778, when the army was in the suffering state before mentioned, sundry brigades of waggons in the public service were sent to New-Windsor, Newburgh, Hartford and Boston, with flour and iron on private accounts, and brought back private property : that it also appears probable from said affidavits, that the said flour and iron had been taken as for public use at the regulated prices then fixed by law ; and that the waggons, during such transportation, were subsisted as the different posts on the public forage : that colonel Robert Lettis Hooper, then and now deputy quartermaster general, appears to have been the principal director of the said waggons at that time :

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Your

Your committee therefore, under all these circumstances of the case, report, that if the said resolution of the 11th of June is to be carried into execution, the same should be done by a court of enquiry and court-martial in the usual manner : and that general Washington be directed to proceed accordingly, the parties concerned having reasonable notice. Your committee also present to the house the affidavits they have taken and the minutes of their proceedings, to be disposed of as Congress think proper : "whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

Ordered, That a copy thereof, together with the affidavits, &c. therein mentioned, be transmitted to the commander in chief.

Congress took into consideration the letter from count Mountfort, major in count Pulaski's legion, desiring leave to resign his commission in order to return home on account of his private affairs ; whereupon,

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted, and that he be allowed his usual rations for the space of two months provided he shall not embark before the expiration of that time.

Congress took into consideration the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Laurens, appointed to confer with the commander in chief ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the commander in chief be authorised and directed to take the most effectual measures, to re-inlist for the continuance of the war, all such of the continental troops as are not expressly engaged for that period, as well as for raising new recruits in the United States to compleat the battalions to their proper complement ; and for those purposes, besides the bounties of cloathing, and at the expiration of the war of money and land heretofore provided by Congress, for encouraging the recruiting service, to grant to each able bodied soldier now in the service, and who shall voluntarily re-inlist during the war, a bounty according to the circumstances of his present engagement, but not to exceed in any case two hundred dollars ; and to each new raised recruit who shall inlist in any of the continental battalions during the war, such a bounty as the commander in chief shall judge proper, but not to exceed two hundred dollars.

Resolved, That there be allowed to the officers to be appointed

pointed to re-enlist during the war such of the soldiers as are not engaged for that period, and to the officers to be appointed to recruit the new levies in the country respectively, such reward as the commander in chief shall think fit, in the first case not to exceed ten dollars, nor in the last twenty dollars, for each able bodied man who shall pass muster, with three dollars per day for his expences whilst in the recruiting service.

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed to superintend and direct the military operations in all the departments in these states, subject to the regulations and orders of Congress from time to time, which are to be transmitted to the commander in chief, and by him to the departments for which they shall be calculated, except in cases of evident necessity, when they may be sent directly to the commanding officer of the department, advising the commander in chief thereof.

Resolved, That the commissary of prisoners reside at the head-quarters of the army; that he shall make no exchange of prisoners but such as shall be directed by Congress, the board of war or commander in chief, or with respect to marine prisoners, by the marine committee:

That all future instructions respecting his department, shall be transmitted to him through the commander in chief:

That whenever the commissary shall think it necessary to send a flag into the enemy's lines with provisions for the prisoners or on any other business, he shall make application to the commander in chief, who will judge of the cause and the propriety in point of time and other circumstances.

Resolved, That the director general of the medical department be authorised and instructed to enjoin the several deputy directors, physicians and surgeons general and other officers under his superintendance, to attend and perform such duties at any post or place, as a change of the position of the army or other circumstances may from time to time make necessary, and shall be required by the commander in chief notwithstanding such deputy director, physician or surgeon is by the general arrangement of the hospitals attached to a particular department: and that in case of any dispute concerning their seniority or precedence, the director general shall determine the same in the first instance, the party supposing himself aggrieved being at liberty to appeal for redress to the medical committee.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the director general be authorized and instructed to supply, for the use of the regimental surgeons, such medicines and refreshments as may be proper for the relief of the sick and wounded before their removal to a general hospital, and to be dispensed under the care and at the discretion of the physician and surgeon general of the army.

Resolved, That an additional auditor of accounts be appointed in the grand army.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That all accounts due for back rations of the army to the last day of December, 1776, inclusive, be exhibited to the auditors of the army for settlement before the first day of June next, or not afterwards allowed.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1779.

Mr. M. Smith laid before Congress sundry papers, which he informed the house contained matters of public information, and which the delegates of Virginia were instructed to lay before Congress: the papers being read, are

First, An account, headed "sums advanced for the state of Virginia by the honourable Arthur Lee, esquire, dated the third of September, 1778," and undersigned "a true copy H. Ford, secretary;" on which is indorsed as follows, "the delegates from the state of Virginia are instructed to lay this paper before Congress, with a view to inform them that Hezekiah Ford, who signs it as secretary to the honourable Arthur Lee, hath been and is considered by the governor and council of this state as an enemy to the American cause of independence, and by no means a fit subject to be near the person of an American commissioner in Europe, or entrusted with any of the secrets of the United States or of their allies. January the 25th, 1779."

Ordered, That the committee of foreign affairs communicate to the honourable Mr. A. Lee, by the first opportunity, the purport of the above endorsement, that he may be acquainted with the character of Mr. Ford.

Second paper, A resolution of the general assembly of Virginia, dated December the 18th, 1778, "for the more effectually

effectually enabling Congress to comply with the promise of a bounty in lands to the officers and soldiers of the army on continental establishment.

Third, A resolution of the general assembly of Virginia, directing the governor to give Congress information respecting the state of the treasury of that state.

Ordered, That this be referred to the board of treasury.

W E D N E S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 27. 1779.

Resolved, That a commission of lieutenant in the service of the United States, be granted to the marquis de Brigtigny, and that he be recommended to the particular notice of general Washington.

A letter of this day from general Washington was read, enclosing a letter from captain Stoddard, requesting leave of absence to go to France for the recovery of his health:

Ordered, That a furlough be granted to captain Stoddard for the purpose mentioned in his letter.

The first resolution passed the 23d on the report of the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief being reconsidered, and sundry amendments moved thereto:

Ordered, That the said resolution, together with the amendments, be recommitted.

Ordered, That the president furnish the marquis de Brigtigny with the commission granted to him, and expedite as soon as possible the dispatches to count d'Estaing, giving the marquis such letters of credence and instructions as the president shall judge proper, consistent with the views of Congress as expressed in their resolutions of the 22d:

That the captain of the vessel in which the marquis may embark, receive such orders as shall be agreed on by the president of Congress and chairman of the marine committee.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the council employed to prosecute Cornelius Sweers, be authorized to deliver to him such of his private papers as do not relate to the complaint against him, and copies of all such other papers as his council may judge necessary for his defence.

T H U R S D A Y,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Drayton, Mr. Ellery, Mr. M. Smith, and Mr. Henry, to whom was referred a memorial from baron de Thulier, brought in a report; which, together with a report from the board of war respecting monsieur Mauleon, was taken into consideration; whereupon,

Resolved, That the president be desired to write letters to the baron de Thulur and Monf. de Mauleon, thanking them for the offer of their services to the United States, and informing them that as the situation of affairs do not admit of their being employed in the public service in stations suitable to their merit, Congress cannot have the pleasure of accepting the offers of their service :

And as these gentlemen have been long in attending the decision of Congress upon their applications, and have thereby sustained a heavy expence, and will also sustain an additional expence in their return to Europe :

Resolved, That fifteen hundred dollars be granted to each of them to enable them to return to Europe.

The committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief, to whom was referred a letter of the 19th, with sundry papers enclosed, from the commissary of prisoners, brought in a report; whereupon Congress came to the following resolutions :

Whereas it has been represented in behalf of sir Henry Clinton, commanding the British troops in New-York, that some officers of the army of these United States have withdrawn themselves from captivity contrary to their paroles; and such a breach of public honour and private faith being in every view reprehensible and injurious :

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed to make strict enquiry into the truth of the said allegation, and if it shall appear to be well founded, to take the necessary measures for causing every officer who shall have escaped from captivity in violation of his parole, to be returned within the enemy's lines, or to order the commissary of prisoners to account in his exchanges for all such officers, in such manner as is agreeable to the practice and to the principles which have heretofore regulated exchanges between the two armies, and to report the names of such officers to the board of war :

And

And it being further represented to Congress by the commissary of prisoners, that divers British officers, prisoners to these states, have violated their paroles:

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed to require of sir Henry Clinton, or officer commanding the British troops, the same degree of justice with respect to the British officers, prisoners to these United States, who have broken their parole, which this Congress have directed to be done on their part by the preceding resolution.

S A T U R D A Y, J A N U A R Y 30, 1779.

A letter of the 29th from general Washington was read, with an extract of a letter from governor Clinton enclosed, representing that after the loss of the forts in the Highlands, a part of the army was detached on the west side of the river, which, joined by a part of the militia, were under his command; that the river being the bounds between the different purchasing commissaries, none could be found to supply the troops; in consequence whereof he was reduced to the necessity of taking from the inhabitants the necessary supplies of flour and cattle which were delivered to the issuing commissaries, who passed their receipts to the owners; that similar measures were taken by the quartermasters to obtain forage; that different applications have been made to have these accounts settled and paid, but without effect; whereupon,

Resolved, That the quartermaster and commissary general be authorized and directed to pay such of the said accounts as are certified by governor Clinton.

The committee on the treasury, to whom was recommended their report of the 22d, brought in another report; whereupon,

Resolved, That all accounts for back rations of the army to the last day of December, 1776, inclusive, be exhibited to the auditors of the army for settlement, by the first day of June next, or not afterwards allowed:

That such accounts due to any officers or soldiers in the regiments or corps now in service, be collected in the following form:

Account of rations due to officers and soldiers of the regiment or corps commanded by

To

To whom due.	From what time.	To what time.	Days.	Number of rations.	Price of ra- tions.	Casualties.	Whole amount.
-----------------	--------------------	------------------	-------	-----------------------	------------------------	-------------	------------------

and that in the column of casualties the names of all absentees, except those on command or furlough, be inserted :

That the accounts formed into such abstracts be attested before the commanding officer of the brigade, and that warrants issue for the amount of them in favour of the paymasters of the respective regiments, and that they pay out the monies received thereon.

Resolved, That three commissioners be appointed to examine with the treasurer of loans, and destroy the bills of credit of these United States of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, under the direction of the board of treasury.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1779.

A letter of the 30th of January from general Washington was read, respecting the supplies of the troops on the western frontiers; whereupon,

Resolved, That the commander in chief give such directions as he may think proper for arranging the commissary's and quartermaster's departments to the westward, any resolutions of Congress notwithstanding; and that for his information the secretary be directed to lay before him the several letters on that subject from colonel G. Morgan to Congress; and that the board of war communicate to him all necessary intelligence that may have come to them respecting the same subject.

A letter of the 29th from the president of Pennsylvania in council, with sundry papers enclosed, was read, representing that major Clarkson, aid de camp to major general Arnold, has refused to obey the summons of the said president and the executive council of Pennsylvania, to attend the said council on a complaint against him for granting a recommendation to miss Levy to go into New-York, contrary to a resolution of Congress of the 21st of August, 1778, and representing further that the said refusal was conceived in very indecent and disrespectful terms :

On

On motion, that the same be committed; the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Roberdeau,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	no	
	Mr. Lovell	no			
	Mr. Holten	no			
Rhode Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}		divided
	Mr. Collins	no			
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no	}	no	
	Mr. Ellsworth	no			
	Mr. Root	no			
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay			
	Mr. Floyd	no			
New Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no	}	no	
	Mr. Frelinghausen	no			
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	no	}	no	
	Mr. Clingan	no			
	Mr. Searle	no			
	Mr. Atlee	no			
	Mr. Shippen	no			
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	no	1	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	}	no	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay			
	Mr. Henry	no			
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	}	no	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no			
	Mr. Griffin	ay			
North-Carolina,	Mr. Hill	no	}	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no			
	Mr. Laurens	no			
	Mr. Drayton	no	}	no	
Georgia,	Mr. Hutson	no			
	Mr. Langworthy	no	1	no	

Ordered, That major Clarkson, aid de camp to major general Arnold, do not leave the city until the further order of Congress.

T U E S D A Y, FEBRUARY 2, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Hutson, appointed to confer with the commander in chief respecting the aid necessary to be sent to South-Carolina and Georgia, brought in a report; whereupon, *Resolved,*

F

Resolved, That count Pulaski be ordered to march with his legion to South-Carolina and put himself under the command of major general Lincoln, or the commanding officer of the southern department :

That the continental troops in North-Carolina, said to be on furlough, be immediately called in and ordered to march into South-Carolina, and follow the orders of the commanding officer as aforesaid :

That the governments of Virginia and North Carolina be requested to afford all possible aid to South-Carolina and Georgia of men, arms and other necessary articles at the continental expence :

That orders be immediately issued for transporting to South-Carolina, by the most safe and expeditious carriage, 128 barrels of gun powder and 12 chests of arms at Edentown, and 125 chests of arms at Baltimore; all the property of the United States :

That colonel de Cambray be ordered to repair to Baltimore and Edentown, and to expedite the transportation : that for this purpose he be furnished with proper letters from the president of Congress to the governors of Maryland and North Carolina :

That fixed ammunition of 4000 six pound, 4000 four-pound, and 4000 grape iron shot, 30 barrels of musket powder, and 2000 weight of ball or lead, be transported from Philadelphia to South-Carolina by sea :

That the marine committee do provide and dispatch a proper vessel, with the utmost expedition on this service :

That the commander in chief be directed to order one or more engineers to repair immediately to South-Carolina, for the service of the southern department, if he shall judge it necessary.

A letter of the 30th of January from the board of war was read, representing that the firm of the house, in which Mr. Penet is engaged, is Messrs. Penet, Windel and company, and that Mr. Couloux's name is not to appear in the agreement ; whereupon,

Resolved, That instead of Messrs. Penet and Couloux, mentioned in the resolution of the 2d of January, the board of war be authorized to contract with Mr. Penet for himself, Windel and company for a suitable number of muskets with bayonets of a proper size, and other arms, to be manufactured in these states, agreeably to the proposals recited previous to the resolution abovementioned.

A report

A report being received from the committee, consisting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Paca, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, to whom was referred the report of the committee on appeals of January 19th, 1779:

The sense of the house was required, whether it be in order that reports when received be read:

On the question, resolved in the affirmative.

The report was then read:

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed to Thursday next, and that Congress then be resolved into a committee of the whole to consider the same.

W E D N E S D A Y, FEBRUARY 3, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That 5,000,160 dollars in bills of credit, be emitted under the direction of the board of treasury and on the faith of the United States:

That the bills shall, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emission directed on the 14th of December last, and be numbered from the last number in each denomination progressively, and consist of the following denominations, viz.

22728	bills of 60 dollars each,	-	-	1363680
22728	ditto 50 ditto,	-	-	1136400
22728	ditto 40 ditto,	-	-	909120
22728	ditto 30 ditto,	-	-	681840
22728	ditto 20 ditto,	-	-	454560
22728	ditto 8 ditto,	-	-	181824
22728	ditto 7 ditto,	-	-	159096
22728	ditto 5 ditto,	-	-	113640

5,000,160

Congress was resolved into a committee of the whole; to consider a report of the board of treasury of the 23d of January; and after some time spent thereon, the president resumed the chair, and Mr. F. L. Lee reported, that the committee had come to a resolution thereon, which he was ready to report:

Ordered, That the same be now received.

The report was read and is as follows:

Resolved, That twenty millions of dollars be borrowed on the faith of the United States, at an annual interest of six

six per cent. and that loan-office certificates for the same, of such denominations as the board of treasury shall think proper, be forthwith struck and sent to the continental loan-offices under the direction of the board of treasury :

On the question to agree to the said report, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Ellery	ay		
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Ellsworth	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Root	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Frelinghausen	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Roberdeau	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Clingan	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Searle	ay	}	ay
	Mr. M'Kean	ay		
	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Griffin	no	}	no
	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Hutson	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1779.

A letter of the third from colonel Armand was read, whereupon the report of the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief was read ; and, thereupon,

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed to give the necessary orders for recruiting the corps commanded

manded by general count Pulaski and colonel Armand respectively, to their full complement of infantry, to be enlisted for the war and to receive the continental bounties granted to the rest of the infantry.

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed to proceed in such manner as he shall judge expedient, to compleat the arrangement of the army, and to settle the relative rank of officers under the degree of brigadier, agreeably to the principles established by an act of Congress of the 24th day of November, 1778; and that the board of war furnish him with copies of the proceedings of the late committee of arrangement.

A letter of the 22d of December, 1778, from the marquis de la Fayette at Boston, in favour of Mons. de Noirmont de la Neuville, and also a petition from major Noirmont de la Neuville, praying to be favoured with the brevet commission of lieutenant colonel, were read:

On the question,

Resolved, That the rank prayed for by major Noirmont be not granted.

Congress took into consideration the letter of the 3d from colonel Armand, soliciting the rank of brigadier general by brevet:

On the question put,

Resolved, That the rank solicited for by colonel Armand be not granted.

Ordered, That Mr. Laurens have leave of absence.

F R I D A Y, FEBRUARY 5, 1779.

A letter from colonel Armand was read, begging leave to return to France; whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress have a high sense of the disinterested zeal and services of colonel Armand, marquis de Rouerie, but are restrained from manifesting their good opinion of him by further promotion, as the same would be incompatible with the arrangement of the American army; and that on his own request he have leave to return to France: that upon his departure the president grant him such certificate, as the recommendations or certificates he may have received from the commander in chief or other general officers under whom he hath served, may entitle him to.

A letter

A letter of January 1st from the marquis de la Fayette was read, recommending Mr. Houden, a French officer, second lieutenant in colonel Bigelow's regiment; whereupon,

Resolved, That Mr. Houden be informed that he will receive promotion according to the rules established in the army of the United States.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Ellery, Mr. Paca, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Floyd, to whom was referred a representation of the delegates of Rhode-Island, brought in a report; whereupon, Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas the delegates of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, in pursuance of an express vote of the general assembly of the said state, have represented to Congress that many of its inhabitants, especially those who have come off from the island of Rhode-Island, must inevitably perish unless they are speedily supplied with the necessaries of life, and have in the strongest terms requested us to recommend to the states of Connecticut and New-York to repeal their acts laying an embargo on provisions so far as respects supplying the said inhabitants with provisions by land:

Resolved, That the president write to the governors of the states of Connecticut and New-York, requesting them to afford such supplies of flour and other provisions for the distressed inhabitants of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations as their necessities call for, so far as circumstances will admit, and under such regulations as may best answer the end proposed.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That there be hereafter five auditors for the army, whilst the circumstances of the war shall render it necessary: that the board of treasury have power to order the said auditors respectively to repair to and settle accounts in the main army or any detachment, and to give the auditors proper instructions for conducting this business, agreeable to the institution of the office and direction of the board.

Congress

Congress proceeded to the election of an auditor; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. William Bedlow was elected.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Lovell, Mr. Searle, Mr. Root, to whom was referred a letter of 7th of January, from Joan Guarcia Duarte, &c. and, thereupon,

Resolved, That the board of war of the state of Massachusetts-Bay, be authorised and requested to pay the net proceeds of the sales of the snow "Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Antonio" and her cargo, and also to deliver what unfold effects they still have in charge belonging to the same concern, to the owner or owners of the said snow and cargo, his or their order or certain attorney.

Resolved, That the said board be requested to inform such owner or attorney, that remedy may be had at law against the captors or their owners for any special damages arising from the capture of the said snow.

The committee, consisting of Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Paca; and Mr. T. Adams, to whom was referred the information given to Congress by the honourable Mr. Laurens, dated the 11th and 16th of January, 1779, and that received from the honourable Mr. Lewis, dated January 15th, 1779, respecting the conduct of Robert Morris, esquire, in transacting the commercial business of these United States, particularly relating to the ship Farmer, captain Dashiell, loaded at Baltimore, and captured by the enemy, brought in a report, which was read.

W E D N E S D A Y, FEBRUARY 10, 1779.

A letter of the 9th from Jonathan Brewer, captain lieutenant in colonel Proctor's regiment of artillery, was read, praying for leave to resign his commission:

Resolved, That captain lieutenant J. Brewer have leave to resign, and that his resignation be accepted.

A letter of the 9th from Mons. Noirmont de la Neuville was read, praying to have leave to return to France; and that the certificate of brigadier Parsons in his favour, which he delivered to the board of war to be annexed to their report, may be returned to him:

Resolved, That Mons. Noirmont de la Neuville have leave to return to France, and that the certificate of brigadier Parsons, mentioned in his letter, be returned to him.

A letter

A letter of January 28th from Robert Morris was read, requesting, as insinuations have been thrown out against him in this house respecting the books of the secret committee, that a special committee may be appointed to examine the entries and settlements made by him in those books, to examine into the expenditure of public money entrusted to him, and to the late house of Willing, Morris and company, and to examine into the state of their and his present unsettled dependences with the United States; and that the said committee be directed to report to the house specially on the premises, in order that his conduct may be truly understood in Congress, and from thence be made known to the public by the best authority.

Mr. Plater, a delegate from the state of Maryland, attended and took his seat in Congress.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 11, 1779.

A letter of January 16th from J. Powell, president of the council of Massachusetts-Bay, was read, with sundry papers enclosed; whereupon,

Resolved, That the said letter and papers enclosed be transmitted to the commander in chief, and that he be directed to give orders for bringing to courts-martial the several persons accused of misdemeanors in the report therein referred to.

Mr. Laurens having yesterday, after reading the report from the committee and other papers referred to, informed Congress in his place, that from a part of Mr. Morris's vindication he recollected a circumstance which had come to his knowledge since this subject had been in agitation in Congress, which might more fully clear up Mr. Morris's conduct; and that as his sole view had been to do justice, it would give him the highest pleasure to be an instrument in doing justice to Mr. Morris, and promised to explain himself this morning; accordingly he produced a paper, containing an extract of a letter from the secret or commercial committee, dated October 25th, 1776, containing advice to Thomas Morris, commercial agent at Nantz, of their having chartered a new ship at Baltimore, which Mr. Laurens said he was persuaded and has no doubt was the ship Farmer; that his recollection sprung from hearing the words new ship read in Mr. Morris's vindication; that it afforded him the greatest satisfaction

to

to have it in his power to produce an evidence, which in his opinion put it beyond all doubt that the ship Farmer, captain Dashiell, had been loaded on public account, and moved the house to receive the said extract, and to add it to the other papers which were delivered in by the committee and read yesterday : the said extract was accordingly received and added to the other papers.

The report was then resumed and read, as follows :

The committee to whom was referred the information given to Congress by the honourable Mr. Laurens, dated the 11th and 16th of January, 1779, and that received from the honourable Mr. Lewis, dated the 15th of January, 1779, respecting the conduct of Robert Morris, esquire, in transacting the commercial business of these United States, particularly relating to the ship Farmer, captain Dashiell, loaded at Baltimore and captured by the enemy, report,

“ That your committee having notified their appointment to the said Robert Morris, and furnished him with copies of the above written informations, and having requested his attendance, met according to order and received his defence in writing, dated January 22d, 1779, to which your committee beg leave to refer, as well as to the vouchers referred to by the said Robert Morris in his said defence :

That it appears to your committee that the said Robert Morris, was a member of the secret committee, and from the minutes of the said committee of the 15th of August and 20th and 26th of September, extracts of which are herewith delivered, and from the testimony of J. Brown, then clerk of the said committee, it appears that the said secret committee, from a confidence in the integrity of the said Robert Morris, from a knowledge of his commercial abilities, and from a conviction that his extensive commercial connections, both abroad and in America, would enable him to execute with facility the continental commercial affairs, requested the said Robert Morris, and authorised him to purchase up produce in the different states on continental account, and to export the same, and entrusted him solely with the transactions of this business :

That it appears to your committee, from the testimony of the said J. Brown, that when the said Robert Morris was entrusted and authorised as aforesaid, it was known

and understood by the said secret committee, that his purchases aforesaid were to be made under cover of the firm of Willing, Morris, and company, and exported under the like cover, as circumstances should direct, and that this mode was adopted to prevent the rising of the price of produce and hire of vessels, which generally happens when it is known that purchases and contracts are making on the public account :

That it appears to your committee, from the testimony of John Brown, Peter Whiteside, and Benjamin Hogeland, (whose depositions are herewith delivered) that the ship Farmer was chartered on the continental account, though under the firm of Willing, Morris, and company, and that her load of iron and tobacco, except 50 hogshheads, was purchased and shipped also on the continental account; and that the said ship being thus chartered, and the said load of iron and tobacco so purchased and shipped, were facts well known to the said John Brown, Peter Whiteside and Benjamin Hogeland; the said John Brown being the said Robert Morris's agent in the transaction, and the said Peter Whiteside and Benjamin Hogeland, being clerks of Willing, Morris, and company :

That it appears from the testimony of John Brown, then clerk of the said secret committee, that the charter party of the said ship Farmer, was lodged in the office before the said committee removed to Baltimore, and therefore known to the said committee before the loading or sailing of the said ship :

That it appears to your committee, that the chartering of the said ship under the firm of Willing, Morris, and company, the filling up the bills of lading, forming the special contract as endorsed on one of them, and drawing the instrument of valuation in the manner and terms as the said several instruments of writing are express, were merely precautions calculated to give the whole transaction the colour of a private commercial concern, correspondent to the plan adopted by the said Robert Morris, declared and made known to the said secret committee, and founded on the reasons above suggested :

That your committee are farther confirmed in this idea, from observing that the like measures were taken in the chartering and loading the ship Aurora, and from its being proved to your committee, by the testimony of the said Benjamin Hogeland, the said Robert Morris's clerk, that

that the said Willing, Morris and company, did not charter or load any chartered ship for their own account and risque during the time the said Robert Morris was entrusted and authorised as aforesaid:

That it appears to your committee, that the said Robert Morris's defence in writing is full and explicit on every fact, circumstance and question stated in the information of the honourable Mr. Laurens and Mr. Lewis, and is supported by clear and satisfactory vouchers; and your committee beg leave to refer to the said written defence, particularly as to such facts, circumstances or questions aforesaid, as your committee have not specially reported:

Upon the whole, your committee are of opinion, that the said Robert Morris has clearly and fully vindicated himself; and your committee are further of opinion, that the said Robert Morris in the execution of the powers committed to him by the said secret committee, so far as his conduct has come to the knowledge of your committee, has acted with fidelity and integrity, and an honourable zeal for the happiness of his country."

Congress taking into consideration the said report, and the papers accompanying and referred to in the same:

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

Ordered, That the letter of January the 29th, from Mr. Robert Morris, be referred to the committee who brought in the foregoing report.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report: whereupon,

Resolved, That the accounts of the regimental paymasters be settled at least once a quarter, and rendered agreeably to such forms as shall be approved by the board of treasury.

Resolved, That a secretary of the treasury be appointed, with the salary of two thousand dollars per annum.

S A T U R D A Y, FEBRUARY 13, 1779.

Resolved, That the president inform the minister plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty, that Congress will take the subject of his memorials of the 9th instant, into immediate consideration, and that if he wishes to communicate any thing farther to them, Congress will receive the same from him in a private audience.

Resolved.

Resolved, That all private audiences given to foreign ministers, be held in a committee of the whole house.

A letter of this day from colonel Hartley was read, desiring leave to resign his commission; whereupon,

Resolved, That the reasons offered by colonel Hartley for resigning his commission are satisfactory, and therefore that his resignation be accepted.

Resolved, That Congress have a high sense of colonel Hartley's merit and services.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That a warrant for ninety-four thousand dollars be drawn on the treasurer of the United States, in favour of the paymaster of the board of war and ordnance, to be paid from time to time, by order from that board, to colonel Armand, for the purpose of recruiting his corps, which shall not exceed the complement of a regiment, he to be accountable for the sums he shall so receive:

That brigadier general Pulaski be authorized as casualties happen to recruit men to keep up the infantry in his corps to its original establishment, and that a warrant for fifty thousand dollars be drawn in favour of the paymaster of the board of war, to be paid to brigadier general Pulaski, or his order from time to time, for the purpose before mentioned, and to re-enlist during the war the men of his corps, whose times are about expiring, he to be accountable for the sums he shall from time to time receive.

Resolved, That all the men, inhabitants of these states, who shall be recruited in the corps of general Pulaski, and colonel Armand, in any of the United States, shall be credited to the quota of the state in which they shall be enlisted, they not being inhabitants of any other of the United States.

Resolved, That brigadier general Pulaski and colonel Armand, make returns to the board of war of the recruits they shall enlist; and in such returns the places of nativity and settlement, and the state wherein they were enlisted shall be particularly mentioned; and the board are hereby directed to transmit to the respective states, the names and numbers of such persons inhabitants thereof, as shall be so enlisted.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter of February 3d from Mons. Girard de St. Elms, having reported specially thereon, Congress took into consideration the said report; and, thereupon, came to the following resolution:

That

That Mons. Girard de St. Elms, having manifested great zeal, and encountered many difficulties to distinguish himself in the service of these states; having also made a campaign here, and behaved with bravery, and being now about to return to France:

Resolved, That he be appointed to the rank of major by brevet, as a testimony of the approbation of Congress of his zeal and services.

M O N D A Y, FEBRUARY 15, 1779.

The president acquainted the house that, pursuant to their order, he had informed the minister of France, that Congress will take his memorials of the 9th into immediate consideration; and that if he wishes to communicate any thing farther to them, Congress will receive the same in a private audience. That the minister wished to make farther communication to Congress, and would attend the house at twelve o'clock this day.

The minister plenipotentiary of France attending agreeably to his appointment, Congress was resolved into a committee of the whole; after the minister had withdrawn, the president resumed the chair, and Mr F. L. Lee reported that the minister has had a private audience and free conference with the committee; that the committee have come to no resolutions thereon, and desire leave to sit again.

T U E S D A Y, FEBRUARY 16, 1779.

Mr. M'Kean, a delegate for Delaware, laid before Congress the following instrument, empowering the delegates of that state or any of them, to ratify and sign the articles of confederation:

"His excellency Cesar Rodney, esquire, president, captain general and commander in chief of the Delaware state, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

"Know ye, that among the records remaining in the rolls-office in the Delaware state, there is a certain instrument of writing, purporting to be an act of the general assembly of the said state, which said act is contained in the words and tenor here following, to wit,

"Anno millesimo septingentesimo septuagesimo nono.

"An act to authorize and empower the delegates of the Delaware

Delaware state to subscribe and ratify the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the several states.

"Whereas articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, signed in the general Congress of the said states by the honourable Henry Laurens, esquire, their then president, have been laid before the legislature of this state, to be ratified by the same if approved: and whereas, notwithstanding the terms of the articles of confederation and perpetual union are considered as in divers respects unequal and disadvantageous to this state, and the objections stated on the part of this state are viewed as just and reasonable, and of great moment to the welfare and happiness of the good people thereof, yet, under the full conviction of the present necessity of acceding to the confederacy proposed, and that the interest of particular states ought to be postponed to the general good of the union: and moreover in firm reliance that the candour and justice of the several states will in due time remove as far as possible the objectionable parts thereof:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of Delaware, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the honourable John Dickinson, Nicholas Vandyke, and Thomas M'Kean, esquires, delegates appointed to represent this state in Congress, or any one or more of them, be and they hereby are authorized, empowered and directed on behalf of this state, to subscribe and ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union between the several states aforesaid.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, so as aforesaid subscribed and ratified, shall thenceforth become obligatory on this state."

Signed by order of the house of assembly,

NICHOLAS VANDYKE, speaker.

Signed by order of the council,

THOMAS COLLINS, speaker.

Passed at Dover, February 1st, 1779.

All which, by the tenor of these presents, I have caused to be exemplified. In testimony whereof the great seal of

of the Delaware state is hereunto affixed, at Dover, the sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the third year of the independence of the United States of America.

CESAR RODNEY.

By his excellency's command, JAMES BOOTH, Secretary."

Resolved, That the letter of the 8th and 12th from major general Arnold, with the papers enclosed, be referred to the committee to whom was referred the letter from his excellency Joseph Reed, president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, respecting the conduct of major general Arnold; and that the committee enquire into the ground of the charges against major general Arnold, and report the result of their enquiry with all convenient dispatch.

A motion was made that major general Arnold be suspended from all command in the army of the United States of America, during the time in which enquiry shall be made into his public conduct, and until a proper decision shall be made thereon; after debate a motion was made that the further consideration thereof be postponed.

On the question for postponing, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Roterdean,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Ellery	ay		
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Ellsworth	no		
New-York,	Mr. Root	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Lewis	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Witherspoon	ay		
	Mr. Frelinghausen	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Fell	ay	}	no
	Mr. Roberdeau	no		
	Mr. Clingan	no		
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Atlee	no	}	no

Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Henry	ay	}
	Mr. T. Adams	ay	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay	}
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}
	Mr. Burke	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay	}
	Mr. Hutson	ay	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1 ay
So it was resolved in the affirmative.			

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 18, 1779.

Mr. T. Nelson, a delegate from Virginia, attended and produced his credentials, which were read.

Congress took into consideration the reports of the committee, consisting of Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Paca and Mr. T. Adams, appointed to confer with the commander in chief; and, thereupon, agreed to the following plan for the department of inspector general:

Resolved, That there be an inspector general to the armies of the United States, with the rank of major general, who, in all future appointments, shall be taken from the line of major generals:

That the duty of the inspector general shall principally consist in forming a system of regulations, for the exercise of the troops, in the manual evolutions and manœuvres, for the service of guards and detachments, and for camp and garrison duty:

That the inspector general, and his assistants, shall review the troops at such times and places, and receive such returns for that purpose, as the commander in chief, or commanding officer in a detachment, shall direct; at which reviews, he or they shall inspect the number and condition of the men, their discipline and exercise, the state of their arms, accoutrements and cloaths; observing what of these articles have been lost or spoiled since the last review, and, as nearly as possible, by what means, reporting the same, with the deficiencies and neglects, to

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the commander in chief, or the commanding officer of a detachment, and to the board of war :

That all new manœuvres shall be introduced by the inspector general, and all old ones performed according to the established principles, under his superintendency : but he shall not introduce or practise any regulations relative to the objects of his department, save such as are made and established in manner following : all regulations whatsoever to be finally approved and established by Congress. But the exigence of the service requiring it, temporary ones may from time to time be introduced by the inspector general with the approbation of the commander in chief. These regulations to be communicated to the army through the adjutant general, and to be transmitted to the board of war with all convenient dispatch, that, being examined and reported by them to Congress, they may be rejected, altered, amended, or confirmed, as Congress shall deem proper :

That there be as many sub inspectors as the commander in chief, or commanding officer in a detachment, shall, on consideration of the strength and situation of the army, from time to time deem necessary, to be taken from the line of lieutenant colonels, and to receive their instructions relative to the department from the inspector general :

That there be one brigade-inspector to each brigade, who shall be one of the majors in the brigade ; and that the office of brigade inspector shall in future be annexed to that of major of brigade. He shall accordingly keep a roster of the battalions of his brigade, regulate the details, and take care of the formation and march of all guards, detachments, &c. from the brigade. He is to receive the general orders, and communicate them to the commanding officers of the brigade and regiments, and, through the adjutants, to all the officers of the brigade. He is so far as concerns his brigade, to inspect the police of the camp, the discipline and order of the service. In time of action he is to assist in executing the necessary manœuvres of the brigade, according to the orders of the brigadier or officer commanding. He is to do no duty in the line :

That all the officers of the inspectorship having appointments in the line, shall retain their rights of command, succession and promotion, in the same manner as if they had not assumed the office. But as the duties of this de-

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partment are sufficient to employ their whole time, they are to suspend the exercise of their respective commands, except on particular occasions, when the commander in chief, or commanding officer in a detachment, may deem it necessary to invest them with command. They are to be exempted from all common camp and garrison duty, that they may attend the more carefully to those of the inspector; and in time of action they are to be employed in assisting in the execution of the field manœuvres: .

That the inspector general, so far as relates to the inspection of the army, be subject to the orders of Congress, the board of war, and the commander in chief only: but the sub-inspectors shall also be subject to the officers commanding the divisions and brigades to which they are attached, on the principles herein established:

That there be allowed to the inspector general, in consideration of the extraordinary expences which attend the execution of his office, eighty-four dollars per month, in addition to the pay and rations of a major general heretofore provided.

Congress proceeded to consider the reports of the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief; and, thereupon, came to the following arrangement of the department of ordnance:

Resolved, That the commanding officer of artillery of the United States for the time being, shall, under the general orders and with the concurrence of the commander in chief, arrange and direct all business of the ordnance department necessary to be done in the field. The ordnance, arms and military stores in the fixed magazines to be drawn out only by the orders of the board of war and ordnance; unless in the course of the service, circumstances should occur, in which the procuring such orders from the board would, in the opinion of the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery, occasion improper delays; and in such cases the commanding officer of artillery shall have the power to draw from the nearest magazines the supplies wanted for the army: and the different commissaries and directors of the magazines and laboratories shall, in such cases, immediately obey the orders of the commanding officer of artillery, informing the board of war and ordnance of the same. And that the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery may know, in such cases, where to send for necessary supplies, the board

board of war and ordnance shall cause monthly returns of all ordnance, arms and military stores at the magazines and arsenals of the United States, to be made to the commander in chief, who will communicate to the commanding officer of artillery the whole or any part of them, as he shall judge the good of the service requires. And as it may frequently happen that parts of the army may be detached to such distances as to render their obtaining supplies, in the circumstances above mentioned, by the immediate orders of the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery, inconvenient; in such cases, the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery, shall give to the commanding officers of the detachment, and of the artillery annexed to it, proper directions for furnishing the detachment with the necessary supplies of ordnance, arms and military stores; and the orders of the said commanding officers of the detachment, and of the artillery annexed to it, given pursuant to the said directions, shall be obeyed by the commissaries and directors at the magazines and laboratories, as if given immediately by the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery of the United States. Each commanding officer of artillery making these extraordinary draughts, shall immediately give information thereof, and of the occasion of them, to the board of war and ordnance.

II. That there shall be a field commissary of military stores, to be appointed by the board of war and ordnance, who shall receive and issue all ordnance, arms and military stores in the field, pursuant to the orders of the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery; all orders for this purpose from the commander in chief, to be directed to the commanding officer of artillery. The field commissary shall have so many deputies, conductors and clerks, to be likewise appointed by the board of war and ordnance, as in the opinion of the board, the commander in chief, and commanding officer of artillery, the service shall from time to time require.

III. That the commanding officer of artillery, with the concurrence of the commander in chief, shall from time to time lay before the board of war and ordnance proper estimates (which are by the board to be transmitted to Congress) of all ordnance, arms and military stores, necessary to be made and provided for the use of the army of the United States, that the necessary orders may be given concerning them.

IV. That

IV. That whenever the said commanding officer of artillery shall judge any particular directions necessary for, or alterations and improvements to be made in, the construction or preparation of ordnance, arms, and military stores of any kind, he shall communicate the same to the board of war and ordnance for their consideration; who shall thereupon give such orders for the artificers and laboratory men, as they shall judge the good of the service requires.

V. That the field commissary of military stores, his deputies, conductors and clerks, shall be independent of the commissary general of military stores; and the said field commissary shall make monthly returns of all ordnance, arms, and military stores received, issued, and remaining on hand, to the board of war and ordnance, the commander in chief, and the commanding officer of artillery. His deputies and conductors also having the chief care of the military stores with any detached parts of the army, shall make the like returns to the board of war and ordnance, the respective officers commanding those detachments, their commanding officers of artillery, and the field commissary; and the latter shall draw the whole into one general return monthly, one copy whereof he shall transmit to the board of war and ordnance, one to the commander in chief, one to the commanding officer of artillery, and a fourth to the commissary general of military stores.

VI. That all monies necessary for the department of the field commissary of military stores, shall be drawn out of the military chests by warrants from the commander in chief, and officers commanding detached parts of the army respectively; and the accounts of expenditures adjusted and settled by the auditors of accounts, once in every three months, and finally transmitted to the treasury board.

VII. That when it shall be thought necessary, the commanding officer of artillery shall send officers of artillery to visit the laboratories, foundaries and manufactories, to the intent that they may thereby gain an insight into the mechanical branches of their profession. And such number of artillery officers as, in the opinion of the commanding officer of artillery, with the concurrence of the commander in chief, can be spared from their duty in the field, shall at every convenient season, be stationed at all or any of the principal laboratories, to be instructed in
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the laboratory art, that a knowledge thereof may be diffused through the corps.

VIII. That the deputy field commissaries and conductors shall apply for and receive all ordnance, arms, and stores issued from the fixed arsenals and magazines. And to prevent any that are insufficient being carried into the field, the said commissaries and conductors shall receive none apparently unfit for service. And whenever any articles in the ordnance department in the field shall be so damaged that they cannot be there repaired, and are by order of the commanding officer of artillery with the army, or with any detachment of it, sent to the commissary general of military stores, or any of his deputies, he and they shall receive the same, at such place as shall be most convenient; and either immediately cause them to be repaired, or replace them with others fit for service, as shall be most conducive to the public interest.

IX. That the appointments of the said field commissary and his subordinate officers, be as follows, viz.

	Pay per month.	Subsist. per month.	Rations per day.
Of the field commissary,	75 dolls.	40 dolls.	I
Deputy field commissary,	60	30	I
Conductor,	40	10	I
Clerk,	40	10	I

X. That there shall be one surveyor of ordnance, to be appointed annually from the colonels, the appointment to be made by the board of war and ordnance, until Congress shall direct otherwise. The officer thus appointed shall retain his rank in the artillery, and all the benefits arising from it; but during the time of his surveyorship, he shall not, except in extraordinary cases, or when called for by the commander in chief, perform any duty in the line. His duty as surveyor shall be to examine into the construction, qualities, and condition of all cannon, carriages, arms and the materials for, and preparation of every species of warlike stores, and to visit all the different arsenals, foundaries, laboratories and workshops belonging to the ordnance department of the United States, carefully noting every error and defect he shall discover; which, together with a general state of the department, he shall report immediately to the board of war and ordnance, as well as the commanding officer of the artillery, with his ideas of any alterations and improvements.

ments proper to be made thereon. He shall also examine all ordnance and military stores in the field, and report the state of them to the commanding officer of artillery, and the board of war and ordnance; and for the purposes aforetaid, the commissaries of military stores, as well in the field as elsewhere, shall make returns to the said surveyor, and shall expose to his view all the ordnance, arms, and stores, and all materials for the ordnance department in their custody. And the surveyor shall examine the said stores, to ascertain whether the quality, quantity and numbers agree with the return, and make report to the board only. He shall likewise examine into the number of workmen employed in each branch of the ordnance department; and the principal in each branch shall make monthly returns of all work done within the month, one to the said surveyor of ordnance, and one to the commissary general of military stores; and each of the latter shall transmit copies thereof monthly to the board of war and ordnance.

XI. For executing the duties before mentioned, and any others relating to the ordnance department, which the good of the service may, from time to time, require, the board of war and ordnance shall give to the said surveyor such instructions as they shall think proper.

XII. For defraying the expences of the said surveyor in the exercise of his office, he shall be allowed seventy dollars per month, besides his appointments as a field officer of artillery.

XIII. That the commanding officer of artillery of the United States, for the performance of his duties therein before prescribed, shall be allowed seventy-five dollars per month; and the commanding officer of artillery with any detached part of the army shall have a like allowance, in proportion to his pay in the line.

F R I D A Y, FEBRUARY 19, 1779.

A petition from major Des Isnard and captain de Truifson was read, praying, as they cannot find an immediate passage to France, to be admitted to serve the ensuing campaign in count Pulaski's corps, the former with the pay of captain and the latter of lieutenant:

Resolved, That they be informed that the present arrangement and state of the army do not admit the granting the prayer of their petition.

A letter

A letter from J. Reed, president of the council of Pennsylvania, was read, requesting that Congress would favour the council of Pennsylvania with copies of their proceedings against captain Nicholson, on the complaint of governor Johnson of Maryland; upon a like complaint made by governor Henry of Virginia, against an officer of the United States; and lately on a complaint made by New-Jersey or the governor thereof, against general Maxwell:

Resolved, That the president be furnished with the copies desired.

A motion was made that the president be informed, that the several states have a right to copies of public resolutions of Congress, upon applications being made to the secretary therefor by their delegates:

On this the previous question was moved, and the yeas and nays being required thereon by Mr. M. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Ellsworth	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Clingan	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Henry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay		
	Mr. M. Smith	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Griffin	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Nelson	ay		
	Mr. Penn	ay		
	Mr. Hill	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay		
Georgia,	Mr. Hutson	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Langworthy	ay		

So

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So it passed in the affirmative, and the main question was set aside.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That five millions one hundred and sixty dollars in bills of credit of the United States, be emitted under the direction of the board of treasury, and on the faith of the United States :

That the bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emission directed on the 3d of February instant, and be numbered from the last number in each denomination progressively, and consist of the following denominations, viz.

22,728	bills of	60	dollars each.
22,728	do.	50	do.
22,728	do.	40	do.
22,728	do.	30	do.
22,728	do.	20	do.
22,728	do.	8	do.
22,728	do.	7	do.
22,728	do.	5	do.

Whereas by the depositions of Samuel Inglis, it appears to the committee of the treasury, that the facts set forth in his petition to Congress of the 9th of December last; are truly stated; and that about the 9th of October last, having in his possession five sets of bills of exchange, dated the 21st of September last, and issued by Thomas Smith, esquire, commissioner of the continental loan-office in Pennsylvania, on the commissioner or commissioners of the United States in Paris, in favour of Robert Bridges, to the amount of five thousand one hundred and thirty livres tournois, for payment of interest due on loan-office certificates, he the said Samuel Inglis, to prevent the enemy from getting possession of the said bills, did destroy them, and that they consisted of the following denominations, viz.

No.	53	1	set,	for	600	dollars.
	112	1	do.	for	300	do.
	216	1	do.	for	60	do.
	646	1	do.	for	36	do.
	679	1	do.	for	30	do.

One thousand twenty-six dollars at five livres tournois per dollar is five thousand one hundred and thirty livres tournois :

Resolved,

Resolved, That the treasurer of loans be directed to sign and deliver to the said Thomas Smith, esquire, to be by him issued to the said Robert Bridges, five sets of exchange, amounting to five thousand one hundred and thirty livres tournois, of the tenor and date aforesaid, excepting that each set is to consist of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, bills, and to specify in the body of each bill that one only of the eight is to be paid: provided that the said Samuel Inglis shall, previous to the issuing of the said bills, give to the said treasurer of loans a bond in the penalty of twenty thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties, payable to the president of Congress or his successor in office, for the benefit of the United States, for indemnifying the public or any person or persons who may be interested therein, from the payment of any of the original bills of exchange aforesaid:

Resolved, That the treasurer of loans furnish the said Robert Bridges, with quadruplicate letters of advice, each containing an attested copy of the preceding resolution to the commissioner or commissioners of the United States at Paris.

Ordered, That Mr. Ellsworth have leave of absence.

Ordered, That the marine committee give directions to have one of the continental frigates prepared for sea with all expedition.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1779.

Mr. R. H. Lee, a delegate from Virginia, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Whereas brigadier M'Intosh, commanding a detachment of the army at Fort Pitt, hath requested leave to retire from that command:

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed to appoint a proper officer to succeed to the said command; and that brigadier general M'Intosh, on being relieved, repair to the main army or to such post as shall be assigned to him by the commander in chief.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the portmanteaus and valets furnished to the officers of the army by the quartermaster general, pursuant to the orders of the commander in chief, be charged to the United States, and the officers permitted to retain them for their own use: provided that no officer shall

shall be more than once furnished at the public expence with the articles aforesaid, unless unavoidably lost or taken by the enemy in time of action.

Resolved, That in consideration of the losses of captain Lewis Celeron, one thousand dollars be granted him to enable him to equip himself for further service.

Resolved, That no brevet commission be granted to any officer, except with the consent of nine states.

The committee, consisting of the delegates of Virginia, to whom were referred letters of governor Henry, and William Finnie, deputy quartermaster general, respecting the convention troops stationed near Charlotte Ville in Virginia, report,

That having conferred with the board of war, they are informed that orders were given in due time to the commissary and quartermaster general, for providing every thing necessary in their respective departments for the use of the said convention troops: that no complaints have been received respecting a deficiency of provisions: that the barracks were not compleated for the reception of the troops at the time of their arrival, but that they would soon be in good order after that time: that many British officers had been permitted to go to the neighbouring towns for quarters, until they could be better accommodated at or near the barracks; that as no preparation hath been made at any other place for the accommodation and subsistence of the said troops, it will be inconvenient at present to remove them: that as some complaints have been received respecting the negligence of the quartermaster in that department, the disorders which are apprehended and at present subsist, may probably be prevented and remedied by the personal attendance of the said quartermaster at the barracks; whereupon,

Resolved, That orders issue from the board of war to the quartermaster in the said department, directing him to reside at or near the said barracks, and that the governor and council of the state of Virginia, be authorised and requested to superintend the conduct of those who shall have the direction of the said troops, and, if they shall think it proper, to take such order for the accommodation and distribution of the said troops within the said state as the necessity of the case may require.

Congress proceeded to the election of two auditors in the army; and, the ballots being taken,

Felix

Felix Varley and Alexander Fowler were elected.

Resolved, That the president of Congress from time to time transmit to the executive powers of the several states blank commissions for officers in the line to be appointed by them, and that they be requested regularly to send the names of such officers to the board of war.

M O N D A Y, FEBRUARY 22, 1779.

A letter of the 19th from general Washington was read, enclosing unsealed letters from New-York to major general Lee :

Ordered, That the president forward to major general Lee the letters directed to him, and inform him that Congress have no doubt but he will explain the transaction therein mentioned.

In pursuance of the powers vested in him, Mr. McKean, a delegate of the state of Delaware, signed and ratified the articles of confederation in behalf of that state.

T U E S D A Y, FEBRUARY 23, 1779.

The delegate of Delaware laid before Congress sundry resolutions passed by the council of that state, January the 23d, 1779, respecting the articles of confederation and perpetual union, and concurred in by the house of assembly, January the 28th, 1779, previous to their passing a law to empower their delegates to sign and ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union.

On which it was moved that the same be filed : to which it was moved as an amendment to add, " provided that it shall never be considered as admitting any claim by the same set up or intended to be set up."

On this amendment the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Ellery,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	} ay
	Mr. Frost	ay	
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	ay	} ay
	Mr. Ellery	ay	
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay	† *

New-York,

partment are sufficient to employ their whole time, they are to suspend the exercise of their respective commands, except on particular occasions, when the commander in chief, or commanding officer in a detachment, may deem it necessary to invest them with command. They are to be exempted from all common camp and garrison duty, that they may attend the more carefully to those of the inspector; and in time of action they are to be employed in assisting in the execution of the field manœuvres: .

That the inspector general, so far as relates to the inspection of the army, be subject to the orders of Congress, the board of war, and the commander in chief only: but the sub-inspectors shall also be subject to the officers commanding the divisions and brigades to which they are attached, on the principles herein established:

That there be allowed to the inspector general, in consideration of the extraordinary expences which attend the execution of his office, eighty-four dollars per month, in addition to the pay and rations of a major general heretofore provided.

Congress proceeded to consider the reports of the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief; and, thereupon, came to the following arrangement of the department of ordnance:

Resolved, That the commanding officer of artillery of the United States for the time being, shall, under the general orders and with the concurrence of the commander in chief, arrange and direct all business of the ordnance department necessary to be done in the field. The ordnance, arms and military stores in the fixed magazines to be drawn out only by the orders of the board of war and ordnance; unless in the course of the service, circumstances should occur, in which the procuring such orders from the board would, in the opinion of the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery, occasion improper delays; and in such cases the commanding officer of artillery shall have the power to draw from the nearest magazines the supplies wanted for the army: and the different commissaries and directors of the magazines and laboratories shall, in such cases, immediately obey the orders of the commanding officer of artillery, informing the board of war and ordnance of the same. And that the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery may know, in such cases, where to send for necessary supplies, the board

board of war and ordnance shall cause monthly returns of all ordnance, arms and military stores at the magazines and arsenals of the United States, to be made to the commander in chief, who will communicate to the commanding officer of artillery the whole or any part of them, as he shall judge the good of the service requires. And as it may frequently happen that parts of the army may be detached to such distances as to render their obtaining supplies, in the circumstances above mentioned, by the immediate orders of the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery, inconvenient; in such cases, the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery, shall give to the commanding officers of the detachment, and of the artillery annexed to it, proper directions for furnishing the detachment with the necessary supplies of ordnance, arms and military stores; and the orders of the said commanding officers of the detachment, and of the artillery annexed to it, given pursuant to the said directions, shall be obeyed by the commissaries and directors at the magazines and laboratories, as if given immediately by the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery of the United States. Each commanding officer of artillery making these extraordinary draughts, shall immediately give information thereof, and of the occasion of them, to the board of war and ordnance.

II. That there shall be a field commissary of military stores, to be appointed by the board of war and ordnance, who shall receive and issue all ordnance, arms and military stores in the field, pursuant to the orders of the commander in chief and commanding officer of artillery; all orders for this purpose from the commander in chief, to be directed to the commanding officer of artillery. The field commissary shall have so many deputies, conductors and clerks, to be likewise appointed by the board of war and ordnance, as in the opinion of the board, the commander in chief, and commanding officer of artillery, the service shall from time to time require.

III. That the commanding officer of artillery, with the concurrence of the commander in chief, shall from time to time lay before the board of war and ordnance proper estimates (which are by the board to be transmitted to Congress) of all ordnance, arms and military stores, necessary to be made and provided for the use of the army of the United States, that the necessary orders may be given concerning them.

IV. That

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Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	} no
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	} ay
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	} ay
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. G. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	} ay
	Mr. Freelinghausen	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Clingan	ay	} ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. McKean	ay	} ay
	Mr. Plater	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	} no
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Henry	no	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	} ay
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay	
	Mr. M. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee, excused		
	Mr. Griffin	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Nelson	ay	} no
	Mr. Penn	ay	
	Mr. Hill	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no	} no
	Mr. Drayton	no	
	Mr. Hutson	no	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no	1 no

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. M. Smith, a member of the marine committee for the state of Virginia, desiring to be excused from that service :

Resolved, That he be excused.

Congress proceeded to the election of members for the marine committee :

Mr.

Mr. R. H. Lee, was elected for the state of Virginia,
 Mr. Fell, - - - for the state of New-Jersey,
 Mr. Searle, - - - for the state of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a member be elected for the board of treasury ;

The member chosen, Mr. Frelinghausen.

A letter of the 31st of January from colonel Hartley, president, and others, members of a court-martial, recommending to mercy a certain Patrick Roach, a soldier of colonel Hartley's regiment, condemned by the said court to suffer death for the crime of desertion :

Resolved, That the said Patrick Roach be pardoned.

Congress took into consideration a letter of January the 29th from the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and the papers therein enclosed ; whereupon it was moved,

" That in the opinion of Congress major Clarkson ought to have attended the executive council upon their request of January the 25th, 1779, unless prevented by his military duties or some other good and sufficient reason, in which case he ought to have assigned his reasons to the said council."

A motion was made that the words " unless prevented, etc." to the end, be struck out.

And on the question that those words stand as part of the resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. G. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Ellery	ay		
Rhode-Island, New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	ay
	Mr. G. Morris	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. Witherspoon	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Frelinghausen	no	}	no
	Mr. Clingan	no		
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Atlee	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	no	}	no
	Mr. M'Keay	no		
	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
Delaware,				
Maryland,				
				Virginia,

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Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	}	no
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no		
	Mr. M. Smith	no		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Hutson	no		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1	ay

So it passed in the negative, and the words were struck out.

On the question put to agree to the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke and Mr. Searle,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay	}	no
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	1	
	Mr. Root	ay	1	*
Connecticut,	Mr. Jay	no	}	no
	Mr. Morris	no		
New-York,	Mr. Floyd	no	}	no
	Mr. Lewis	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Wither Spoon	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Frelinghausen	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Fell	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Clingan	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Searle	ay	}	ay
	Mr. M'Kean	ay	1	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay		
	Mr. M. Smith	no	}	no
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Griffin	no	}	no
	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Burke	no	}	no

South-Carolina,

South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	no	} divided
	Mr. Hutson	ay	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no	

So the states being equally divided the question was lost.

Resolved, That the letter of January 27th, 1779, from major M. Clarkson, to the said council, contains indecent and improper expressions, which Congress do highly disapprove of.

Resolved, That Congress will not countenance any military officer in disrespectful conduct to the civil magistracy.

A doubt being raised, whether one member can represent and give the vote of the state of Connecticut, the credentials of the delegates of that state, dated October 21st, 1778, were called for and read; and on the question put,

Resolved, That by the said credentials not less than two can represent the state of Connecticut in Congress.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1779.

On motion Congress proceeded to reconsider the resolution respecting the powers of the delegates of Connecticut; and on the question, Whether a less number than two can represent the state of Connecticut, agreeable to the credentials of the delegates of said state?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. Frost	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	} no
	Mr. Gerry	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	} no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	} divided
	Mr. Root	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} no
	Mr. Duane	no	
	Mr. Morris	no	
	Mr. Floyd	no	
	Mr. Lewis	no	} no
New-Jersey,	Mr. Frelinghausen	no	
	Mr. Fell	no	

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Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania,	Mr. Clingan	no	}	no
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Atlee	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
	Mr. Henry	no		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no		
	Mr. Griffin	no		
	Mr. Nelson	no	}	no
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Hill	no		
	Mr. Burke	no	}	no
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no		
	Mr. Drayton	no		
	Mr. Hutson	no	}	no
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no		

So it passed in the negative.

A letter of the 25th, from T. Miffin, was read, informing that he has not heard what resolution Congress have been pleased to make in consequence of his resignation of his commission of major general in the service of the United States in August last, and requesting Congress to accept his resignation: whereupon,

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Hutson, to whom were referred instructions from the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania to their delegates, and other papers respecting the defence of the western frontiers, report,

That they have, according to order, met and conferred with a committee of the said general assembly on the subject of the said instructions, and received from them a representation of the circumstances of the western frontiers: whereupon,

Resolved, That the representation of the circumstances of the western frontiers, communicated by a committee of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, and also copies of the memorials and of the letters from the governors of Connecticut and New-York, respecting the depredations on the said frontiers, be transmitted to the commander in chief, who is directed to take effectual measures for the protection

protection of the inhabitants and chastisement of the savages.

Resolved, That five companies of rangers be immediately raised on the said western frontiers, to protect the same and annoy the enemy : each company to consist of a captain, two lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, a drummer, a fifer, and sixty privates, and that one paymaster and one deputy commissary of musters be appointed for the whole of the said corps:

That the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, be authorized to appoint the said officers, and to give the necessary orders for raising and keeping up the said companies to their full complement; and that they be requested, if they deem it necessary, to apply to the legislature for a law to enable them to make draughts from the militia for these purposes:

That the companies shall be raised and enlisted for nine months, unless the service shall sooner admit of their discharge :

That every volunteer, on passing muster, shall receive a bounty of one hundred dollars, and be entitled to continental pay and rations, providing himself at his own expence, with arms and cloathing.

F R I D A Y, FEBRUARY 26, 1779.

Mr. J. Armstrong, a delegate for Pennsylvania, attended and took his seat in Congress.

A letter from major general Lee was read, explaining the transaction referred to, in the unsealed letters from New-York, which were ordered to be forwarded to him:

Resolved, That his explanation is satisfactory to Congress.

A motion was made, " that general Lee be informed that Congress disapprove of his negotiating his bills in New-York: "

On which the previous question was moved, and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	} divided
	Mr. Frost	no	
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay	} .
	Mr. Holten	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	} ay
	Mr. Root	ay	
			New-York

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New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	no
	Mr. Duane	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Frelinghausen	no	no
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Clingan	ay	
	Mr. J. Armstrong	no	
	Mr. Atlee	no	no
	Mr. Searle	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	ay
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay	
	Mr. M. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	no
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Nelson	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Hill	no	
	Mr. Burke	ay	no
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	no	ay
	Mr. Hutson	ay	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	ay

So it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the main question, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	
	Mr. Frost	ay	divided
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	divided
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	divided
	Mr. Root	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	
	Mr. Duane	ay	ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Freelinghausen	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Clingan	no	
	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	ay
	Mr. Searle	ay	

Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	}	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Henry	no	}	ay
	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no		
	Mr. M. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Griffin	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Nelson	ay		
	Mr. Penn	ay		
	Mr. Hill	ay		
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	no
	Mr. Drayton	ay		
	Mr. Hutson	no		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no	1	no

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On a report from the committee on the treasury ;

Whereas it is required by a resolution of Congress of the 2d of January last, " that bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, be crossed and struck through with a circular punch of one inch diameter ;" and whereas much time is required in executing this business, and delays may from thence ensue injurious to the public :

Resolved, That that part of the resolution which respects crossing the said bills be dispensed with.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Ellery, Mr. Paca, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Dyer, and Mr. Floyd, to whom was referred an application from the state of Massachusetts-Bay, &c. respecting a supply of provisions, brought in a report ; whereupon Congress came to the following resolutions :

Whereas it is represented to Congress that the inhabitants of the states of Massachusetts-Bay and Rhode Island and Providence Plantations are distressed for want of bread, and cannot obtain supplies except from Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina : and whereas a private trade for grain and flour between the said states might be injurious and ineffectual :

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive powers of Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina and South-Carolina, at their discretion to permit the executive powers of Massachusetts-Bay and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, to purchase and export under proper regulations,

tions, such quantities of grain or flour as they may judge expedient, and may be able to spare respectively.

A motion having been made to strike out the word "North-Carolina;" and on the question that it stand part of the report, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Frost	ay		
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay	}	*
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Frelinghausen	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Clingan	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Henry	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay		
	Mr. M. Smith	ay	}	ay
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Nelson	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	no
	Mr. Hill	no		
	Mr. Burke	no	}	ay
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Hutson	ay		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the governor of the state of Maryland to permit the schooner Hannah, Joseph Malcom, master, to load in said state with flour and bar-iron, it appearing to Congress that the said vessel was fitted out by the board of war of Massachusetts-Bay for the purpose of supplying the public magazines in the said state.

SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY, 1779.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1779.

Whereas the state of Maryland have granted to the officers of their troops a gratuity to enable them to equip themselves for the field the ensuing campaign; and whereas a considerable quantity of the money so granted is of the emissions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778:

Resolved, That the board of treasury be empowered to exchange a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars of the money now in the hands of brigadier general Smallwood, advanced by the state of Maryland to their commissioned officers.

A letter of the 24th from general Washington was read, enclosing a letter from brigadier Glover, and one from colonel Wigglesworth, praying leave to resign their respective commissions:

Ordered, That the letter from colonel Wigglesworth be referred to the delegates of Massachusetts Bay.

Resolved, That Congress sensible of brigadier general Glover's past merit, and in expectation of his future services, direct the commander in chief to indulge him with a furlough for such time as may be necessary to settle his private affairs.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1779.

Mr. Jay, president, laid before Congress a continuation of his powers as delegate for the state of New-York, which was read.

Resolved, That the committee, to whom were referred the letters and papers from Mr. president Reed, respecting public waggons employed by major general Arnold, be empowered to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath.

Congress resumed the consideration of a report of the board of war of February 6th, and thereupon,

Resolved, That Monsr. Oneuil be appointed captain of infantry in brigadier general count Pulaski's legion:

That Monsr. Verduin, Monsr. Beaulieu, Monsr. Kerlevan, and Monsr. La Cloche, be appointed lieutenants in the said legion.

TUESDAY,

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TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1779.

The board of war having represented that application has been made to the board for arrearages of cloathing due to two regiments for the year 1777, and that other regiments in the service have similar demands, which ought to be adjusted and paid with all the dispatch compatible with the prevention of frauds to the United States :

Resolved, That a proper person be forthwith appointed and commissioned to settle and pay all accounts of arrearages of cloathing due to the troops of these states for the year 1777 :

That this commissioner be authorized to call on the cloathier general and his deputies, for immediate and exact returns of all cloathing by them issued for the year 1777, shewing at what times, to whom, and for whose use the same was issued ; which returns the cloathier general and his deputies are directed to make accordingly. The cloathiers in the several states are also desired to make to the said commissioner similar returns of all the cloathing by them issued for that year, on account of the United States ; and the governments of the states respectively are requested to give the orders and assistance necessary for this end. And all officers of the army who have received cloathing for the troops, either of any continental or state cloathier, or by purchase or impressment, are directed to render to the commissioner aforesaid a return of the same, and account with him for their due application :

That the commander in chief, and officers commanding at any separate posts, do forthwith cause the captains and officers commanding companies, in the troops under their immediate commands, to make out the accounts of their respective companies, specifying the names of the claimants still in the service, where they are, what they have received, and what is still due ; these points in cases of doubt to be ascertained by a particular enquiry of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of each company. The accounts thus formed and ascertained, shall be delivered to the regimental paymasters, who shall draw them into a general one, and settle the same with the commissioner aforesaid, and the commissioner shall certify the sums due on such accounts, and to whom ; whereupon warrants shall be issued for payment, in like manner as for the monthly pay of the troops :

That

That the said regimental paymasters pay the arrearages aforesaid to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers themselves, or their representatives, to whom they are due; and account with the commissioner aforesaid for the monies they received for that use, producing the receipts of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, or their representatives, as vouchers. And if upon such accounting, there shall appear to be monies in any paymaster's hands, received for non-commissioned officers and soldiers who afterwards died or deserted, the said commissioner shall certify the same to the paymaster general, or his deputy at the post where the regiment of such paymaster is stationed, to whom he shall pay over all such monies remaining in his hands:

That all non-commissioned officers and soldiers entitled to the continental bounty of cloathing, who served in the year 1777, but are not now in the service, and their representatives in case of death, shall also receive the arrearages due for such cloathing: provided they produce or transmit to the commissioner aforesaid accounts thereof, properly authenticated by the certificates of the officers under whom they immediately served or other sufficient evidence. And the said commissioner, being satisfied therewith, shall certify the sums due on those accounts; whereupon warrants shall issue as aforesaid for payment:

That as in the course of this enquiry it may appear, that the cloathing issued to divers non-commissioned officers and soldiers for the year 1777, exceeds the bounty allowed by Congress, the regimental paymasters shall enter the names of such in two separate rolls, for the inspection of the commissioner aforesaid, who shall transmit one of them to the paymaster general, or his deputy at the post where the regiments may happen to be, and the other to the commanding officers of the regiments to which such non-commissioned officers and soldiers belong, who shall thereupon be put under stoppages by order of such commanding officers, to the amount of the surpluses of the allowed bounty; for which the regimental paymasters shall account with the paymaster general or his deputy aforesaid, upon every application for the regiment's monthly pay:

That the said commissioner be permitted to employ one or more clerk or clerks, to assist him in executing the commission aforesaid, as the business shall require:

That the said commissioner be allowed, while in actual

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service

service, the same pay and subsistence as an auditor of the army; and that he be appointed by and accountable to the board of war, and continue in office so long only as they shall think proper; and that his clerk, if the board of war shall deem it to be necessary he should be allowed one, have the same pay and subsistence as is granted to a clerk of an auditor of accounts in the army.

Whereas the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations is invaded, and hath represented to Congress, that by reason thereof it is unable to levy the proportion of the continental tax assigned them for the present year:

Resolved, That fifty thousand dollars be taken from the apportionment of the tax for the present year to the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations; and that the same, by the consent of the delegates of the state of South-Carolina, be added to the apportionment of that state.

The board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of Mr. D'Ugglaw, represent, that general Pulaski has expressed his wish that Mr. D'Ugglaw should be appointed adjutant to his corps; and therefore beg leave to report,

That George Gustave D'Ugglaw, be appointed a lieutenant in the legion commanded by general count Pulaski:

On the question to agree to the said report, the states were equally divided and the question lost.

W E D N E S D A Y, MARCH 3, 1779.

Mr. Muhlenberg, a delegate for Pennsylvania, attended and produced credentials, by which it appears that Frederick Muhlenberg, Henry Wynkoop and James M'Clene, esquires, were on the 2d of this month elected delegates to represent the state in Congress, in the room of Edward Biddle, Daniel Roberdeau, and William Clingan, esquires.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 4, 1779.

Mr. J. M'Clene, a delegate for Pennsylvania, attended and took his seat in Congress.

A letter of the 2d from the board of war was read, desiring to know the sense of Congress, whether the supernumerary officers are entitled to one year's subsistence as well as pay by virtue of the resolution of the 24th of November last; whereupon,

Resolved,

Resolved, That the supernumerary officers, under the resolution of Congress of the 24th of November last, are not entitled to subsistence from Congress.

A memorial from Robert Jewell, was read; whereupon Congress took into consideration a report of the board of war, on a former memorial of R. Jewell; and, thereupon,

Resolved, That eight dollars a day be allowed to Robert Jewell, keeper of the new jail in Philadelphia, for himself, his door keeper and occasional clerk:

That his two assistants be allowed four dollars each per day:

That the pay of these allowances commence the 20th day of June, 1778, when the said R. Jewell and his assistants resumed the charge of the said jail.

F R I D A Y, MARCH 5, 1779.

A letter of the 2d from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be authorised and directed to provide such supplies and articles of cloathing for the use of the army, as the board of war shall from time to time desire them to procure.

A letter of February 25th was read, from H. Pawling, major of Colonel Malcom's regiment, desiring leave to resign his commission:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

A letter of February the 12th from brigadier Varnum was read, desiring a dismissal from the army:

Resolved, That the resignation of brigadier Varnum be accepted.

A letter of February the 9th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the quartermaster general, commissary of purchases, and cloathier general, and such of their deputies as they shall appoint for that purpose, be and they are hereby authorised and directed to pay all certificates (of the authenticity whereof they are or shall be satisfied) for provisions, forage, cloathing, or other articles within the line of their respective departments, furnished by the inhabitants to the troops on detachments, or in cases of necessity, where supplies could not be obtained in a regular course; for which sums so to be paid, they shall be allowed

lowed for their trouble one half per cent. and no more. The evidence of such supplies being furnished shall, so far as regards the party of whom received, be the certificates of the officers receiving them. But the officers in the said departments, the cloathiers excepted, paying the same, shall notify the officers who gave such certificates to render an account of the application of the articles so received, and the said officers are hereby directed to render such account accordingly; and the said quartermaster and commissary general, and their deputies, so paying the said certificates, are hereby authorized and empowered to examine and settle the said accounts. And whensoever any misconduct shall appear in any officer signing a certificate, the same shall be reported to the commander in chief, if the said officer be with the main army, and if not, to the commanding general or officer of the detachment of the army wherein such officer shall serve, that a trial and examination be had by a court martial. And if there shall be any injustice done to the public, or the articles received by the officers were unnecessary, or did not come to the use of the troops, the officer found delinquent shall be obliged to refund to the United States the whole of the monies paid on the certificate in pursuance hereof, or such part thereof as shall be adjudged reasonable, and be cashiered, or otherwise dealt with, as a court-martial shall determine. •

The cloathier general, or his deputies, shall transmit to the commissioner appointed for settling the accounts of the arrearages of cloathing due to the soldiers in the army, copies of such certificates as shall be paid by him, that the officers signing the certificates may be called on by the said commissioner to render an account of the distribution of the articles, which shall be duly charged to the men who have received them. In case of misconduct of any officer signing a certificate, the like proceedings shall be had, on the application and report of the commissioner of cloathing, as are herein before directed.

No certificate given before this date shall be paid, unless the same be presented for payment within six months from this day; and no certificate hereafter given shall be paid, unless presented to the proper officer within three months after the date thereof.

And whereas it will be necessary that in future certificates be more formally authenticated, to prevent many inconveniences

conveniences which may arise similar to those already experienced :

Resolved, That certificates hereafter given by commissioned officers, for articles received for the use of the army, be signed with their names at full length, and the rank they hold; and if under a general officer, that the regiment to which they belong be added :

That the particular articles received be inserted in the body of the certificate, their value, the time when, and place where received, in letters, and not in figures :

That the certificates be directed to the principal of the department, whose duty it is to provide the articles so received, or his nearest deputy; separate certificates to be given whensoever the articles appertain to several departments:

That officers keep exact copies of the certificates they give, and transmit other copies to the nearest deputy or agent in the department, giving him the necessary information respecting the business :

That the deputies transmit copies of all the certificates they pay to their principals, that enquiry may be made whether the giving the certificates was necessary for the public service, and whether the things received have been properly applied :

The committee, consisting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Paca, Mr. Dyer, Mr. Root, Mr. M. Smith, to whom was referred the memorial of brigadier Thompson and other officers in the service of the United States, now prisoners of war on Long Island; and also a letter from the president of the council of the state of Massachusetts-Bay, with sundry papers enclosed respecting prisoners of war on the said island, brought in a report; whereupon Congress came to the following resolutions :

Whereas Congress have on all occasions manifested an earnest desire to alleviate the calamities of war, and more especially to relieve the distresses of those brave and virtuous men, who with inflexible fortitude have sustained the rigours of a long captivity; but all overtures have from a variety of obstacles hitherto proved ineffectual :

Resolved, therefore, That general Washington, commander in chief of the armies of the United States, be and he hereby is fully authorized and empowered, at his discretion, to negotiate and establish with the commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces, a cartel or agreement

ment for a general exchange of prisoners, comprehending the convention troops, or a more partial agreement for any particular or definite number of prisoners; and to fix and conclude upon the terms of the said exchange, ascertaining and allowing an equivalent of inferior for superior officers, and an equivalent of privates for officers, according to such proportion as has been customary or shall appear to him to be just and equitable; and to appoint commissioners and the time and place of their meeting, to treat and confer with the commissioners to be authorized by the commander in chief of the British forces, on the form and manner of such exchange; and it is hereby declared that the acts and stipulations of the said commissioners, being notified and confirmed by the respective commanders in chief aforesaid, shall be final and conclusive.

S A T U R D A Y, M A R C H 6, 1779.

A memorial from the chevalier de la Colombe was read, desiring to obtain the commission of major in the service of the United States, and to serve as supernumerary aid de camp to major general baron de Kalb, who has expressed a desire to have him as such for the ensuing campaign; whereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorial be not complied with.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Floyd, Mr. Ellery, and Mr. Burke, to whom was referred the report of the committee on appeals of January 19th, 1779, having in pursuance of the instructions to them given, examined into the causes of the refusal of the judge of the court of admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, to carry into execution the decree of the court or committee of appeals, report,

“ That on a libel in the court of admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, in the case of the sloop *Active*, the jury found a verdict in the following words, viz. “ one fourth of the net proceeds of the sloop *Active* and her cargo to the first claimants, three fourths of the net proceeds of the said sloop and her cargo to the libellant and the second claimant, as per agreement between them; ” which verdict was confirmed by the judge of the court, and sentence passed thereon. From this sentence or judgment and verdict, an appeal was lodged with the secretary of Congress

Congress, and referred to the committee appointed by Congress "to hear and determine finally upon all appeals brought to Congress" from the courts of admiralty of the several states :

That the said committee, after solemn argument and full hearing of the parties by their advocates, and taking time to consider thereof, proceeded to the publication of their definitive sentence or decree, thereby reversing the sentence of the court of admiralty, making a new decree, and ordering process to issue out of the court of admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania to carry this their decree into execution :

That the judge of the court of admiralty refused to carry into execution the decree of the said committee on appeals, and has assigned as the reason of his refusal, that an act of the legislature of the said state has declared that the finding of a jury shall establish the facts in all trials in the courts of admiralty, without re-examination or appeal, and that an appeal is permitted only from the decree of the judge :

That having examined the said act, which is entitled, "an act for establishing a court of admiralty," passed at a session which commenced on the 4th of August, 1778, the committee find the following words, viz. "the finding of the jury shall establish the facts, without re-examination or appeal," and in the seventh section of the same act the following words, viz. "in all cases of captures an appeal from the decree of the judge of admiralty of this state, shall be allowed to the continental Congress or such person or persons as they may from time to time appoint for hearing and trying appeals."

That although Congress, by their resolution of November 25th, 1775, recommended it to the several legislatures to erect courts for the purpose of determining concerning captures, and to provide that all trials in such cases be had by a jury, yet it is provided that in all cases an appeal shall be allowed to Congress or to such person or persons as they shall appoint for the trial of appeals:" whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress, or such person or persons as they appoint to hear and determine appeals from the courts of admiralty have necessarily the power to examine as well into decisions on facts as decisions on the law, and to decree finally thereon, and that no finding of a jury in any court of admiralty or court for determining the legal-
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ty of captures on the high seas can or ought to destroy the right of appeal and the re-examination of the facts reserved to Congress :

That no act of any one state can or ought to destroy the right of appeals to Congress in the sense above declared :

That Congress is by these United States invested with the supreme sovereign power of war and peace :

That the power of executing the law of nations is essential to the sovereign supreme power of war and peace :

That the legality of all captures on the high seas must be determined by the law of nations :

That the authority ultimately and finally to decide on all matters and questions touching the law of nations, does reside and is vested in the sovereign supreme power of war and peace :

That a controul by appeal is necessary, in order to compel a just and uniform execution of the law of nations :

That the said controul must extend as well over the decisions of juries as judges in courts for determining the legality of captures on the sea ; otherwise the juries would be possessed of the ultimate supreme power of executing the law of nations in all cases of captures, and might at any time exercise the same in such manner as to prevent a possibility of being controuled ; a construction which involves many inconveniencies and absurdities, destroys an essential part of the power of war and peace entrusted to Congress, and would disable the Congress of the United States from giving satisfaction to foreign nations complaining of a violation of neutralities, of treaties or other breaches of the law of nations, and would enable a jury in any one state to involve the United States in hostilities ; a construction which for these and many other reasons is inadmissible :

That this power of controuling by appeal the several admiralty jurisdictions of the states, has hitherto been exercised by Congress by the medium of a committee of their own members :

Resolved, That the committee before whom was determined the appeal from the court of admiralty for the state of Pennsylvania, in the case of the sloop Active, was duly constituted and authorized to determine the same :

On passing this resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Searle,

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Frost	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode Island,	Mr. Collins	ay	1	ay
	Mr. Dyer	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. Witherspoon	no	1	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Atlee	no		
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. McClene	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
	Mr. Henry	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. M. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Hill	ay		
	Mr. Burke	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the said committee had competent jurisdiction to make thereon a final decree, and therefore their decree ought to be carried into execution.

On this the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Searle,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Frost	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	ay	1	ay
	Mr. Dyer	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	1	*

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Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong.	no	} no
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. McClene	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} ay
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. M. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} ay
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania be requested to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of Congress on the subject of the proceedings relative to the sloop Active, and the objections made to the execution of the decree of the committee on appeals, to the end that proper measures may be adopted for removing the said obstacles; and that a committee of three be appointed to hold the said conference with the committee of the general assembly of Pennsylvania:

The members chosen, Mr. Paca, Mr. Burke, and Mr. R. H. Lee.

The marine committee, to whom was referred the gratification to be allowed to captain Peter Landais, for his services in transporting military stores to America, report,

"That in consideration of the danger captain Landais was exposed to whilst he was engaged in that service, and the propriety with which he executed it, he be allowed the sum of twelve thousand livres, and that a bill be drawn on France for that sum:"

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Floyd, Mr. Ellery, and Mr. Burke, to whom was referred the memorial of Robert Temple, report, that they have examined the several charges in the account exhibited in his memorial, and are of opinion,

"That

" That the locust trees, locust nursery, elm, walnut and oak trees, apple trees, posts and rails and stones, framed fences, sheep house, oak plank, and the building on his wharf, being taken by the orders of the officers of the continental army, and applied to the public use, the said Robert Temple ought to be paid for the same as follows, viz.

For locust trees	-	4800	l. lawful.
Apple trees	-	140	
Nursery	-	500	
Elm and walnut trees, &c.	-	100	
Four hundred rods post and rail fence and stone wall	}	400	
For another four hundred rods post and rail fence	}	100	
Framed fence		200	
Sheep houses		200	
Plank		62	
A building on the wharf		200	

6702 l. lawful money.

That the destruction of the young fruit trees, and the injuries done to his barns and dwelling house, stables, dairy, and offices ought to be considered as damages occasioned by the war; and that the said Robert Temple in respect to the said damages ought to be in the same situation as all other citizens of the United States who have suffered in the common calamity :

That a sum of two thousand five hundred pounds lawful money of the state of Massachusetts-Bay hath been paid to the said Robert Temple, which, deducted from six thousand seven hundred and two pounds like money, to which the articles for which he ought to be paid amount, leave a balance of four thousand two hundred and two pounds like money, equal to fourteen thousand and six dollars and two thirds ;" whereupon,

Resolved, That the late quartermaster general pay to the said Robert Temple the said balance of four thousand two hundred and two pounds lawful money, equal to fourteen thousand and six dollars and two-thirds ; and that on the settlement of his public accounts he be allowed the same, as well as the two thousand five hundred pounds before paid to the said Robert Temple.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1779.

A letter of the 6th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That all military commissions be filled up at the war office, and attested by their secretary, and then presented for signing to the president of Congress, who shall sign the same: after signature by the president they shall be sent back to the war-office, and there registered verbatim in a book to be kept for that purpose: after having been examined by the board the seal of the board of war and ordnance, which the said board are hereby authorized and directed to provide, shall be affixed to the certificates or attestations of the entries of all such commissions.

Resolved, That all appointments of officers in the continental service by the respective states, be in the first instance by warrant certified, in such manner as they shall severally direct, to the board of war, whereupon proper commissions shall be made out in the manner above mentioned.

The board of war, to whom were referred the memorials of Messrs James Elliot and Thomas M'Intire, report,

"That it appears Mr. Elliot received a commission or appointment in February last from captain James Willing and Mr. Oliver Pollock, continental agent at New-Orleans, to act as lieutenant of engineers; and that Mr. M'Intire, being an ensign returned from captivity, but having no vacancy in his regiment in which to serve, went from York-Town with captain Willing in the character of his lieutenant, in which capacity he acted with much reputation, and acquired considerable property for the United States by captures from the enemy: that it appears Mr. Elliot behaved irreproachably, and raised a number of men for the service: that whatever might be the authority of captain Willing or Mr. Pollock to make these appointments, the gentlemen acted under presumption that their appointments were valid:" whereupon,

Resolved, That Mr. James Elliot, late of New-Orleans, be appointed a captain in the army of the United States:

That he receive the pay of a lieutenant from the 27th day of February, 1778, to the time of his present appointment:

That Mr. Thomas M'Intire, in consideration of his merit and services, be promoted to the rank of captain in the army of the United States:

That

That he receive the pay of lieutenant from the 30th day of December, 1777, to the time of his present appointments.

That captain Elliot and captain M'Intire be ordered to the western department, to be employed there as the commanding officer of the department shall think proper.

T U E S D A Y, M A R C H 9, 1779.

The board of treasury report,

That considering the services and sufferings of such of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the third Pennsylvania regiment, as were taken prisoners at New-York in the fall of the year 1776, there be no other stoppages than such as are already made for cloathing supplied previous and subsequent to their captivity :

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

The committee on the treasury, to whom was referred the memorial of lieutenant colonel Eleazer Oswald and captain John Brown, in behalf of themselves and twenty-seven other persons, praying a compensation for the capture of two vessels on lake Champlain in May, 1775, with brass cannon, ammunition, stores, provisions, &c. report,

That in their opinion the memorialists have no claim of justice to the compensation referred to, but that considering the utility of the enterprise; and the spirit with which it was conducted, a gratuity ought to be made to them; whereupon,

Resolved, That a warrant issue on the treasurer in favour of lieutenant colonel E. Oswald, for four thousand dollars, to be by him distributed to the officers and soldiers concerned in the said enterprise, agreeably to the proportions established in the case of captures of vessels made by lieutenant colonel Brown in the year aforesaid; and that lieutenant colonel Oswald be charged with the said sum, and produce receipts from the persons concerned for payment of their proportions of the said allowance.

A memorial from Samuel Ensign, a soldier in captain Spaulding's independent company, was read, praying on account of his peculiar circumstances, to be discharged from the service :

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorial be granted.

On motion,

Resolved, That John Brown, of Massachusetts-Bay, who is under sentence of death by judgment of a court-martial, and

and who is recommended to Congress for mercy, be pardoned.

A report from the board of war was read : whereupon, *Resolved*, That colonel Francis de Malmédy have leave to join the southern army, there to be employed agreeably to his rank, either in the command of a regiment of light infantry, if light corps are formed out of the battalions, or in such other way as major general Lincoln shall deem most conducive to the public interest. •

Resolved, That two members be elected for the standing committee for hearing and finally determining on appeals brought to Congress, to be added to Mr. Drayton, Mr. Ellery, and Mr. Henry, the present members of the said committee :

The members chosen, Mr. Root and Mr. Paca.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the infantry of these United States for the next campaign be composed of eighty battalions, viz.

- 3 of New-Hampshire,
- 13 of Massachusetts-Bay,
- 2 of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations,
- 8 of Connecticut,
- 5 of New-York,
- 3 of New-Jersey,
- 11 of Pennsylvania,
- 1 of Delaware,
- 8 of Maryland,
- 11 of Virginia,
- 6 of North-Carolina,
- 6 of South-Carolina,
- 1 of Georgia.

That each of the said battalions consist of the number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates established by an act of Congress, passed on the 27th day of May last.

Whereas Congress by an act of January 23d last, did among other things authorise the commander in chief to take the most effectual measures to enlist for the continuance of the war new recruits in the United States, to compleat the battalions to their proper complement ; and for this purpose to grant to each new recruit who should enlist in any of the continental battalions during the war, such
a bounty

a bounty as the commander in chief should think fit, but not to exceed two hundred dollars; and it being apprehended that the said provision will not answer the good purposes thereby intended:

Resolved, That the above recited clause of the said act of Congress be repealed; and that it be earnestly recommended to the several states to make up and compleat their respective battalions to their full complement by drafts, or in any other manner they shall think proper; and that they have their quotas of deficiencies ready to take the field and to march to such place as the commander in chief shall direct without delay:

That a bounty of two hundred dollars out of the continental treasury shall be granted to each recruit, who, after the 23d day of January last, hath enlisted or shall enlist during the war; or in case the state shall have granted as great or greater bounty, the said two hundred dollars for every such recruit shall be passed to the credit of the state respectively for whose quota he shall be raised.

The committee on the treasury report,

That they have considered a petition of Joseph Philback, of the 24th of July, 1777; a letter from the honourable Meshech Weare, president of the state of New-Hampshire, dated November 6th, 1778, enclosing affidavits of Samuel Davis and Ephraim Whitney; a memorial of John Hagerman and Matthew Hollenback, of the 10th of November last; a petition of William Gettes, of January 20th; and another from Thomas Newark, of 22d of February last, relative to their respective losses of continental money by fire and water; and are of opinion,

That the facts set forth in several of the petitions are not well supported: that it appears to the committee unnecessary to state the evidence adduced in support thereof, since admitting the facts respecting the destruction of the bills, there is not evidence to prove them not to have been counterfeited: that if this be not required the public must be exposed to the greatest impositions and frauds, particularly from persons employed in making and passing counterfeit bills, and that for these and many other reasons the committee are clearly of opinion the prayers of the said memorials and petitions and letter be not granted:

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

W E D N E S D A Y,

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1779.

The committee, consisting of the delegates of Massachusetts, to whom were referred the letters from colonel Edward Wigglesthworth, to the commander in chief, brought in a report : whereupon,

Resolved, That colonel Wigglesthworth's resignation be accepted, and that general Washington give him such certificate of his past services as he shall have merited.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1779.

A letter from lieutenant William Ritter, of colonel Proctor's regiment, was read, desiring leave to resign his commission :

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

The board of war brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the engineers in the service of the United States shall be formed into a corps, and stiled the " corps of engineers ;" and shall take rank and enjoy the same rights, honours and privileges with the other troops on the continental establishment :

That a commandant of the corps of engineers shall be appointed by Congress, to whom their orders or those of the commander in chief shall be addressed ; and such commandant shall render to the commander in chief and to the board of war an account of every matter relative to his department :

That the engineers shall take rank in their own corps according to the dates of their respective commissions :

That every year, previous to the opening of the campaign, the commandant of the corps shall propose to the commander in chief and to the board of war, such a disposition of the engineers as he shall judge most advantageous, according to the knowledge which he is supposed to have of their talents and capacity.

Resolved, That the board of war be empowered and directed to form such regulations for the corps of engineers and companies of sappers and miners as they judge most conducive to the public service ; and that the board report such allowances as they judge adequate and reasonable to be made to the officers of the corps of engineers for travelling charges, and when on command at a distance from camp or in places where they cannot draw rations.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1779.

The marine committee brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That as there are private persons who claim an interest in the armed cutter Revenge, the said vessel be sold at public auction; and that the marine committee be directed to make such sale and to bid as much for her as she has been appraised at.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Harvey, Mr. Holten, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Wither Spoon, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry merchants of Philadelphia, respecting goods taken from them for the public service immediately after the evacuation of the city by the enemy, and other papers relative to the said goods, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the cloathier general be and hereby is ordered, if there be any of the goods on hand by him taken from the merchants of Philadelphia, at the time of the evacuation of the city by the enemy, and not fit for the use of the army, to return such goods to the persons from whom they were taken without delay ; that for all such goods as he has sold to private persons he pay to the persons from whom they were taken, the sums for which they were sold :

With regard to the residue, a motion was made, that the memorialists receive from the quartermaster and cloathier general twelve hundred per cent. upon the sterling cost of the goods seized by them for the use of the army of these states ; to which an amendment and substitute was moved, as follows :

That the cloathier general and quartermaster general pay to the memorialists from whom goods were taken for public use, the current price of the same at the time when the said goods were taken.

On this the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	
	Mr. Root	ay	
	N		New-York,

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New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	} ay
	Mr. Frelinghausen	ay	
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. J. Armstrong	ay	} ay
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	} no
	Mr. Paca	no	
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	} no
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay	
	Mr. M. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Nelson	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	} no
	Mr. Hill	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} divided
	Mr. Drayton	no	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

S A T U R D A Y, MARCH 13, 1779.

Resolved, That the cloathier general and quartermaster general be directed to lay before Congress without delay, a full account of the sales and distribution of the goods taken from the inhabitants of Philadelphia, when that city was evacuated by the enemy.

A representation of the committee of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, respecting the five companies ordered to be raised for the defence of the western frontiers, was read; whereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the resolution of the 25th of February last, for raising five companies for the defence of the western frontiers, be reconsidered.

A motion was then made, that the resolution with the representation be referred to a committee:

Passed in the negative.

A question

A question of order was then taken,
Whether a determination to reconsider a resolution involves a repeal of the said resolution.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	} no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Collins	no	} no
	Mr. Dyer	no	
	Mr. Root	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} divided
	Mr. Duane	no	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,	Mr. Floyd	no	} no
	Mr. Witherspoon	no	
	Mr. Armstrong	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Shippen	no	} no
	Mr. M'Clene	no	
	Mr. Plater	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Paca	no	} no
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	no	
North Carolina,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no	
	Mr. Smith	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Griffin	ay	} ay
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
	Mr. Penn	ay	
New-Hampshire,	Mr. Hill	ay	} ay
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	} divided

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was made to repeal the resolution for raising the five ranging companies; whereupon, a question of order was taken,

Whether, if the question on the motion for repealing pass in the negative, the resolution under reconsideration will then be open to amendment.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. G. Morris,

New-Hampshire,

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New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1 ay
	Mr. Gerry	no	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	ay	} divided
	Mr. Collins	ay	
	Mr. Ellery	no	} no
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no	
	Mr. Root	no	} ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	
	Mr. Duane	ay	} ay
	Mr. G. Morris	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Floyd	ay	} ay
	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	} ay
Maryland,	Mr. McClene	ay	
	Mr. Plater	ay	} ay
	Mr. Paca	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	} no
	Mr. Henry	ay	
	Mr. T. Adams	no	} no
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. M. Smith	no	} no
	Mr. Nelson	no	
	Mr. Penn	no	} no
South-Carolina,	Mr. Hill	no	
	Mr. Burke	ay	} ay
	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question put for repealing :

Passed in the negative.

M O N D A Y, MARCH 15, 1779.

Resolved, That whenever any motion or resolution shall be entered upon the journals of Congress, the names of the persons moving and seconding the same shall also be entered thereon.

The board of war brought in a report, which was taken into consideration ; whereupon,

Resolved, That all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, now belonging to the corps of light dragoons, and artillery and infantry, and the corps of artillery artificers, commissioned and enlisted since the 16th of September, 1776,

1776, for three years or during the war, or which shall hereafter be so commissioned and enlisted, not being part of the eighty-eight battalions originally apportioned on the states, be considered as parts of the quotas of the several states to which they did or shall respectively belong when so commissioned or enlisted. And that where it has happened or shall happen, that any non-commissioned officers or soldiers of these corps shall not have gained a settlement in any part of the United States, they shall be considered as belonging to the state in which they were or shall be enlisted, and credited accordingly as part of the quota of such state:

That for the purpose of ascertaining the states to which the officers and soldiers now in the corps aforesaid shall be deemed to belong, the commander in chief be directed to cause returns to be made to him without delay, of the names of all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the said corps, and the states, counties and towns to which they belonged, or in which they were enlisted as aforesaid; which returns shall be transmitted to the board of war, who shall send to the respective states lists of the names and ranks of all officers and soldiers to be credited to them as aforesaid. The like returns to be made afterwards, once every three months, of all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall have entered into these corps after making the first said returns.

T U E S D A Y, MARCH 16, 1779.

The committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief brought in a report, which was taken into consideration; and, thereupon, Congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas discontent, loss of discipline, and diminution of the strength of the line, have arisen by employing the continental troops as waggoners; and it will be of public advantage to enlist proper persons for that service during the war:

Resolved, therefore, That the commander in chief be authorised and directed, to take proper measures for causing to be enlisted such a number of waggoners as he shall judge necessary for the service, to continue therein to the end of the war: that each waggoner voluntarily engaging for that period, shall be entitled, in addition to the present monthly pay, cloathing and subsistence allowed to waggoners,

goners, to the same bounties in all respects, as are granted to volunteers who shall enlist in the continental battalions for the term of the war: that the quartermaster general shall establish such regulations for the conduct of the said corps of waggoners as shall be judged expedient, and approved of by the commander in chief; in which care shall be taken that regular returns be made to the board of war of the number of waggoners ordered to be raised, as well as of those who shall actually engage in the service: that the same form, as near as may be, shall be pursued in mustering and paying the said corps of waggoners as is practised with respect to the troops of the line: that the quartermaster general be authorized to appoint a paymaster and muster-master for the said corps of waggoners, and transmit their names and the regulations hereby authorized to be made to the board of war, to be respectively registered.

Resolved, That all warrant officers on the civil staff of the army, be put on the same footing with commissioned officers, in respect to arrests, trials and punishments.

Whereas the issuing commissaries of provisions are by their appointments attached to particular departments, which from a change of circumstances and the position of the army is become inconvenient:

Resolved, therefore, That all issuing commissaries shall for the future attend and perform the duties of their office, at such places and with such detachments of the army as shall be directed by the commander in chief or commissary general of issues.

W E D N E S D A Y, MARCH 17, 1779.

On motion by Mr. S. Adams, seconded by Mr. Duane,

Resolved, That a bill be drawn in favour of captain Landais, on the minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the court of France, and that the bill be drawn at ninety days sight.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 18, 1779.

A letter of the 5th from major general Schuyler was read, desiring a compliance with his request for leave to resign, and also giving information that a part of the Onondagas have separated from the enemies and joined the Oneidas, &c.

A motion

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, and seconded by Mr. Dyer, that the resignation of general Schuyler be accepted.

To which an amendment was moved by Mr. Burke, and seconded by Mr. Gerry,

That the president be directed to inform general Schuyler, that Congress are very desirous of retaining him in the service, especially in the present situation of affairs; but if the state of his health is such as that he judges it absolutely necessary to retire, Congress, though reluctantly, will acquiesce and admit his resignation.

On the question that this be received as a substitute, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Lovell,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Frost	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	no
	Mr. Collins	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no	}	no
	Mr. Root	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	no
	Mr. Duane	no		
	Mr. Floyd	no		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	}	no
	Mr. Frelinghausen	no		
	Mr. Fell	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. McClene	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
	Mr. Henry	no		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. M. Smith	no		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Nelson	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	}	no
	Mr. Hill	no		
	Mr. Burke	ay		

South Carolina,

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South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	} no
	Mr. Drayton	no	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no	

So it passed in the negative.

Another amendment was moved by Mr. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Langworthy,

That the president be directed to acquaint major general Schnyler, that the situation of the army renders it inconvenient to accept his resignation, and therefore Congress cannot comply with his request.

On the question that this be received as a substitute, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Lovell,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. Frost	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	} no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	no	} no
	Mr. Ellery	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Collins	no	} no
	Mr. Root	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	no	} ay
	Mr. Frelinghausen	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	} no
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. M'Clene	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater,	ay	} ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} ay
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	} divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay	
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1 ay

So it was accepted.

Upon

Upon the question to agree to the amendment as a resolution.

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Dyer,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Frost	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	no
	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Lovell	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	no
	Mr. Collins	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no	}	no
	Mr. Root	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	no	}	ay
	Mr. Frelinghausen	ay		
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	no
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. McClene	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
	Mr. Henry	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. M. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Nelson	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Hill	ay		
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay		ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1779.

Whereas captain Green was made prisoner at the Cedars in Canada in 1776, and remained a hostage for the capitulation entered into by general Arnold, and was afterwards permitted to return to these states on parole:

Resolved, That the commander in chief be directed to take

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take such measures as shall appear to him to be proper for the exchange or release of the said captain Green, in the cartel which he is authorized to settle with the commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces; and that a copy of the paragraph of general Schuyler's letter of January 12th respecting captain Green, be transmitted to the commander in chief.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1779.

A petition from Rufus Lawrence, a soldier in captain Spaulding's independent company, was read, praying for sundry reasons therein set forth to be discharged:

Ordered, That the prayer of the petition be granted.

A report from the board of treasury was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the clerks of the treasury, marine committee, board of war, and secretary's office, be allowed each six dollars per day.

The committee, consisting of Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Paca, appointed to prepare a recommendation to the several states to set apart a day of fasting and prayer, brought in a draught, which was taken into consideration, and agreed to as follows:

Whereas, in just punishment of our manifold transgressions, it hath pleased the supreme disposer of all events to visit these United States with a calamitous war, through which his divine providence hath hitherto in a wonderful manner conducted us, so that we might acknowledge that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong: and whereas, notwithstanding the chastisements received and benefits bestowed, too few have been sufficiently awakened to a sense of their guilt, or warmed with gratitude, or taught to amend their lives and turn from their sins, that so he might turn from his wrath: and whereas, from a consciousness of what we have merited at his hands, and an apprehension that the malevolence of our disappointed enemies, like the incredulity of Pharaoh, may be used as the scourge of omnipotence to vindicate his slighted majesty, there is reason to fear that he may permit much of our land to become the prey of the spoiler, our borders to be ravaged, and our habitations destroyed:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several states to appoint the first Thursday in May next to be a day of fasting,

ing, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, that he will be pleased to avert those impending calamities which we have but too well deserved : that he will grant us his grace to repent of our sins, and amend our lives according to his holy word : that he will continue that wonderful protection which hath led us through the paths of danger and distress : that he will be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless children, who weep over the barbarities of a savage enemy : that he will grant us patience in suffering, and fortitude in adversity : that he will inspire us with humility, moderation, and gratitude in prosperous circumstances : that he will give wisdom to our councils, firmness to our resolutions, and victory to our arms : that he will bless the labours of the husbandman, and pour forth abundance, so that we may enjoy the fruits of the earth in due season : that he will cause union, harmony, and mutual confidence to prevail throughout these states : that he will bestow on our great ally all those blessings which may enable him to be gloriously instrumental in protecting the rights of mankind, and promoting the happiness of his subjects : that he will bountifully continue his paternal care to the commander in chief, and the officers and soldiers of the United States ; that he will grant the blessings of peace to all contending nations, freedom to those who are in bondage, and comfort to the afflicted : that he will diffuse useful knowledge, extend the influence of true religion, and give us that peace of mind which the world cannot give : that he will be our shield in the day of battle, our comforter in the hour of death, and our kind parent and merciful judge through time and through eternity.

Done in Congress, this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the third year of our independence.

JOHN JAY, president.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

On a report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Plater, Mr. Dyer, and Mr. Nelson, to whom was referred an application from the general assembly of Pennsylvania :

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding two millions of dollars be granted on loan to the state of Pennsylvania, at six per cent. per annum, agreeable to the request of the said state

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state; and that the board of treasury prepare and report a proper resolution on the subject.

Congress proceeded to the election of a secretary and paymaster to the navy board in the middle district; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Joseph Pennel was elected.

M O N D A Y, M A R C H 22, 1779.

Resolved, That the commissioners of claims be directed to adjust the accounts of captain William Peery, and make him a reasonable allowance for his expences in applying from time to time to Congress for money to pay the officers and soldiers of his independent company.

The committee on the treasury, to whom was referred a memorial of Jesse Brown, respecting his account as passed by the commissioners, report, that the balance of four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars, reported by the commissioners to be due to Jesse Brown, for riding express between November 16th, 1777, and March the 3d, 1779, inclusive, be paid.

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Root, and seconded by Mr. Dyer, to strike out the sum of four thousand seven hundred and forty, and insert five thousand one hundred and seventy-one.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} divided
	Mr. Frofl	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Holten	no	1 *
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	no	1 no
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	} ay
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} no
	Mr. Morris	no	
	Mr. Floyd	no	
	Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Frelinghausen	ay	} divided
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	} no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. McClene	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater,	no	} no
	Mr. Paca	no	
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Henry	no	} Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	} no
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
	Mr. Nelson	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	} no
	Mr. Hill	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	no	} no
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	

So it passed in the negative.

On the question,

Ordered, That the sum of four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars, reported by the commissioners to be due to Jesse Brown for riding express between November 16th, 1777, and March 3d, 1779, inclusive, be paid.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1779.

Mr. N. Vandyke, a delegate from the state of Delaware, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Congress took into consideration a report of the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief; and, thereupon, passed the following Ordinance for regulating the cloathing department for the armies of the United States.

There shall be a cloathier general, a sub or state cloathier for each state, and a regimental cloathier.

The cloathier general is to be subject to the orders of the board of war and commander in chief. He is to furnish estimates of the supplies wanted for the army; to apply to the commander in chief and board of war for assistance therein; to make returns of such estimates to them respectively; to receive all supplies imported from abroad, and purchased in the country by continental agents; to superintend the distribution thereof to the state cloathiers; to settle accounts with them at least every six months; to keep regular accounts of all the cloathing he shall receive, as well as of the distribution thereof among the state cloathiers; and to transmit his accounts twice in every year to the board of treasury, and settle them in the chambers of accounts when required; and generally to take care, on the one hand, that justice is done to the public, on the other, that the army receive whatever shall be allowed to

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to them in a regular, direct and seasonable manner; and at the same time so to act between the continent and each particular state, that equal and impartial justice may be done on all sides.

The Sub or State Cloathier.

A sub or state cloathier is to be appointed by each state respectively, to reside with or near the army, or such detachment thereof in which the troops of the said state may be, as the commander in chief shall direct the better to know and supply their wants. The state appointing him is to be answerable for his conduct. In case of neglect or misbehaviour, he is to be displaced by the commander in chief, and his successor to be appointed by the state to which he belonged. He is to receive from the cloathier general the proportion of cloathing assigned for the troops of his state, out of the public cloathing imported or purchased by continental agents; and from the state for which he is appointed, all the cloathing which may at continental expence be purchased in such state; of the latter, their quality and price, he shall transmit exact accounts to the cloathier general, and, when required, submit the several articles to the inspection of the cloathier general, or any person for that purpose deputed by him; he is to issue all cloathing supplied as aforesaid to the regimental cloathiers, on returns signed by the commanding officers of regiments. He is to keep exact returns with each regiment, inspect those of the regimental cloathiers, see that the articles delivered them are duly issued to the troops; and that all the cloathing procured at continental expence, above the allowance made by Congress, drawn by non-commissioned officers and privates is charged to them and credited to the pay-roll; and that the commissioned officers receive what is credited to them and no more. He is to keep exact accounts with the cloathier general in behalf of the public, charging the United States only with what is allowed to the officers and men. Whenever the troops of any state shall have received their proportion of cloathing from the continental stores, the supplies purchased at continental expence by the state to which they belong, or from both, and there shall remain a surplus which may be wanted for other troops not fully supplied, the sub cloathier possessed thereof is to deliver over the surplus to such other state cloathier as the cloathier general shall direct, taking duplicate invoices and receipts from the state cloathier to whom

whom they shall be transferred, one set of which he is to deposit with the cloathier general, and the other to retain as his own voucher: the cloathier general on his part making proper entries in his accounts, to do justice to all concerned.

When from a deficiency in the public stores, the troops of any state shall not have received their allowance of cloathing, the state cloathier is without delay to represent their wants, particularly enumerated in a return for that purpose, to the executive authority of the state to which he belongs, requesting a speedy and adequate supply.

And in case a state at its own expence, shall give and deposit with him any cloathing, for the more comfortable subsistence of its quota of troops, in addition to the allowance made by Congress, he is strictly to pursue the directions of such state, as well with respect to the distribution, as the vouchers for the delivery, and the manner and time of settling his accounts: transmitting once in every six months a copy of such accounts to the cloathier general, and as often, and whenever required, to the state to which he belongs.

The Regimental Cloathier.

The office of regimental cloathier shall always be executed by the regimental paymaster. He is to be furnished by captains or officers commanding companies with returns, specifying the men's names, and the particular wants of each; these he is to digest into a regimental return; which, being signed by the officer commanding the regiment, and counter-signed by himself, with a receipt upon it of the supplies delivered to the regiment, is to be lodged with the state cloathier, and become to him a voucher for the delivery in his settlement with the cloathier general. He is to keep an account with each officer and soldier for every article delivered, taking a receipt from them, as his voucher for the delivery: he is to credit them for the continental allowance, and to charge them for every thing they receive, making stoppages in the monthly pay rolls for whatever they may fall in debt to the public beyond the allowance. And to prevent in future unequal distribution of cloathing either to the officers or soldiers, and the confusion and complaints which have heretofore been occasioned by irregular applications from commanding officers of regiments to public agents in different posts, it is hereby strictly enjoined on those agents, the
cloathier

cloathier general, and the sub or state cloathiers to issue no cloathing on any pretence whatsoever, but in the manner before prescribed: nor shall any article be credited to either of them on settlement of their accounts, which is not so issued and vouched.

And whereas discretionary changes of the uniforms of regiments have proved inconvenient and expensive: the commander in chief is therefore hereby authorised and directed, according to the circumstances of supplies of cloathing, to fix and prescribe the uniform, as well with regard to the colour and facings, as the cut or fashion of the cloaths to be worn by the troops of the respective states and regiments, which shall, as far as possible, be complied with by all purchasing agents employed by Congress, as well as particular states, by the cloathier general, sub or state cloathiers and regimental cloathiers, and all officers and soldiers in the armies of the United States. And where materials can be purchased instead of ready made cloaths, it shall always be preferred, in order that they may be made up by the taylors of the several regiments, to save expence and prevent the disadvantages which the soldiers frequently suffer from their unfitness; and instead of breeches, woollen overalls for the winter, and linen for the summer, are to be substituted.

That the board of war prepare and transmit instructions and forms, according to which the several cloathiers, are to conduct the business and settle their accounts; and that the board of war report to Congress the proper salaries or allowances to be made to the several cloathiers for their services.

A letter of the 23d from M. Clarkson was read, representing that as general Arnold has resigned his command in this city, his service is no longer required as one of his aids; and as he is desirous of serving his country in the army to the southward, which he proposes joining as a volunteer, therefore soliciting Congress that they would free him from the injunctions laid on him by their order of the 1st of February last:

Whereupon a motion was made by Mr. Searle, and seconded by Mr. Langworthy, that the request of major Clarkson in the said letter be complied with.

After some debate thereon, a motion was made by Mr. Laurens, and seconded by Mr. S. Adams, that the further consideration

consideration of the said motion be postponed; and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	no		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	1	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay		
	Mr. Root	ay		ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Duane	ay		ay
	Mr. G. Morris	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	1	
	Mr. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. McClene	ay		
	Mr. Vandyke	ay	1	ay
Delaware	Mr. Plater	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		divided
	Mr. Henry	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no		
	Mr. M. Smith	no		no
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	no		
North-Carolina;	Mr. Nelson	no		
	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Hill	no		no
South-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no		
	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	no		divided
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no	1	no

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Drayton, that major Clarkson attend at the bar of the house to-morrow at twelve o'clock; and that he be reprimanded from the chair, for the indecent language contained in his letter of the 27th of January last, to the president and council of Pennsylvania.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay.

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
P	Massachusetts-Bay,			

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Maffachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode Ifland,	Mr. Ellery	no	1 no
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	} ay
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	} ay
New-Jerfey,	Mr. Freclinghaufen	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	} ay
Pennfylvania,	Mr. J. Armftrong	ay	
	Mr. Shippon	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	} ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	ay	1 ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	} ay
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no	
	Mr. M. Smith	ay	} divided
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
	Mr. Griffin	no	} ay
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} no
	Mr. Hill	no	
	Mr. Barke	no	} ay
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	} no
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no	

So it was refolved in the affirmative.

W E D N E S D A Y, MARCH 24, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter of the 5th from major general Schnyler, brought in a report; whereupon,

Refolved, That the commissioners for Indian affairs in the northern department, be empowered to order fupplies of provisions to our faithful friends the Oneidas and other friendly Indians, as their neceffities fhall in the opinion of the

the said commissioners from time to time require; and the commissaries of provisions in that department, are hereby required to obey the orders of the said commissioners for that purpose.

Major M. Clarkson attending, was called in, and according to order being reprimanded from the chair, withdrew.

On motion by Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. Laurens, *Resolved*, That major Clarkson be permitted to join the southern army agreeably to his request.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1779.

A letter of the 25th, signed Joseph Reed, president, in behalf of council, John Harris, chairman of committee of assembly, was read; enclosing extracts from the minutes of the general assembly and council of Pennsylvania, desiring "a free conference with a committee of Congress upon divers transactions of that honourable body, which may have a tendency to interrupt the harmony and confidence so necessary for the common interest of this and the United States;" and appointing committees of their respective bodies to hold such conference.

On motion by Mr. G. Morris, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the same be referred to a committee.

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Searle,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Frost	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	divided
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no	}	no
	Mr. Root	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	no		
	Mr. Morris	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	}	no
	Mr. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. M'Clene	no		

Delaware,

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Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	no	1	22
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay		
	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		ay
	Mr. Henry	no		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no		
	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no		ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
	Mr. Nelson	ay		
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay		
	Mr. Hill	ay		ay
	Mr. Burke	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no		divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1	ay

So the states were equally divided.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Drayton, in the following words:

“ Whereas it appears from an extract of the minutes of the general assembly of Pennsylvania of the 23th instant, enclosed in the letter read this morning, that

‘ The honourable the speaker, agreeable to the direction of the house last evening, made the following report of the conference with the supreme executive council: that the president on the part of the council, had represented that the harmony and confidence so necessary for the common interest of this and the United States, was in a great danger of being interrupted by some late transactions of the honourable the continental Congress, respecting the executive authority of the state: that several instances were enumerated, shewing that reasonable complaints made to Congress on former and late occasions had been either wholly neglected, or so treated that it would have been more honourable and advantageous to the state to have submitted silently to the injuries complained of, while other states on complaints of a similar nature have received speedy and ample satisfaction: that it was necessary that the true interests of the state of Pennsylvania, its importance and services in the common cause, should be better known and understood by that honourable body than they hitherto seem to have been: as a happy means of removing all discontents, and promoting

' promoting a perfect restoration of that union and harmony so essential to the interests and happiness of all, that it was proposed as an advance to those desirable objects, to request the honourable the Congress to appoint a committee to meet a joint committee of the council and this house, in a free conference on the subject matter of the said representation.'

And whereas it appears by the said extract, that ' the house taking the said report into consideration, resolved, that the house do approve of the said proposal contained in the above report, as highly necessary and proper to effect the desirable purposes above mentioned, at least to demonstrate their most earnest wishes to avoid every ground of controversy.'

Resolved, That although Congress by no means admit the justness of the representation made against them by the said president, yet from an earnest desire to remove from the minds of the said assembly all ground of discontent, a committee be appointed to confer with the joint committees of the said assembly and council; and that the said committee be directed to report the matters and things which may be adduced in support of the said representation."

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Penn, to strike out the words, " with the joint committees of the said assembly and council; and insert the words, " with the committee of the said assembly."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay.

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Frost	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no	}	no
	Mr. Root	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	no		
	Mr. Morris	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no	}	I *

Pennsylvania,

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Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. Searle	no		
Delaware,	Mr. McClene	no	}	no
	Mr. Vandyke	no		
	Mr. Plater	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	}	divided
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
	Mr. Henry	no		
	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. F. L. Lee	no	}	ay
	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Nelson	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Penn	ay		
	Mr. Hill	ay		
	Mr. Burke	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay		ay

So the states were equally divided.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1779.

Mr. Joseph Spencer, a delegate from Connecticut, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment which were read.

A motion was made by Mr. M. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Burke, in the following words:

"Whereas it is of the utmost importance that Congress should be well informed of the situation of the several courts of Europe, and particularly of the views and designs of the British ministry: and whereas the servants of the United States at foreign courts have not in their public letters given satisfactory information on that subject, and have written private letters to individuals, members of this house, which have lately arrived: therefore,

Resolved, That the members of Congress be called on from the chair to declare upon their honour whether they have received any and what intelligence relative to the views and designs of any of the European courts, and particularly of the court of Great-Britain."

on

On the question to agree to the resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay	1
	Mr. S. Adams	ay	1
	Mr. Holten	ay	1
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	no	1
	Mr. Ellery	ay	1
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	1
	Mr. Root	ay	1
	Mr. Spencer	no	1
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	1
	Mr. Morris	ay	1
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	1
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	1
	Mr. Searle	ay	1
	Mr. Shippen	ay	1
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	1
	Mr. McClene	ay	1
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	ay	1
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	1
	Mr. Paca	ay	1
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	1
	Mr. Henry	ay	1
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	1
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	1
	Mr. M. Smith	ay	1
	Mr. Griffin	no	1
	Mr. Nelson	ay	1
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	1
	Mr. Burke	ay	1
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	1
	Mr. Drayton	ay	1
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Holten, and seconded by Mr. R. H. Lee, to strike out the words in the preamble, "and whereas the servants of the United States at foreign courts have not in their public letters given satisfactory information on that subject, and have written private letters to individuals, members of this house, which have lately arrived:" the words moved to be struck out containing two parts, the same were divided, and on the question that the first part as far as the words "on that subject," inclusive, stand

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stand part of the preamble, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	no	}	no
	Mr. Adams	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	no	}	no
	Mr. Ellery	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	no	}	no
	Mr. Dyer	no		
	Mr. Spencer	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Morris	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	1	no
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	}	no
	Mr. M'Clene	no		
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	no	1	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Paca	no		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
	Mr. Henry	no	}	no
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no	}	ay
	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	}	ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
	Mr. Nelson	ay	}	ay
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay		
	Mr. Burke	ay	}	divided
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no		
	Mr. Drayton	ay	}	ay
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1	

So it passed in the negative.

Leave was then requested to withdraw the latter part, which being objected to, a question was then put, that the latter part, viz, " and have written private letters," &c. stand part of the preamble; on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Ellery, passed in the negative, every member answering no.

On the question to agree to the first part of the preamble,

Resolved

Resolved in the affirmative.

The committee for publishing the journals desired the sense of the house on the question, shall the yeas and nays be printed in the journals now publishing?

And on the question the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens.

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	ay	
	Mr. Root	no	no
	Mr. Spencer	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Morris	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Searle	ay	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. McClene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	no	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	ay
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no	
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	ay
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	ay

So it was passed in the affirmative.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1779.

A letter of the 16th from Martin Eichelberger, a lieutenant in the regiment late commanded by colonel Hartley, was read, desiring leave to resign: *Resolved,*

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

A letter of the 25th from baron Steuben was read, accompanied with a system of regulations for the infantry of the United States; also a letter from the board of war, representing that baron Steuben, inspector general, has formed a system of exercise and discipline for the infantry of the United States: that the same has been submitted to the inspection of the commander in chief, and his remarks thereon and amendments incorporated in the work: that it has been examined with attention by the board, and is highly approved, as being calculated to produce important advantages to the states; and therefore praying "that it may receive the sanction of Congress and be committed to the press:" whereupon,

Congress passed the following order, to be prefixed to the said regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States:

Congress judging it of the greatest importance to prescribe some invariable rules for the order and discipline of the troops, especially for the purpose of introducing an uniformity in their formation and manœuvres, and in the service of the camp:

Ordered, That the following regulations be observed by all the troops of the United States, and that all general and other officers cause the same to be executed with all possible exactness.

Ordered, That the board of war cause as many copies thereof to be printed as they shall deem requisite for the use of the troops

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Dyer, appointed to take into consideration the circumstances of the southern states, and the ways and means for their safety and defence:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the states of Virginia and North-Carolina respectively, to raise as many battalions of regular troops, for the particular defence of the southern states, as their respective circumstances will admit; such troops to be engaged only for one year, not to be compelled to serve on any enterprise, or on the defence of any part to the northward of Virginia; to be entitled to continental pay, cloathing and subsistence, and a bounty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every non-commissioned officer and soldier.

Whereas

Whereas the Bahama Islands are now garrisoned by and under the military government of the king of Great-Britain, and the inhabitants of the said Islands have of late fitted out many privateers and armed vessels for cruizing on the coasts of these United States; and such privateers and armed vessels have actually captured divers vessels, the property of the citizens of these states, on the coast of South-Carolina:

Resolved, That the resolution of Congress of the 24th of July, 1776, so far as it relates to the said Bahama Islands, be repealed, and from and after the date of this resolution held void.

Whereas John Laurens, esquire, who has heretofore acted as aid de camp to the commander in chief, is desirous of repairing to South-Carolina, with a design to assist in defence of the southern states:

Resolved, That a commission of lieutenant colonel be granted to the said John Laurens, esquire.

Congress resumed the consideration of the motion under debate on Friday last, and doubts arising as to the effect of the equal division of the house on the amendment proposed:

Resolved, That the motion remains open to amendments, as if no question had been taken.

On motion by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Burke,

Resolved, That whenever an amendment is moved to any matter or thing before the house, and any words are proposed to be struck out, the question shall first be put, Shall the words moved to be struck out stand?

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Drayton, to strike out the words "joint" and "council;" and on the question, shall they stand?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Searle,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Frost	ay		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Collins	no	}	no
	Mr. Dyer	ay		
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Spencer	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Jay	no		
	Mr. Floyd	no		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,				

New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	1 *
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. McClene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	ay	1 ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	no	ay
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay	
	Mr. M. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	divided
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Hill	ay	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	no	divided

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the motion,

Resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the committee consist of five :

The members chosen, Mr. Paca, Mr. Root, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Laurens, and Mr. R. H. Lee.

T U E S D A Y, MARCH 30, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Morris, Mr. Whipple, Mr. F. L. Lee, appointed to superintend the commissary's and quartermaster's departments, to whom was referred the memorial of James Mather, brought in a report ; whereupon,

Ordered, That a copy of the said memorial of James Mather be transmitted to William Buchanau, late commissary general of purchases, and that he be directed to cause justice to be done in the premises.

On information, and at the request of the committee appointed on the 6th to confer with a committee of the general assembly of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the proceedings relative to the *loop Active* :

Resolved,

Resolved, That the said committee be discharged, and that the subject be referred to the committee appointed yesterday to confer with the joint committee of the general assembly and council of Pennsylvania.

W E D N E S D A Y, MARCH 31, 1779.

On motion by Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. M. Smith, Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas it is essential to the interest and security of every free state that the conduct of the public servants should be known to their constituents:

Resolved, That from the first of January last the journals of this house, except such parts as have been or shall be ordered to be kept secret, be printed immediately; and that for the future the journal, except as above, be printed weekly and sent to the executive powers of the several states, to be by them laid before their respective legislatures; and that a printer be engaged to print for Congress; and also a printer or printers be employed to bring up the journals from the time of their present publication to the said first of January.

Resolved, That three members be added to the committee appointed to superintend the publication of the journals:

The members chosen, Mr. Hill, Mr. Floyd, and Mr. Muhlenberg.

A letter of the 30th. from Jonathan Trumbull, junior, was read, respecting the settlement of the accounts of his brother Joseph Trumbull, late commissary general:

Whereupon the committee, consisting of Mr. R. H. Lee, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. S. Adams, to whom was recommended the report on the letter of governor Trumbull of the 8th of October, and the memorial of William Hoskins, reported,

“ That it appears to your committee, that the late commissary general Joseph Trumbull, coming into office in the earliest stage of the American contest, found himself without a system by which to trace the plan of his duty: that with great care, industry, labour and attention, he instituted a plan by which the army, during his continuance in office, was amply supplied with much oeconomy and to general satisfaction: that during his commissariate, he was obliged to act not only in capacity of commissary general

general of purchases, but to direct all the issues of provisions, and for near two campaigns had the additional duty of purveyor of the hospitals and quartermaster general, the three last of which employments greatly encreased his care and trouble, but not so much his expenditure of monies : it appears also to your committee, that the said commissary general made great savings to the public by his large and seasonable purchases and contracts, out-running and anticipating in many instances the orders of Congress, by which means he kept up large supplies, thereby moderating the demands of the seller, intercepting monopolies, and keeping down prices, which are now greatly augmented : that your committee have been shewn a state of the commissary general's cash accounts for monies received and issued by him, from which it appears that little, if any, public monies have been taken to his private use : and that a compensation for services done by the said commissary general still remains to be made, at a time too when the value of our currency is greatly altered from what it was when the services were performed ; whereupon your committee report the following resolutions :

That for the services of the late commissary general Trumbull, executed with great fidelity, prudence, care and oeconomy, the following allowances be made for the benefit of the legal representatives of the deceased, viz. A commission of one half per cent. on the gross sum of all monies received and issued by him for public service ; also a commission of two and an half per cent. on such sums as appear to have been laid out in purchases made by himself ; and also a further commission of one half per cent. on the gross sum received as a compensation for his extra services in issuing, purveying, quartermaster's duties, and various contingencies of office, extra expences, &c. &c.

That the amount arising from such allowances be immediately paid into the hands of the administrator on the deceased's estate, upon settlement of the cash account for monies received and issued by the late commissary general Trumbull :

That the administrator be directed as soon as may be, to exhibit for final settlement before the treasury, the cash accounts above mentioned ; and that said accounts being closed, the administrator be thereupon exonerated from further burthens of settlements, holding himself accountable however for any balance which upon settlement made
with

with the several purchasers employed by commissary Trumbull, may hereafter appear to be justly due to the public from the said commissary general Trumbull's estate:

That William Hoskins be appointed and empowered to call to account and make settlements with all persons who have been employed under the late commissary Trumbull as purchasers of stores and provisions, whose accounts are still unclosed, and prepare as soon as possible all the accounts of the said commissary general remaining unsettled, and lay them before the treasury for final settlement, the said William Hoskins being authorised to receive and pay balances which appear to be due, and to account:

That for his services he be allowed

Congress took into consideration the said report; and on the question to agree to the first commission of one half per cent. the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
	Mr. Root	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Jay	no		
New-York,	Mr. Morris	no	}	divided
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
	Mr. Fell	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. J. Armstrong	no	}	ay
	Mr. Searle	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	}	ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay		
	Mr. Vandyke	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Paca	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Henry	no	}	ay
	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. M. Smith	no		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Nelson	no		

North-Carolina,

North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	}	no
	Mr. Hill	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Drayton	no		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1	ay
So it was resolved in the affirmative.				
On the question to agree to the commission of two and half per cent. the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,				
New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	no	}	ay
	Mr. Ellery	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Collins	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Spencer	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Jay	no		
	Mr. Morris	no		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,	Mr. Fell	no	1	*
	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	ay
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. McClene	ay		
Delaware	Mr. Vandyke	ay	1	ay
	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no		
	Mr. Henry	no		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay		
	Mr. M. Smith	no		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Nelson	no	}	no
	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Hill	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no	}	divided
	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	no		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1	ay
So it was resolved in the affirmative.				

On the question to agree to the last commission of half per cent. the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Collins	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	divided
	Mr. Morris	no		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no	1	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	divided
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. M'Clene	no		
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	ay	1	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Paca	no		
	Mr. Henry	no		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	no		
	Mr. Nelson	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	}	no
	Mr. Hill	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Drayton	no		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	no	1	no

So the states were equally divided and the question lost.

On the second resolution proposed, a motion was made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Penn, to strike out the word "cash;" and on the question shall the word "cash" stand, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	R			Rhode-Island,

Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	ay		ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no		divided
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay		divided
	Mr. Fell	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Searle	ay		ay
	Mr. McClene	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	ay	1	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Paca	no		no
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Smith	no		divided
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	no		
	Mr. Nelson	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Hill	no		no
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay		divided
	Mr. Drayton	no		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the resolution as reported by the committee, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay		ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no		divided
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay		divided
	Mr. Fell	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Searle	ay		ay
	Mr. McClene	ay		
Delaware	Mr. Vandyke	ay	1	ay
				Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Paca	no		
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Henry	no	}	no
	Mr. T. Adams	no		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay		
	Mr. M. Smith	no		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Griffin	no	}	no
	Mr. Nelson	no		
	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Hill	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no	}	no
	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	no		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 1, 1779.

A letter of the 13th of March from the legislature of New-York to their delegates was laid before Congress and read; whereupon Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas the delegates of the State of New-York have represented to Congress, that the legislature of that State, taking into consideration the ravages committed by the Indians last fall, and the distresses occasioned thereby to a great number of families as well as the State at large; and that the said legislature considering the extreme difficulty and expence of covering an extensive frontier by posts against future incursions, have turned their attention to a western expedition against the Senecas, &c. as the cheapest and more eligible mode of securing the frontiers, and that they have empowered their governor to raise one thousand men by drafts from the militia for the defence of the frontiers:

Resolved, That Congress do approve of the spirited exertions of the said legislature, and the measures by them adopted to facilitate such enterprise: that the militia so to be raised shall be allowed continental pay and rations during their continuance in the said service; and that the commander in chief be immediately informed of the said levy, and be directed to give orders for their pay and subsistence accordingly.

The

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter from lieutenant colonel W. Bradford, &c. brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the resignation of lieutenant colonel W. Bradford, deputy commissary general of musters, be accepted:

That the resignation of lieutenant colonel Noarth, deputy commissary general of musters, be accepted.

The board of war recommended Henry Rutgers, junior, esquire, to be elected deputy commissary general of musters, in the room of lieutenant colonel Bradford; and Azariah Horton, esquire, to be elected in the room of lieutenant colonel Noarth.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter of governor Trumbull respecting the Salisbury furnace, reported specially the state of that furnace, being the result of a conference with Mr. Whiting; whereupon,

Resolved, That governor Trumbull be informed that Congress do not judge it proper to put the Salisbury furnace in blast at the continental expence.

The board of war report, That major la Neuville is a major by brevet, and that no pay or subsistence is allowed to officers in his situation; that the major is content to serve in his present rank in the southern army and to make the journey at his own expence; and that the board are of opinion,

That mons. Noirmont de la Neuville be permitted to repair to the southern army, to serve under the orders of major general Lincoln, or the officer commanding there, in his present rank of major; and that he receive the pay and subsistence of a major during the ensuing campaign.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That five millions one hundred and sixty dollars in bills of credit of the United States be emitted under the direction of the board of treasury and on the faith of the United States:

That the bills shall, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emission directed on the 19th of February last, and be numbered from the last number in each denomination progressively, and consist of the following denominations:

22728	bills of 60 dollars,	1,363,680
22728	50	1,136,400
22728	40	909,120
22728	30	681,840
22728	20	454,560
22728	8	181,824
22728	7	159,096
22728	5	113,640

5,000,160

On motion of Mr. Dyer, and seconded by Mr. Nelson,
Resolved, That the board of treasury allow Mr. Whiting his reasonable expences on his journey to Congress, to know their pleasure with respect to their improving the Salisbury furnace for the purpose of casting cannon

Mr. Paca, chairman of the committee appointed to confer with the joint committee of the general assembly and council of Pennsylvania, related verbally the substance of a speech made yesterday by the president of Pennsylvania in the committee of conference, and desired farther instructions.

S A T U R D A Y, APRIL 3, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred an extract of a letter from major general Schuyler to Mr. Duane, respecting commissions for the chiefs of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, brought in a report which was taken into consideration; whereupon

Resolved, That twelve blank commissions be transmitted to the commissioners of Indian affairs for the northern department; and that they, or any two of them, be empowered to fill them up with the names of faithful chiefs of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, giving them such ranks as the said commissioners shall judge they merit; the names and ranks to be by the commissioners reported to the board of war.

The board of war report, that the committee appointed at York-Town to confer with baron Steuben, having promised to report that mons. l'Enfant should have the commission of captain of engineers, and no report having been made on that subject, the board are of opinion,

That mons. l'Enfant be appointed a captain in the corps of engineers in the service of the United States, to have rank from the eighteenth day of February 1778.

Resolved,

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

The committee, appointed to confer with the joint committee of the general assembly and council of Pennsylvania, reported, that they have had a further conference, and that they, with the said joint committee, have agreed to two sets of resolutions, the one to be reported to Congress, and the other to the general assembly and council of Pennsylvania by the committees of those several bodies respectively :

The resolutions laid before Congress for consideration are as follow :

Resolved, That unanimity and harmony between the representatives of the United States in Congress assembled and each state individually has been, under God, the happy means of our past success and the only sure foundation whereon to rest our future hopes of terminating the contest with Great-Britain with honour and advantage.

Resolved, That Congress is highly sensible of the importance and services of the state of Pennsylvania in the present contest, and regard with sincere concern and regret every event which may tend to lessen the mutual confidence and affection which has hitherto subsisted.

Resolved, That it is the full intention of Congress on all occasions, to manifest the same just and equal attention to the said state and authority of Pennsylvania as to any other state in the union.

Resolved, That any disrespectful and indecent behaviour of any officers of any rank, under the appointment of Congress, to the civil authority of any state in the union, will be discountenanced and discouraged ; and that a contrary behaviour will be considered as one of the surest means to recommend any officer to the favour and notice of Congress.

Resolved, That the complaints against general Arnold be transmitted to his excellency the commander in chief, in order for trial ; and that the same be duly notified to the executive council ; and that they be requested to furnish the commander in chief with the evidence thereupon in their possession ; and that all farther proceedings elsewhere cease, save the collecting and transmitting any further evidence thereupon to the commander in chief.

Congress took into consideration the resolutions submitted to them :

On

On the question to agree to the first resolution,
Resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the second resolution,
Resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the third resolution,
Resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the fourth resolution,
Resolved in the affirmative.

The fifth resolution being read,

A motion was made by Mr. Penn, and seconded by Mr. Burke,

That the consideration of the fifth resolution be postponed till Congress consider the report of the committee, on the letter of the 25th of January from the president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and the letters of the 8th and 12th of February from major general Arnold.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. R. H. Lee,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Frost	no		
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	no	}	ay
	Mr. Ellery	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Collins	ay	}	no
	Mr. Dyer	no		
New-York,	Mr. Koot	no	}	no
	Mr. Spencer	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	no
	Mr. Duane	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Floyd	no	}	no
	Mr. Lewis	no		
Delaware,	Mr. Wither Spoon	no	}	no
	Mr. Fell	no		
Maryland,	Mr. J. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Shippen	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	}	no
	Mr. M'Clene	no		
	Mr. Vandyke	no	}	no
	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Paca	no	}	no
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
	Mr. Henry	no		

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Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no		
	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no		
	Mr. Griffin	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Nelson	no	}	ay
	Mr. Penn	ay		
	Mr. Hill	no		
	Mr. Burke	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	1	ay

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Paca, and seconded by Mr. S. Adams, in lieu of the first part as far as "possession," inclusive, to substitute as follows :

" *Resolved*, That his excellency Joseph Reed's letter to Congress of the 25th of January, 1779, and general Arnold's letters of the 8th and 12th of February ; and the resolves therein contained of the executive council of Pennsylvania, be, with the evidence which hath been collected and reported by the committee on those letters, transmitted to the commander in chief ; and that he be directed to appoint a court-martial on the first, second, third and fifth articles contained in the said resolves of the said executive council, the said articles only being cognizable by a court-martial ; and that the reference be notified to the supreme executive council, and they be requested to furnish the evidence to the court-martial."

A motion was made by Mr. Ellery, and seconded by Mr. Burke, to amend the substitute proposed so as to read, "to appoint a court-martial on such articles contained in the said resolves of the said executive council, as Congress shall judge to be cognizable by a court-martial."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Ellery,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Frost	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Dyer	no	}	no
	Mr. Root	no		
	Mr. Spencer	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	no
	Mr. Duane	no		
	Mr. Lewis	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	no	}	no
	Mr. Fell	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. M'Clene	no		
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	no	}	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Paca	no	}	no
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Henry	no	}	no
	Mr. T. Adams	no		
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no		
	Mr. M. Smith	no		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no		
	Mr. Griffin	no		
North Carolina,	Mr. Nelson	no	}	ay
	Mr. Penn	ay		
	Mr. Hill	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Laurens	no		
	Mr. Drayton	ay		
Georgia,	Mr. Langworthy	ay	}	ay

So it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the substitute,

Resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made to strike out the words, "and that all proceedings," &c. to the end; and the question, shall these words stand?

Passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the resolution as amended,

Resolved in the affirmative.

M O N D A Y, APRIL 5, 1779.

On motion by Mr. F. L. Lee, seconded Mr. by Dyer,
Resolved, That baron Steuben, inspector general, be informed by the president, that Congress entertain a high
 S. sense

sense of his merit, displayed in a variety of instances, but especially in the system of military order and discipline formed and presented by him to Congress.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the board of war on the salaries of officers in the cloathing department; whereupon,

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress the cloathier general have a salary of five thousand dollars per annum.

Whereas the duties of the sub or state cloathiers who are to be appointed according to the late regulations of the cloathier's department will be very unequal, the quota of battalions of the several states differing:

Resolved, That each state determine and pay the salary proper for its cloathier, and that each state cloathier shall be allowed two rations and forage for one horse per day during the time he is in actual service with the army, and going to and returning from the same:

That the regimental cloathiers have an allowance of thirty dollars per month in addition to their present appointment:

That the cloathier general be authorized to employ one clerk, who shall receive the same allowance as the clerks of the auditors of the army.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee, on the letter of the 8th of October from governor Trumbull and the memorial of William Hoskins; whereupon,

Resolved, That the administrator of the estate of Joseph Trumbull, late commissary general, be directed, as soon as may be, to exhibit for final settlement before the treasury the cash accounts of the said commissary general.

T U E S D A Y, APRIL 6, 1779.

Congress proceeded to the election of deputy commissaries general of musters, in the room of Mess. Bradford and Noarth, resigned; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Henry Rutgers, junior, and Mr. Azariah Horton were elected.

The board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of lieutenant W. Macpherson, report,

"That being apprehensive the bringing Mr. Macpherson into the line would cause much disquietude among the officers,

officers, and be detrimental to the service, they consulted the commander in chief, who coincided with them in sentiment as to the impropriety of it; but that as by the captivity of colonel Ward, the commissary general of musters, his duty will devolve on colonel Varick, the next senior officer in the department, and consequently a post of deputy commissary general of musters will be vacant till the release of the commissary general of musters; and as the commander in chief has expressed his opinion that no bad consequences will arise from the nomination of Mr. W. Macpherson to that post: they therefore nominate the said William Macpherson to be elected a deputy commissary general of musters in the service of the United States."

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed.

Mr. Henry Wynkoop, a delegate for Pennsylvania, attended and took his seat in Congress.

W E D N E S D A Y, A P R I L 7, 1779.

Congress resumed the consideration of the petition of G. Pierce, representing that on the first of March, 1778, he lent to Mr. Matthew Boyd, commissioner of cloathing for Chester county, one thousand pounds without interest, to assist him in his department, which remained in his hands till within three weeks of the time when the emission of April 11, 1778, was called out of circulation: that at that time he was repaid in bills of that emission: that he is in want of money by reason of losses occasioned by the enemy; and praying that the said money may be exchanged for good bills in circulation:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be granted.

A memorial from the undertakers of the continental manufactory of arms was read, representing that the success of their undertaking depends on the presence, care and superintendance of Mr. Windel, one of the copartners; and that Mr. Windel having long been a captain of artillery, and for fifteen years past first director of the royal manufactory of Charleville, and being much esteemed in his own country and a man of fortune, declines to leave his country and come to this unless he is invited by the honourable Congress, and have a promise of a rank superior to what he now enjoys, but without any preensions to service or pay; and therefore praying such invitation and promise may be given agreeably to what they were encouraged

couraged to expect when they entered into the contract with the board of war; whereupon,

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorial be granted.

The board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of captain Sumner, report, "that it appears that the service of the armed vessels on Lake Champlain, in 1776, was disagreeable, and that officers reluctantly quitted the line to take command of them: that as an inducement to officers possessing the requisite talents to engage in that service, general Schuyler offered to lieutenants the commission of captains, and gave them hopes of permanent provision in the navy: that influenced by these motives and a regard to the public good, captain Sumner, among others, quitted his station in the line and took the command of one of the armed vessels above mentioned: that it further appears that by virtue of general Schuyler's orders, general Arnold, on the 1st day of July, 1776; appointed Mr. Sumner captain to the said command, in which capacity he in several actions behaved with great spirit and good conduct; and that in the opinion of the board captain Sumner's resignation of his lieutenancy in the line to take the above command, should not prejudice his claim to rank on account of prior services;" whereupon,

Resolved, That captain Job Sumner, of colonel Greaton's regiment, have a commission of captain in the army of the United States, to rank as such from the 1st day of July 1776.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 8, 1779.

A letter of the 7th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the board of war and ordnance be authorized to appoint persons to purchase necessities for the army until the further orders of Congress.

Resolved, That two members of Congress be elected to attend at the board of war in the room of Mr. F. L. Lee and Mr. Root;

The members chosen, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Atlee.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens, Mr. M. Smith, to whom was referred the letter of the 12th of February from major general Lincoln brought in a report:

Resolved, That, until a cartel for a general exchange is established between the commanders in chief of the forces
of

of the United States and Great Britain, in order to relieve as much as possible the difficulties pressing upon the prisoners taken during the operations of the forces under the command of general Lincoln, and the British forces who have invaded Georgia; the commanding officer of the southern army for the time being, be authorised to exchange the same to the extent of their relative numbers, on the terms proposed by major Pinkney to lieutenant colonel Provost on the first day of February last, as far as the same will apply to the said prisoners:

That the said commanding officer for the time being, be authorised to dispense with the said terms where he shall judge that humanity or very pressing expediency may require it, and it shall not contravene general utility:

That effectual provision be made by a commissary of prisoners for supplying such of our people as remain unexchanged:

That a deputy commissary of prisoners be appointed for the southern army by the commanding officer thereof.

F R I D A Y, APRIL 9, 1779.

The board of war having recommended the following gentlemen to be appointed second lieutenants in the regiment of artillery commanded by colonel Harrison,
 Robert Burton, commission to be dated October 18th, 1778.
 Robert Jouis, ditto - - - January 1st, 1779,
 Henry Vowles, ditto - - - ditto
 John Mosely, ditto - - - ditto

Resolved, That the said gentlemen be appointed, and commissions granted to them establishing their ranks from the times above specified.

The board of war report,

That mons. de Bois having had the brevet rank of major in the American army since the 5th of November, 1776, and received pay and rations agreeably thereto, without having been enabled to render any service to the states, is now desirous of returning to Europe if he can obtain a supply of money to prosecute his voyage; whereupon,

Resolved, That twelve months pay as major be advanced to mons. de Bois, to defray the expence of his voyage to France; and that he be no longer considered as an officer in the service of the United States.

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The committee on the treasury, to whom was recommit-
ted their report of the 19th of December on the memo-
rial of captain John Sutton, having reconsidered the said
memorial, and been attended by captain Sutton with his
proofs, report,

That the committee are fully satisfied of the truth of the
said memorial, and that the money mentioned in the said
memorial, viz. 956 dollars and 75.90 of a dollar, due to the
commissary's department, being a balance in his hands for
the time he acted in that department for the 1st Virginia
regiment; and 3844 11.90 dollars in his hands as paymaster
to the said regiment, was stolen from his tent without any
negligence or default on his part : that on the contrary it
appears that he used all the precaution in his power for its
safe custody : that he took pains and offered to settle his
accounts : that he applied for a guard to watch his tent,
which was not granted : that he removed the money with
him when he went abroad in the day into the tents of of-
ficers of the army who were his friends : that he entreat-
ed the deputy paymaster general to suffer it to be lodged
in the military chest, which was refused because there was
no room for it ; and, lastly, that the proof of the theft is
clear and satisfactory ; whereupon,

Resolved, That two certain sums of 956 75.90 dollars,
and 3844 11.90 dollars, stolen from captain John Sutton,
paymaster of the 1st Virginia regiment, be allowed and
passed to his credit on the settlement of his public accounts.

On motion by the committee appointed to superintend
the publication of the journals :

Resolved, That David C. Claypoole be appointed to print
for Congress.

S A T U R D A Y, APRIL 10, 1779.

A report from the board of war was read ; whereupon,
Resolved, That the proceedings of the court-martial
held at Fort Pitt on colonel Steel, deputy quartermaster
general, be returned to the commander in chief ; and that
he be informed that the intention of Congress, by their
order of the 20th of February last, referring the said pro-
ceedings to him, was that he should finally determine there-
on, or direct such farther proceedings as he should think
necessary.

MONDAY,

A P R I L, 1779.

M O N D A Y, APRIL 12, 1779.

Congress took into consideration a report from the committee on the treasury of the 5th; and, thereupon,

Resolved, That the three commissioners for destroying bills of credit to be taken out of circulation by order of Congress, be allowed on every hundred dollars so destroyed two-ninetieth parts of a dollar, to be equally divided between them.

The following gentlemen are nominated as proper persons to be appointed commissioners for destroying the bills to be taken out of circulation, viz.

Andrew Doz, by Mr. Paca,
John Shee & by Mr. Atlee,
Hugh Montgomery, by Mr. Witherspoon.

Congress by general consent proceeded to an election; and, the ballots being taken,

Andrew Doz, John Shee, and Hugh Montgomery were elected.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the loan-office certificates which may issue for prizes of the third class of the lottery of the United States, shall bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, any resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, That the treasurer of loans be allowed three quarters of one ninetieth of a dollar for every hundred dollars which he may receive to be destroyed, in full compensation of all charges for a clerk, office rent, fire-wood, stationary and other contingent expences.

On the question to agree to this resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	no	1	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	1	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	divided
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Atlee	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Delaware,			

Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	ay 1 ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay } ay
	Mr. Henry	ay }
Virginia,	Mr. M. Smith	no }
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay } ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay }
North-Carolina,	Mr. Hill	no }
	Mr. Burke	no }
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay 1 ay
So it was resolved in the affirmative.		

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1779.

A letter of this day from general Lee was read, representing that in a publication of this day, there is a paragraph respecting general Moultrie's having defended Fort Sullivan against his (general Lee's) judgment, which throws him into the disagreeable alternative of either silently fitting down under a charge which may make an impression on the minds of the people unfavourable to his conduct and capacity, or of justifying himself by a publication which at this juncture may be inexpedient: that if Congress will condescend to appoint a committee to hear what he has to say on that subject, he has no doubt of making his conduct appear satisfactory; but if that measure should be thought improper, then requesting that they will order the letter of thanks with which they honoured him on the occasion, to be republished; whereupon,

Resolved, That the vote of thanks to major general Lee, on account of his conduct on the 28th of June, 1776, be republished; and that Congress have no reason to alter their opinion of his conduct on that occasion,

On motion by Mr. R. H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, That the marine committee take such order, respecting retaining the continental shipyard and workmen now in their employ, as they shall think most conducive to the public good.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Morris, appointed to consider what farther measures are necessary for the defence of South-Carolina and Georgia, report,

" That the subjects of the Most Christian King residing in South-Carolina have offered to form a corps of volunteers for the defence of the said state, to be commanded by

by officers of their own nation: that the said offer is approved by the minister of France, and that the marquis of Bretigny requests to be appointed to the command;" whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress have a high sense of the offer made by the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty residing in South-Carolina, to incorporate themselves for the defence of the said state, and that the same be accepted.

Resolved, That the marquis of Bretigny, who from his generous sacrifices, from his great sufferings, and from his military abilities is entitled to the regard of the United States, appears from his military talents, rank and abilities, to be a proper person to command the said corps, and that he be accordingly recommended to the governor of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the said corps while embodied in actual service, be upon continental establishment of pay and rations.

Resolved, That the state of Virginia be requested to lend to the United States 1000 stand of arms, for the purpose of arming the forces destined for the defence of South-Carolina and Georgia; and that the board of war be ordered to replace the same without delay.

W E D N E S D A Y, April 14, 1779.

The committee appointed to confer with the joint committee of the legislature and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, reported that the following resolution was offered by the said joint committee, in order that the sense of Congress might be taken thereon, viz.

Resolved, That the power granted to the executive authority of the states in the union by the resolve of the 21st of August, 1778, was an exclusive authority; and that the official or authoritative exercise thereof by any officer of the United States or other person, is derogatory and dangerous to the interests of the states:

The same being taken into consideration, a substitute was moved by Mr. G. Morris, and seconded by Mr. S. Adams, as follows:

Whereas Congress on the 21st day of August last did resolve, that when any persons are desirous of going within the enemy's lines, they shall apply to the executive powers of the state to which they belong, and if the said execu-

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tive

tive powers approve the motives and characters of the persons applying, and shall be of opinion, especially at so critical conjunctures as the present, that no danger will ensue by granting such permission, that they recommend them to the officer commanding the troops next to the enemy, who upon such recommendation may at his discretion permit the persons to go in.

For the better execution of the said resolution,

Resolved, That any officer who shall permit a person to go within the enemy's lines, without such recommendation or the orders of the commander in chief or the commander of a separate department, and shall thereof be duly convicted before a court-martial, shall thereby forfeit his commission.

On the question to agree to this as a substitute, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

Resolved in the affirmative, every member answering ay.

A motion was then made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, after "or the orders," to insert the words "or authority."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Frost	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	no	}	no
	Mr. Ellery	no		
	Mr. Collins	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	no	}	1 *
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Floyd	ay	}	no
	Mr. Lewis	no		
	Mr. Fell	no	}	1 *
	Mr. J. Armstrong	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	no	}	no
	Mr. Atlee	no		
Delaware	Mr. Searle,	no	}	no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	}	1 no
	Mr. Vandyke	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Henry	no		
				Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	} no
	Mr. F. L. Lee	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	} ay
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	no

So it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the substitute as a resolution, Resolved in the affirmative.

A letter of the 12th from general Washington was read, enclosing a letter to him from major Harnage in behalf of himself and captain Hawker, both of the 62d British regiment, requesting permission for himself and his family, with captain Hawker, to go by way of Rhode-Island to New-York, and from thence by water to Fredericksburg, or any town nearest to Charlottesville, to join the troops of the convention; also enclosing the proceedings of the court-martial held by order of Congress, upon the officers of the elaboratory and deputy quartermaster at Springfield; whereupon,

Resolved, That general Washington be informed that Congress cannot agree to major Harnage and captain Hawker's going to Virginia in the way proposed and requested, but have no objection to their remaining where they are.

Ordered, That the proceedings of the court-martial be returned to the commander in chief, and that he take such order thereon as he shall judge proper.

It being represented to Congress that the general assembly of the state of Massachusetts-Bay, have authorised and directed the board of war of the said state to purchase flour and grain for the use of the inhabitants thereof, who are greatly distressed by the want of bread:

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the executive powers of the states of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York, to permit the exportation of such flour and grain as has been or may be purchased within the said states respectively, under the direction of the said board of war if authorised as aforesaid.

A motion was made by Mr. G. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Burke, in the words following:

“ Whereas

Whereas the subsistence money allowed to the officers of the United States, by a resolution of the second day of June last, hath become insufficient for their support by the rapid increase of the prices of the necessaries of life; therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several legislatures, to make provision for supplying the officers of their states respectively, with the articles at the rates following, viz. West-India rum two-thirds of a dollar per gallon, Muscovado sugar at half a dollar per pound, coffee at half a dollar per pound, tea at one dollar and two-thirds per pound, and chocolate at half a dollar per pound; and that an agent be appointed to supply the officers not belonging to any particular state at and after the same rates, at the expence of the United States, according to such rules and regulations as the commander in chief shall frame and direct."

On motion of Mr. Ellery, seconded by Mr. S. Adams, that the consideration thereof be postponed till to-morrow.

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. G. Morris,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Gerry	ay		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay		
	Mr. Collins	ay		ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	1	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Duane	no		
	Mr. Morris	no		no
	Mr. Floyd	no		
	Mr. Lewis	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Atlee	no		
	Mr. Searle	ay		ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	no		
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	no	1	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Paca	no		
	Mr. Carmichael	no		no
	Mr. Henry	ay		
	Virginia,			

Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. F. L. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no		
	Mr. Griffin	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Nelson	no	}	no
	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	no
	Mr. Drayton	no		

So it passed in the negative.

After debate,

On motion by Mr. Holten, seconded by Mr. S. Adams,
Resolved, That it be referred to the committee appointed to confer with the commander in chief.

Resolved, That doctor Joseph Gardner be appointed a signer of the continental bills of credit.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 15, 1779.

Mr. William Sharpe, a delegate from North-Carolina, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Whipple, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Ellery, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Duane, Mr. Fell, Mr. Searle, Mr. McKean, Mr. Paca, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Langworthy, being a member from each state, appointed to take into consideration the foreign affairs of these United States, and also the conduct of the late and present commissioners of these states, wherein the committee report,

" 1st, That it appears to them that doctor Franklin is plenipotentiary for these states at the court of France, doctor A. Lee commissioner for the court of Spain, Mr. William Lee commissioner for the courts of Vienna and Berlin, Mr. R. Izard commissioner for the court of Tuscany: that Mr. J. Adams was appointed one of the commissioners at the court of France in the place of Mr. Deane, who had been appointed a joint commissioner with doctor Franklin and doctor A. Lee, but that the said commission of Mr. Adams is superseded by the plenipotentiary commission to doctor Franklin.

2d, That

2d, That it is the opinion of the committee that ministers plenipotentiary for these states are only necessary for the present at the courts of Versailles and Madrid.

3d, That in the course of their examination and enquiry they find many complaints against the said commissioners, and the political and commercial agency of Mr. Deane, which complaints, with the evidence in support thereof, are herewith delivered, and to which the committee beg leave to refer.

4th, That suspicions and animosities have arisen among the said commissioners, which may be highly prejudicial to the honour and interests of these United States.

5th, That the appointments of the said commissioners be vacated, and that new appointments be made.

6th, That there be but one plenipotentiary minister or commissioner for these United States at a foreign court.

7th, That no plenipotentiary minister or commissioner for these United States, while he acts as such, shall exercise any other public office.

8th, That no person be appointed plenipotentiary minister or commissioner for these United States who is not a citizen thereof, and who has not a fixed and permanent interest therein.

9th, That fit and proper persons be appointed to settle and adjust Mr. Deane's public accounts, and the public accounts of all other persons who have transacted the commercial affairs of these states in France.

10th, That each of the plenipotentiaries, ministers and commissioners who now is, or has been, or may be appointed, be allowed at the rate of _____ per annum."

The house having on former days, when the report was under debate, agreed to the first and second articles thereof, and having also read the third article and the papers therein referred to, a motion was this day made by Mr. G. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Drayton,

"That the members of this house who may have any papers or evidence in their possession relative to the said report, do lay the same upon the table.

On the question put,

Resolved in the affirmative.

Congress proceeded to consider the fourth article in the report, when a motion was made by Mr. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Carmichael, to strike out the words "which may be."

FRIDAY,

A P R I L, 1779.

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F R I D A Y, APRIL 16, 1779.

The committee on the post-office having conferred with the post-master and other principal officers of that department, report,

That it will be proper to supply the postmaster general immediately with 6967 dollars and one third of a dollar, to pay the debts due from the post-office for the quarter ending the 5th of this month :

That it will be proper to advance to the postmaster on account, the further sum of 5000 dollars, for the accruing expences of his department, to the end that, dealing with ready money he may be enabled to make the best bargain for the public :

That the present rate of postage be doubled :

That the annual salary of the postmaster general for the future be 2000 dollars per annum :

That the surveyor's pay be encreased from 6 dollars to 12 dollars per day each :

That the comptroller's salary be encreased from 340 dollars to 680 dollars per annum :

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

S A T U R D A Y, APRIL 17, 1779.

The delegates of South-Carolina, to whom was referred the letter of the 7th of March from major general Lincoln, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration, and thereupon Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas it appears from the report of the committee appointed to confer with major Mead, aid de camp to major general Lincoln, commanding officer in the southern department, that he is in such an ill state of health as that his continuing longer in that warm climate may endanger his life :

Resolved, That the said major general Lincoln be permitted to retire from the command of the southern army, and join the army under general Washington, that the public may avail itself of his services in a climate more suitable to his constitution when his health will admit of it.

Resolved, That so much of the said report as relates to the promotion of brigadiers to the rank of major general be referred to the board of war.

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The board of war, to whom was recommitted their report of the 12th, brought in a farther report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the commander in chief be authorized and directed to take such measures for enlisting a competent number of waggoners, to continue in service for nine months or during the ensuing campaign, as shall by him be deemed most efficacious and proper :

That the waggoners so enlisted shall receive a sum not exceeding forty dollars per month, and a suit of cloaths as a bounty :

That such regulations shall be established by the quartermaster general for the conduct, mustering and paying of the said corps of waggoners as shall be judged expedient and approved of by the commander in chief :

That all regulations made in virtue hereof, and the numbers of waggoners enlisted, be from time to time returned and reported by the quartermaster general to the board of war.

Resolved, That the act of Congress of the 16th of March on the subject of enlisting waggoners be, and the same is hereby repealed.

The following motion was made by the delegates of the state of Rhode-Island :

“ Whereas the delegates of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations have, in pursuance of a direction from said state, represented to Congress that the legislature thereof have found it absolutely necessary to endeavour to raise a brigade of fifteen hundred men, officers included, for one year, for the common defence of that and the United States, and have accordingly offered a bounty of forty-five pounds, the same cloathing allowed continental troops, and an addition of six pounds per month to their wages, for their better subsistence : and have requested that the same should be furnished and defrayed by the continent .

Resolved, That Congress approve the raising of a brigade of fifteen hundred men by the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, for the common defence of that and the United States, for the space of one year, upon the conditions set forth in the said representation ; and that the bounty, pay, cloathing and subsistence of said brigade, shall be supplied and furnished at continental expence.”

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Henry, that the same be committed.

Question

Question put, passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Henry, that the consideration thereof be postponed.

After debate it was moved by Mr. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Smith, to add to the motion for postponing the following words, " until the sense of the commander in chief can be had thereon."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Ellery,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	no
	Mr. Collins	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	no	1	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Morris	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	no	}	divided
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	no	}	no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	no	1	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
Virginia,	Mr. M. Smith	ay	}	no
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no		
	Mr. Griffin	no		
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	no
	Mr. Burke	no		
	Mr. Suarpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	no
	Mr. Drayton	no		

So it passed in the negative.

On the question for postponing, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Ellery,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	no
	Mr. Collins	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	no	1	*
U				New-York,

New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Morris	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	no	} divided
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	no	} no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	no	} no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	} ay
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. M. Smith	ay	} ay
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	} ay
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} no
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	} no
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, and seconded by Mr. S. Adams, to strike out the words, "upon the conditions set forth in the said representation, and that the bounty, pay, cloathing and subsistence of the said brigade shall be supplied and furnished at continental expence;" and in lieu thereof to insert, "to be entitled to continental pay, cloathing and subsistence, and a bounty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every non commissioned officer and soldier."

When the question was about to be put, shall the words moved to be struck out stand?

The determination thereof was postponed by the state of New-York.

M O N D A Y, APRIL 19, 1779.

A letter of the 16th from captain Stoddard was read, desiring leave to resign his commission:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

A memorial from the chevalier Sureau du Vivier was read, representing that he had been nominated by the general assembly of North-Carolina, major of a French regiment proposed to be raised in that state and commanded by colonel Chariol: that the impossibility of procuring
men

men to insist induced the said assembly to dissolve the regiment: that the governor, well satisfied with his conduct, gave him a recommendation to the honourable Congress to be employed as major in the continental army: that having expended his money he returned to Guadaloupe for a fresh supply, and is now returned, and praying that he be continued a major in the continental army, or have an allowance for his expences, and a brevet of lieutenant colonel:

On motion by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Burke.

Resolved, That the chevalier Sureau du Vivier be informed that Congress cannot agree to his request.

A letter of the second from major general Schuyler was read, renewing his request for leave to resign:

On motion of Mr. S. Adams, seconded by Mr. Witherspoon,

Resolved, That his request be complied with.

A letter of the 15th from the board of war was read: whereupon,

Resolved, That whensoever a colonel in the army of the United States, shall command a brigade of the troops of these States in the absence of a brigadier, he shall be permitted to draw six rations in addition to the one he draws as colonel, in consideration of the extra expence he is subjected to by such command.

The determination of the question which was on Saturday postponed in right of a state, was called for:

On motion of Mr. G. Morris, seconded by Mr. S. Adams,

Resolved, That when a question is postponed in right of a state, it shall be put at the next meeting of the house immediately after going through the public dispatches, without debate, provided such meeting shall not be on the same day.

The question being put, shall the words moved to be struck out stand?

Passed in the negative.

A motion was made to amend the amendment proposed, to be inserted, by striking out the words "two hundred."

Question put, shall these words stand?

Passed in the negative.

On motion of Mr. S. Adams, seconded by Mr. Whipple, to insert "one hundred and fifty dollars;" the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,

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New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
	Mr. S. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		ay
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Ellery	ay		
	Mr. Collins	ay		ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	1	*
	Mr. Jay	no		
New-York,	Mr. Duane	no		
	Mr. G. Morris	no		no
	Mr. Lewis	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay		
	Mr. Fell	no		divided
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Atlee	no		
	Mr. Searle	ay		no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Carmichael	no		no
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. Griffin	no		divided
	Mr. Nelson	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		ay
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	1	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the amendment as amended,
Resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Smith, to amend the main question farther, by striking out the words, "that Congress approve the raising of a brigade of 1500 men by the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations;" and in lieu thereof to insert, "that the men who may be raised by the state of Rhode Island, in addition to their quota of continental troops, to serve."

On the question, shall the words moved to be struck out stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
	Mr. S. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode Island,				

Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	} ay
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	} *
	Mr. Jay	no	
New-York,	Mr. Duane	no	} no
	Mr. Morris	no	
	Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	no	} no
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} divided
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	} divided
	Mr. Plater	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Carmichael	no	} no
	Mr. T. Adams	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Smith	no	} no
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Nelson	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
	Mr. Laurens	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Another amendment was moved by Mr. G. Morris, seconded by Mr. Duane, to add to the main question as amended, the following words:

"Upon condition that no farther or other wages be allowed to the said men by the said state than what is paid to other the continental troops."

T U E S D A Y, APRIL 20, 1779.

A motion was made by Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. G. Morris,

That the house proceed to the order of the day upon the report of the committee of thirteen upon foreign affairs:

And upon the question, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

Resolved in the affirmative.

Thereupon Congress resumed the consideration of the amendment moved on the 4th article of the report; and on the question, shall the words "which may be," stand part of the report?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
	Mr. S. Adams	no		
	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Lovell	no		no
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Ellery	ay		
	Mr. Collins	no		divided
Connecticut, New-York,	Mr. Spencer	ay	1	*
	Mr. Jay	no		
	Mr. Duane	no		
	Mr. Morris	no		no
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,	Mr. Floyd	no		
	Mr. Lewis	no		
	Mr. Fell	no	1	*
	Mr. J. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Atlee	no		
	Mr. Searle,	no		no
Maryland,	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. Wynkoop	no		
	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Paca	no		no
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no		
	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no		no
	Mr. Griffin	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Nelson	no		
	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Hill	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		no
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	no		
	Mr. Laurens	no		
	Mr. Drayton	no		no

So it passed in the negative and the words were struck out.

A division was then called for by Mr. Gerry, and that the first question be to agree to the first part of the fourth article, viz. "that suspicions and animosities have arisen among the said commissioners."

A motion was then made by Mr. Duane, seconded by Mr. Gerry, to amend the clause by striking out the word, "said;" and in lieu thereof inserting "late and present."

On the question put,

Resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Muhlenberg,

Benberg, before the words "late and present," to insert "some of."

On the question put, the states were equally divided, and the amendment was lost.

A motion was made by Mr. R. H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Ellery, that the consideration of the 4th article be postponed until the 5th article is considered and determined on:

Question put, the states were equally divided.

A motion was made by Mr. Duane, seconded by Mr. Morris, to add the names of the commissioners, taking the sense of the house on each name to be added:

On the question shall the names be added,

Resolved in the affirmative.

On the question, shall doctor B. Franklin's name be inserted?

Resolved in the affirmative.

On the question, shall Mr. Silas Deane's name be added?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Getry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	
	Mr. Collins	no	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	ay
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	ay
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Pluter	ay	
	Mr. Paca	ay	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	

North-Carolina,

North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} ay
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question, shall Mr. Arthur Lee's name be added?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	} ay	
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	} divided	
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	1	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay	
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Morris	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	} ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay		
	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	} ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	ay	} ay	
	Mr. Nelson	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} ay	
	Mr. Hill	ay		
	Mr. Burke	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} ay	
	Mr. Drayton	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question, shall Mr. Ralph Izard's name be added?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay 1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	} divided
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay 1	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} ay
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Nelson	ay	} ay
	Mr. Penn	ay	
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	ay	} ay
	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question, shall Mr. William Lee's name be added?
the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay 1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	} divided
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay 1	*
	X		New-York,

New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} ay.
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} ay
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question, shall Mr. John Adams's name be added?
the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay		
	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	divided		
	Mr. Gerry	no				
	Mr. Lovell	ay				
Mr. Holten	no					
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	divided		
	Mr. Collins	ay				
	Mr. Spencer	ay			1	*
	Mr. Jay	no			}	no
Connecticut, New-York,	Mr. Duane	no				
	Mr. G. Morris	no				
	Mr. Floyd	no				
	Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	no	
Mr. Shippen		ay				
Mr. Atlee		no				
Mr. Searle		no				
Mr. Muhlenberg		no				
Mr. Wynkoop		no				
				Maryland,		

Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	no		
	Mr. Nelson	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	}	no
	Mr. Hill	ay		
	Mr. Burke	no		
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	no
	Mr. Drayton	no		

So it passed in the negative.

The first clause being amended so as to read,

That suspicions and animosities have arisen among the late and present commissioners, namely, doctor Benjamin Franklin, Mr. Silas Deane, Mr. Arthur Lee, Mr. Ralph Izard, and Mr. William Lee: and the question being ready to be put, the previous question was moved by Mr. S. Adams, and seconded by Mr. Lovell,

That the question be not now put; on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
		Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Collins	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	1	*
	Mr. Jay	no	}	no
New-York,	Mr. Duane	no		
	Mr. Morris	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Floyd	no	}	ay
	Mr. J. Armstrong	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Atlee	no		
	Mr. Searle,	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Paca	no		
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
				Virginia,

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Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	} no
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Nelson	no	} no
	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Hill	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	no	} divided
	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put to agree to the first clause as amended, and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. S. Adams	ay	
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Ellery	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	ay	} ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
New-York,	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	} ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} ay
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Nelson	ay	} ay
	Mr. Penn	ay	
	Mr. Hill	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	
Mr. Sharpe		ay	} South-Carolina,

South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put to agree to the second clause, on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	divided
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	divided
	Mr. Collins	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Morris	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. M. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ny		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
	Mr. Nelson	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Hill	ay		
	Mr. Burke	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay		

So it was resolved,

That suspicions and animosities have arisen among the late and present commissioners, namely, doctor B. Franklin, Mr. Silas Deane, Mr. Arthur Lee, Mr. Ralph Izard, and Mr. William Lee, highly prejudicial to the honour and interest of these United States.

WEDNESDAY,

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W E D N E S D A Y, A P R I L 21, 1779.

Congress proceeded to consider the 5th article of the report of thirteen on foreign affairs.

On motion of Mr. Ellery, and seconded by Mr. Henry, *Resolved*, That the names of the ministers therein referred to be repeated, and the question taken on each individually.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 22, 1779.

The committee on the treasury reported, that according to the order of the house, they have had the reports of the board relative to finance printed for the use of the members; and that in the opinion of the board the public business cannot be conducted under the present arrangement of the treasury, and that it is necessary the reports now submitted be taken into consideration as soon as possible.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Drayton,

Resolved, That Congress proceed in the order of the day on the report of the committee of thirteen upon foreign affairs.

Congress resumed the consideration of the 5th article in the report of thirteen on foreign affairs, and according to the order of yesterday, the first question debated was, shall doctor B. Franklin, minister plenipotentiary at the court of France, be recalled? when the question was about to be put, the previous question was moved by Mr. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Drayton.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	divided
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	no	1	*
	New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}
Mr. Duane		ay		
Mr. Morris		ay		
Mr. Floyd		ay		
Mr. Lewis		no		
				New-Jersey,

New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,	Mr. Fell	ay	1 *
	Mr. Armstrong	no	}
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Searle	no	
Delaware, Maryland,	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	}
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
	Mr. M-Kean	no	
	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Paca	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	}
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. T. Adams	no	
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Griffin	ay	}
	Mr. Nelson	no	
	Mr. Penn	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	}
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	divided

So the previous question being lost, the main question was put ; on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Whipple	no	1 no
	Mr. S. Adams	no	}
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	no	}
	Mr. Ellery	no	
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut, New-York,	Mr. Spencer	no	1 *
	Mr. Jay	no	}
	Mr. Duane	no	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	no	
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,	Mr. Lewis	no	}
	Mr. Fell	no	
	Mr. Armstrong	no	
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	}
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	

Delaware,

Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	no	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	no	no
	Mr. Henry	no	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	
	Mr. M. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Nelson	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Drayton	no	no

So it passed in the negative.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1779.

Mr. Dickinson, a delegate for Delaware, attended and took his seat in Congress.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Ellery, Mr. Fell, and Mr. Laurens, to whom a memorial of sundry inhabitants of Bermudas was referred, report as follows:

"That they have examined the said memorial, and conversed with captain Albouy, the bearer thereof:

That it appears to your committee that the inhabitants of Bermuda are in deep distrels for want of provisions: that the Virginia and Galatea ships of war are stationed at Bermuda: that it is garrisoned by British soldiers; and that it is not altogether certain that any provisions captain Albouy may be permitted to export will go to the relief of the Bermudians; therefore the committee are of opinion,

That so long as Bermuda shall continue to be guarded by British ships and garrisoned by British soldiers, how powerfully soever humanity may plead in their behalf, and the disposition of Congress incline them to relieve the distresses of Bermuda, yet sound policy and the duty they owe to their constituents, will constrain them to refuse a compliance with the request of the memorialists."

On the question to agree to the report of the committee, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New Hampshire,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1 ay
	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	no	}
Rhode Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	
	Mr. Collins	ay	}
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	
	Mr. Jay	no	}
New-York,	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	}
	Mr. Armstrong	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	no	}
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	}
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	
	Mr. Dickinson	no	}
	Mr. Plater	no	
	Mr. Paca	no	}
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Henry	ay	}
	Mr. T. Adams	no	
	Mr. M. Smith	no	}
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So the states were equally divided.

Ordered, That the report, with the memorial, be recommended.

The committee, consisting of Mr. G. Morris, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Armstrong, appointed to superintend the commissary's and quartermaster's departments, to whom was referred the letter of the 22d from general Greene, quartermaster general, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the quartermaster general be empowered and directed to employ so many waggons as shall be necessary for the use of the army, upon the best terms on which they can be obtained, provided such terms are approved by the commander in chief.

Congress resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by the delegates of Rhode Island, and in lieu of the amendment

amendment moved by Mr. Morris and Mr. Duane, viz. "upon condition that no farther or other wages be allowed to the said men by the said state, than what is paid to other the continental troops:"

A substitute was moved by Mr. Burke, and seconded by Mr. Whipple, in the following words:

"Provided that the said state shall not augment the pay of the officers and soldiers of the said brigade, beyond the pay allowed to officers and soldiers in the continental army."

On the question to adopt the substitute in lieu of the amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Ellery	ay		
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	1	*
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	no
	Mr. Morris	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Atlee	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	no	1	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Paca	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Henry	no	}	no
	Mr. T. Adams	no		
	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	}	divide
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay		

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Smith, to amend the amendment, by inserting after "state," these words, "whether by the name of pay, wages or subsistence, or in any other manner."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,				

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	} no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	} no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	no	} 1 *
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	
	Mr. G. Morris	ay	} ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	} divided
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	} 1 ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Paca	no	} ay
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	} no
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no	} no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	} no
	Mr. Drayton	no	
So it passed in the negative.			
On the question to agree to the amendment, the yeas			
and nays being required by Mr. Morris,			
New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} 1 no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	
	Mr. Lovell	no	} no
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	} no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	no	} 1 *
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	} ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. J. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	} divided
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	} 1 ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Paca	ay	} ay
	Mr. Henry	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
North Carolina,			

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North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no	} no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Smith, to add " And provided that the continental battalions of the said state be first compleated."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	
	Mr. Lovell	no	} no
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	} no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	no	} no
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	} ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	no	} no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	} no
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} no
	Mr. Paea	no	
	Mr. Henry	ay	} ay
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	
	Mr. Smith	ay	} no
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} no
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	} no
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	} divided

So it passed in the negative.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1779.

Mr. Seudder, a delegate from New-Jersey, attended and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. G. Morris, seconded by Mr. Searle,
Resolved, That the marine committee be directed to purchase the vessel called the Jason, lately captured and carried into Bolton.

TUESDAY,

T U E S D A Y, APRIL 27, 1779.

Mr. Sherman, a delegate from Connecticut, attended and delivered a resolution of the general assembly of that state, respecting the powers of their delegates, which was read as follows :

“ At a general assembly of the governor and company of the state of Connecticut, holden at Hartford by special order of his excellency the governor, on the 7th day of April, 1779. Resolved by this assembly, that any one of the delegates of this state in Congress be and is hereby fully authorised, in the absence of the others, to represent this state until the articles of confederation are fully ratified, so as to be made the rule of proceeding in Congress.

“ A true copy of record, examined by George Wyllys, secretary.”

Mr. Jenifer, a delegate of Maryland, attended and took his seat in Congress.

The board of treasury having reported, that an additional auditor should be appointed for the army, and recommended captain Joseph Howell to that office ; and that the pay of the several auditors of the army be encreased to eight dollars a day :

On the question,

Resolved, That an additional auditor be appointed for the army.

Congress proceeded to the election; and, the ballots being taken,

Captain Joseph Howell was elected.

On the question, that the pay of the several auditors of the army be encreased to eight dollars a day, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		ay
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	1	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	no		divided
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no		
	Mr. Morris	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		ay
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	1	*

Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} ay
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	no	} divided
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	} divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Whereas many accounts of expenditures for the public service in the state of New-York remain unsettled :

Resolved, That John Welles, Edward Chinn, and Eleazer Wales, esquires, the commissioners of accounts for the northern department, be continued in their present office so long as the board of treasury shall think it expedient, notwithstanding the appointment of Mr. Welles as a commissioner of the chamber of accounts; and that all such accounts as have arisen or shall arise within the said department, be adjusted by the said commissioners of accounts.

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Burke.

Resolved, That when a motion is made to bring on or postpone any particular business, no member be allowed to speak more than once.

Resolved, That 4000 loan-office certificates of 1000 dollars each, of the same tenor and date as the last emission of such certificates, be struck and sent to the several commissioners of the continental loan-office, under the direction of the board of treasury; and that as many certificates of the lower denominations already struck, as amount to 4,000,000 of dollars, be retained in the hands of the treasurer of loans until further orders of Congress.

Ordered, That Mr. F. Lewis have leave of absence.

Resolved, That captain John Helm be appointed one of the signers of the continental bills of credit.

The

The committee on the treasury report,

"That information has been given to the board of treasury that Alexander M'Kallister, the deputy commissary of the hospital at the Yellow-Springs, has made a practice of exchanging the hospital stores, such as sugar, molasses, &c. for butter, poultry and eggs, &c. for his own and the doctor's table: that he keeps a blooded horse in the guard-house, and a mare and colt; and a hostler at his quarters, and another at the hospital: that he entertains all people who come to the hospital with wine and toddy, alledging that he is allowed to do so by Congress or doctor Shippen, the informant is not certain which: that those circumstances have given occasion to great clamours among the inhabitants in the neighbourhood: that it is a convalescent hospital: that they have repaired the farmers houses in the neighbourhood for their own convenience at the public expence;" whereupon,

Ordered, That the information from the committee on the treasury, relative to Alexander M'Kallister, be referred to the medical committee; and that they take such measures for ascertaining the facts, and if properly supported, for bringing him to a trial, as they shall judge expedient.

W E D N E S D A Y, A P R I L 28, 1779.

Mr. William Fleming, a delegate from Virginia, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

A letter of the 27th from J. Reed, president of the state of Pennsylvania, was read; whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. Morris,

That the president make application to the president of the state of Pennsylvania, to desire that he will specify those "transactions respecting general Arnold, which" are likely again to become the subject of discussions between Congress and the authority of the state," alluded to in his letter of the 27th, as information received through the delegates of that state: Congress not being acquainted with any such transactions on their part, and to assure the president that Congress, being disposed to preserve the most perfect harmony with the state of Pennsylvania, wish to avoid every transaction likely to become the subject of discussion with the state.

A motion

A motion was made by Mr. Paca, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that the letter from Mr. president Reed be referred to the committee to whom was referred the letter from major general Arnold.

On the motion for commitment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no		
	Mr. Collins	no		no
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	ay		ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Morris	ay		ay
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay		
	Mr. Scudder	ay		ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay		
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	ay		ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay		
	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		ay
	Mr. Henry	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Jenifer	ay		
	Mr. T. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fleming	ay		
	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		no
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	no		
	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	ay		ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. Griffin,

That

That the committee be instructed to make application to the president of the state of Pennsylvania, to desire that he will specify those "transactions respecting general Arnold," which "are likely again to become the subject of discussions between Congress and the authority of the state," alluded to in the president's letter of the 27th, as information received through the delegates of this state, Congress not being acquainted with any such transactions on their part, and to assure the president that Congress, being disposed to preserve the most perfect harmony with the state of Pennsylvania, wish to avoid every transaction likely to become the subject of discussion with the state.

When the question was about to be put, the previous question was moved by Mr. R. H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Sherman; and on the previous question, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Drayton,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay		ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay		ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no		
	Mr. Doane	ay		
	Mr. Morris	no		divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay		
	Mr. Scudder	ay		ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay		
	Mr. Adlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	ay		ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		ay
	Mr. Henry	ay		
	Mr. Jenifer	no		

Z

Virginia,

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Virginia,	Mr. T. Adams	ay	} no
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fleming	no	} no
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} divided
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the motion set aside.

On motion of Mr. Gerry,

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be directed to instruct the continental agent at Boston to obtain a division of the prize goods lately taken by the ships Warren, Queen of France and Ranger, and to retain such part as belongs to the United States for the disposition of the said committee.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1779.

The order of the day being read for proceeding to the consideration of the report of the committee on foreign affairs; and the question under debate being stated, shall Arthur Lee, esquire, commissioner of the United States at the court of Madrid, be recalled?

Mr. Paca arose and informed the house that he had important information on the subject of the said report, which he would communicate agreeable to the order of the house: he then proceeded to lay on the table a paper signed by himself and Mr. W. H. Drayton, containing intelligence respecting Arthur Lee, esquire, which was read.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. Witherspoon,

Resolved, That the reasonable expences of major general Heath's table, during his separate command at Boston, be discharged by the public, and that the board of treasury take measures for liquidating and settling those accounts.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1779.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on foreign affairs; and the question under debate being stated, viz. shall Mr. Arthur Lee be recalled?

Mr. Carmichael arose, and informed the house, "that as the committee appointed by Congress to examine into the state of their foreign affairs, have thought proper to refer to him for information on the charges reported by them against some of the public servants abroad, and as some gentlemen have expressed a desire he should reduce to writing the information he gave the house in his place when those charges were read, he was induced to indulge their wishes, as well to shew more explicitly the reasons which determine his voice on the decision of a question on which he thinks the honour and interest of the United States highly depend:" he then proceeded to lay on the table a paper signed by him, which, with sundry papers therein referred to, was read.

On the question, shall Mr. Arthur Lee be recalled?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	divided
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	}	no
	Mr. Spencer	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Morris	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Wither Spoon	no	}	no
	Mr. Scudder	no		
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	divided
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		

Delaware,

Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	} divided
	Mr. Vandyke	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	} ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. M. Smith	ay	} ay
	Mr. R.H. Lee, excused		
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	} ay
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	} divided
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So the states were equally divided.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1779.

A letter from His Most Christian Majesty, undersigned de Vergennes, was read, informing Congress of the birth of a princess; whereupon,

Resolved, That the president, with a committee consisting of a member from each state, wait on the minister plenipotentiary of France and congratulate him on this event.

Congress took into consideration a report of the marine committee on a memorial of captain J. Wyukoop; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the memorialist be paid sixty dollars per month during the time he was in actual service.

Resolved, That a committee for Indian affairs be appointed, to consist of five;

The members chosen, Mr. Duane, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Burke, Mr. Laurens and Mr. Sherman.

Congress resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by the delegates of Rhode-Island, respecting the raising a brigade by the state of Rhode-Island, and the amendment as amended being read, viz. "That Congress approve the raising of a brigade of 1500 men by the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, for the common defence of that and the United States, for the space of one year, to be entitled to continental pay, cloathing and subsistence, and a bounty not exceeding 150 dollars for

For every non-commissioned officer and foldier ; upon condition that no farther or other wages be allowed to the said men by the said state than what is paid to other continental troops."

A motion was made by Mr. Ellery, seconded by Mr. Collins, to reconsider the latter part of the amendment, viz. "Upon condition," &c.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	no		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay		
	Mr. Collins	ay		ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	ay		ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no		
	Mr. Deane	no		
	Mr. Morris	no		no
	Mr. Floyd	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon]	no		no
	Mr. Scudder	no		
Pennsylvania, -	Mr. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Atlee	no		
	Mr. Searle	no		no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. Wynkoop	no		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	no		no
	Mr. Vandyke	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Carmichael	no		no
	Mr. Henry	no		
	Mr. Jenifer	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. Griffin	no		no
	Mr. Fleming	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		no
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no		
	Mr. Drayton	no		no

So it passed in the negative;

On

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On the question to agree to the amendment, so as that it pass into a resolution; the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Ellery	ay		
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Sherman	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	dividea
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Morris	no		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Scudder	ay		
	Mr. Fell	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. J. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Atlee	no		
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Vandyke	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
	Mr. Henry	no		
	Mr. Jenifer	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	}	no
	Mr. Griffin	no		
	Mr. Fleming	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	}	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

W E D N E S D A Y, MAY 5, 1779.

Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Vandyke, two of the delegates of the state of Delaware, pursuant to the powers and instructions to them given, signed the articles of confederation in behalf of the said state.

The

The committee on the treasury brought in a report, whereupon,

Resolved, That ten millions and one hundred dollars, in bills of credit of the United States, be emitted under the direction of the board of treasury and on the faith of the United States: that the bills shall, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emission directed on the first of April last, and be numbered from the last number in each denomination progressively, and consist of the following denominations, viz.

45455	bills of 60 dollars each,	2,727,300
45455	50 do. -	2,272,750
45455	40 do. - -	1,818,200
45455	30 do. -	1,363,650
45455	20 do. - -	909,100
45455	8 do. -	363,640
45455	7 do. - -	318,185
45455	5 do.	227,275

10,000,100

The committee on the treasury, to whom were referred the letters from Jonathan Trumbull, junior, administrator of the late commissary general Joseph Trumbull, respecting the manner of settling the said accounts, report,

“ That during the life time of the said commissary general Trumbull, the commissioners of accounts for the middle department of accounts had orders from the board of treasury to settle all the accounts of the said late commissary :

That it was represented by the commissioners that the said accounts were not collected and ready for settlement :

That the commissary general's death put an end to the prospect of such settlement, and the said commissioners of accounts have been directed to repair to the board of treasury :

That there has been no want of care or attention in the board of treasury to get the said accounts settled, as appears by an official report of the commissioners of accounts for the middle department of accounts, a copy of which is annexed :

That the committee are of opinion, that under the present circumstances it will be adviseable to grant full power to Jonathan Trumbull, junior, to settle and adjust at the

the public expence all the accounts of the several deputy commissaries and purchasers employed by or under the late commissary Trumbull;" whereupon,

Congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the accounts of the deputy purchasing and issuing commissaries, under the late commissary general Joseph Trumbull, deceased, were unsettled at the time of his death, and still remain to be adjusted, and it is necessary that those accounts should be closed without delay:

Resolved, That Jonathan Trumbull, junior, esquire, be and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered to settle and adjust the said accounts, under the direction of the board of treasury.

On the question to agree to this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Floyd	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Witherspoon	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Armstrong	no		
Delaware,	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Vandyke	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Plater	no	}	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Henry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Jenifer	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Smith	ay	}	ay
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Fleming	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	no	}	no
	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	ay	}	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the said Jonathan Trumbull be allowed a clerk to assist him, and be paid his expences and a reasonable compensation for his time and trouble, to be adjusted when the nature and extent of the services can be ascertained.

On this the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1 ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode Island,	Mr. Collins	no	1 no
	Mr. Sherman	ay	} ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon		
	Mr. Scudder		
	Mr. Armstrong		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg		
	Mr. Wynkoop		
	Mr. Dickinson		
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke		
	Mr. Plater		
	Mr. Carmichael		
Maryland,	Mr. Henry		
	Mr. Jenkinson		
	Mr. Smith		
Virginia,	Mr. T. Lee		
	Mr. F. Lee		
	Mr. R. Lee		
North-Carolina,	Mr. R. Lee		
	Mr. R. Lee		
	Mr. R. Lee		
South-Carolina,	Mr. R. Lee		
	Mr. R. Lee		
	Mr. R. Lee		

So it was resolved in the affirmative

Resolved, That the said Jonathan Trumbull be sworn to the faithful execution of the duties intrusted by the board of treasury.

And it is recommended to the several states whom it may concern, to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of the public, and to the jurisdiction to settle their accounts.

A a

FRIDAY

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1779.

A letter of the 26th of April from W. Greene, governor of Rhode-Island, was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That a copy of the said letter be transmitted to the commander in chief, and that he take such order thereon as the necessities of the state of Rhode Island may require and the good of the service admit.

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, and Connecticut, to furnish and keep up constantly in the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, their several quotas of troops as adjusted by the resolution of a committee from the said states and the state of New-York, which met at Springfield in the state of Massachusetts Bay the 30th day of July, 1777.

A letter from William Adams, surgeon of the Pennsylvania artillery, was read, requesting leave to resign his commission on account of his ill state of health:

Ordered, That his resignation be accepted.

Congress considered the report of the committee, containing the petition of the Pennsylvania artillery, Mr. Laurens, to the inhabitants of the islands of the Delaware, 1779, was recommended from a reconsideration of those unhappy people represented to themselves as the inhabitants who of these to the Delaware, respectively to be exported from the distressed in-

It was then moved by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Jay, in the following words:

That the committee be informed, that Congress deem it proper to grant the prayer of their memo-

on for adopting the substitute, the year required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampshire, Mr. Whipple as lay
Massachusetts Bay,

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	} ay
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	} ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. G. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	} divided
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	} no
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	ay	} ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	} ay
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	} divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

The substitute was adopted.

On the question to agree to the substitute so as that it pass into a resolution;

Resolved in the affirmative.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the claims of colonel Johnson, for purchasing arms and cloathing, ought to be settled agreeable to a resolution of Congress of the 4th of September last, and if no allowance has been made in the adjustment of his account with the auditors of the main army for expences on business not incidental to his office, that they be directed to ascertain the time in which he was so employed, and make him an allowance accordingly: that

no

no charges for expences and services in recruiting his regiment other than what are authorized by resolutions of Congress, nor the difference in value between gold advanced in the year 1776 and bills of credit received for the same in the year 1778, as set forth in his petition to the honourable the council of Pennsylvania, can be admitted or allowed.

Resolved, That for the speedy supply of the money for exchanging the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, bills of 70 and 80 dollars be struck in lieu of the denominations of 7 and 8 dollars, ordered by a resolution of Congress of the 14th of January 1779: that for this purpose, instead of 116280 bills of the denominations of 20, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, respectively, there shall be emitted 31427 bills, each of the denominations of 80, 70, 20, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, which will reduce the sum ordered to be struck by the resolution aforesaid five dollars:

On the question to agree to this resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	*
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	}	no
	Mr. Spencer	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	}	ay
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	ay	1	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
	Mr. Henry	ay		
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	}	no
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. Griffin	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no	}	no
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
	South-Carolina,			

South-Carolina,

Mr. Laurens

no } no

Mr. Drayton

no }

So it was resolved in the affirmative,

The commissioners report,

That they have examined the account of major general Howe, for his travelling expences, with that of his suite, from Charlestown, South-Carolina, to Philadelphia, and find it amounts to 6063 dollars and 60-90ths, and that he has received of Benjamin Harrison, deputy paymaster general in Virginia, 1000 dollars, which leaves a balance of 5063 dollars and 60-90ths, due to the said major general Howe.

Ordered, That the same be paid.

On report of a committee, consisting of Mr. R. H. Lee, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Laurens, to whom was referred a letter from the lieutenant governor of South-Carolina:

Resolved, That the recruits lately raised and raising in Virginia, to compleat the said state's quota of troops for the continental army, be ordered with all possible expedition to join the southern army in South-Carolina:

That colonel Bland's regiment of light dragoons be ordered to join the southern army as expeditiously as possible:

That the commanding officer of colonel Baylor's regiment of light dragoons, be directed to order as many of the dismounted men of the said regiment as colonel Bland has spare horses for, to join colonel Bland without delay:

That the said commanding officer be directed to detach all the mounted and equipped men of the said regiment, under officers proportioned to the number of men, to join colonel Bland's regiment, and proceed therewith to reinforce the southern army:

That the president write a letter to the governor of Virginia, requesting in the name of Congress, that the new levies in Virginia may be furnished with the cloaths promised them by law, as speedily as possible, and if this cannot be immediately done, that the state use its influence to induce the men to proceed, with satisfactory assurances that the cloathing shall follow as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the state of North-Carolina be earnestly requested to compleat its quota of troops in the most expeditious mode; and that the third, fourth, fifth and sixth continental regiments raised in that state, be employed in the southern army.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1779.

A letter of the 7th from general Washington was read, enclosing an extract of a letter from general Schuyler, with an account of colonel Van Schaick's expedition against Onondaga; also a report by colonels Davies and Harrison of their conferences with the British commissioners on the subject of a cartel for the mutual exchange of prisoners:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be presented to colonel Van Schaick, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their activity and good conduct in the late expedition against the Onondagas.

Resolved, That Congress approve of the conduct of colonel Davies and Harrison, in the course of their conferences with the British commissioners on the subject of a cartel for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

Ordered, That the report of colonels Davies and Harrison to the commander in chief, of their conferences aforesaid, be published.

Resolved, That copies of the said report be transmitted to the American prisoners with the enemy; and that it be and hereby is earnestly recommended to them to persevere in enduring their captivity with the magnanimity and patience by which they have hitherto been distinguished, and that they be assured of the constant endeavours of Congress, to render their situation as convenient as the nature of things will admit.

A letter of the 8th from W. Livingston, governor of New-Jersey, was read, enclosing a representation of the legislative council and general assembly of the state of New-Jersey:

Resolved, That the president inform the governor of New-Jersey, that as soon as Congress shall have concluded their deliberations on certain affairs of great moment now before them, the circumstances of the army shall be duly considered, and due attention shall be paid to the subject matter of his letter and the paper therein enclosed.

Ordered, That the representation of the legislative council and general assembly of the state of New-Jersey be referred to the board of war.

Ordered, That a copy of the said letter be transmitted to the commander in chief, and that he consider himself at liberty so to direct the military operations of these states as shall appear to him most expedient.

TUESDAY,

T U E S D A Y, M A Y 11, 1779.

A letter of this day from brigadier du Portail was read; whereupon,

Congress taking into consideration a report from the board of war relative to the corps of sappers and miners,

Resolved, That the pay and subsistence of the engineers and of the officers and men of the companies of sappers and miners, shall be the same with those of officers of the like ranks and of the men in the artillery of these states :

That brigadier general du Portail be appointed commandant of the corps of engineers and companies of sappers and miners.

Congress taking into consideration a report of the board of war relative to the deputy commissaries of issues, and a report relative to the officers in the department of the quartermaster general :

Resolved, That the pay of two hundred dollars per month be allowed to the deputy commissary general of issues, to commence from the 1st day of January last :

That the assistant commissaries of issues at every magazine, post or brigade of the army be allowed ninety dollars per month; and the clerks of the commissary general, and deputy commissary general of issues, the sum of eighty dollars per month :

That the clerks of the brigade commissaries, and those at posts and magazines, be allowed fifty dollars per month; but no such clerk to be employed where the daily issues do not equal four hundred rations :

That a clerk of the scales be allowed thirty-five dollars per month :

That every deputy commissary general of issues be intitled to forage for two horses :

That every brigade commissary be intitled to forage for one horse; and whensoever the duty of the department requires the commissaries at posts and magazines to travel, the quartermaster at the post shall furnish an horse for the occasion :

When the duty of an assistant commissary absolutely requires that he should travel, he shall be allowed three dollars for every day he shall so necessarily travel, for and towards his expences on the journey :

That the deputy commissaries general of issues shall once in six months visit all the magazines, posts and issuing

ing stores in their respective districts, to examine the state of the provisions and stores, and see that their assistants are punctual in the discharge of their duty; and they shall be allowed three dollars per day for their travelling expences in making such circuits :

That an accurate list of all the commissaries of issues be made out once in every three months and lodged with the board of war ; and every such commissary who shall have been in the department for one year, previous to this date, and now continues therein, shall be intitled to draw out of the cloathier general's store one suit of cloaths for himself and one suit for his clerk, to be paid for at the same rate that officers in the line are charged for the same : and that they continue annually to do the same until Congress shall order otherwise.

Resolved, That all deputy quartermasters general who transact business upon commissions, shall not be entitled either to pay or rations ; but where they act without receiving such commissions, whether stationed at a post or with the army, they shall be allowed two hundred dollars per month, two rations per day, and forty dollars per month subsistence :

That the pay of an assistant quartermaster be one hundred and forty dollars per month, and the usual rations and subsistence :

That the pay of a deputy waggonmaster general be one hundred dollars per month, and one ration per day, and twenty dollars per month subsistence, and that a waggonmaster be allowed eighty dollars per month, one ration per day, and ten dollars per month subsistence :

That a deputy commissary general of forage attending the main army, or attached to an army in a separate department, be allowed the same pay and rations as a deputy quartermaster general acting without commissions :

That the assistant commissaries of forage either attending the army to collect forage on a march, or those employed in purchasing under the principal purchasers in districts, shall have the same allowance as the assistant deputy quartermasters general : and the forage masters who attend the receipt and issues of forage at posts or magazines, and one with each brigade of the army, be allowed the same pay and rations as waggonmasters :

That all staff officers who serve with the army shall be allowed cloathing on the same conditions as officers in the line, provided they engage for a year or longer.

The

M A Y, 1779.

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The committee, consisting of Mr. Root, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Henry, appointed to enquire into the state of the Pennsylvania troops, and to report whether an additional brigadier is wanting for the troops of that state, and to whom was referred a letter from Mr. president Reed to the delegates of the state of Pennsylvania, which was laid before Congress the 26th of January last, brought in a report, and the same being read :

Resolved, That an additional brigadier be appointed for the Pennsylvania troops, and that to-morrow be assigned for the appointment.

Colonel W. Irwine was nominated by the committee.

W E D N E S D A Y, M A Y 12, 1779.

A letter of the 7th from the board of war was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the resignation of lieutenant Vallance and ensign Bruhl, of colonel Warner's regiment, be accepted.

Congress proceeded to the election of a brigadier for the state of Pennsylvania ; and, the ballots being taken,

Colonel William Irwine was elected.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 13, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That a copy of the letter of September the 22d, 1778, from Mess. Franklin, Lee and Adams, late commissioners of the United States, together with a copy of the memorial from Jonathan Loring Austin, be transmitted to the honourable council of the state of Massachusetts-Bay, who are requested to make a proper allowance to Mr. Austin, for his time and expences in carrying to France the account of the surrender of general Burgoyne's army at Saratoga, and to transmit an account thereof to the board of treasury with information of the mode in which they desire a reimbursement of the said allowance.

The board of war, to whom was referred the application of mons. Compy, report,

" That mons. Compy's authority from the marquis de Britigny is, to insist for such a space of time as the French volunteers shall be kept up and no longer, any number of effective Frenchmen : that it appears the corps to be com-

B b

manded

manded by the marquis is merely temporary : that the expence of inlisting, equipping and supporting the small number of Frenchmen that can be obtained here, and who must be sent to a considerable distance, will be great : that if the men should be inlisted for a length of time, Congress may be embarrassed after the dissolution of the temporary corps, which may happen on or before the arrival of the inlisted men at Carolina, either with applications for increasing the small number of inlisted men to a regiment, or in what manner to dispose of them ;" whereupon,

Resolved, That considering the circumstances and distant situation of the corps, it is inexpedient to comply with mons^r. Compt^y's request.

The board of war, to whom was referred the petition of captain John Baptist Allen, report,

" That they have carefully examined the same, together with the papers therein referred to, and are of opinion that the petition of John Baptist Allen, who being a captain in colonel J. Livingston's regiment, was cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial, and now prays to be reinstated in his post, be dismissed, as there are no sufficient reasons for the interference of Congress in the case :"

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

On the recommendation of the board of treasury,

Resolved, That Hampton Round and Cornelius Comyges be appointed signers of bills of credit of the United States.

The board of war report,

" That they have taken into consideration the reference from Congress relative to a promotion of brigadier Moultrie, and are of opinion that it would be inexpedient to promote brigadier Moultrie, unless a more general promotion took place, as some other states think themselves entitled to a promotion of their general officers ; but as it may excite uneasiness and difficulties unless a continental officer commands the army in the southern district, it will be best to make a special appointment of brigadier Moultrie, to be commandant of the southern army ;" whereupon,

Resolved, That brigadier general Moultrie be commander, in the absence of major general Lincoln, of the southern army, during its continuance to the southward of North-Carolina, with the allowance of major general on a separate command, until the further orders of Congress.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1779.

After reading the journal Mr. M. Smith arose, and in his place informed the house, that he saw printed in a news paper, entitled Royal Gazette, published in New-York by James Rivington, a letter written by Henry Laurens, and directed to governor Houston of Georgia, which contained matter derogatory to the honour of Congress, injurious to the interest of the United States, and tending to destroy that confidence which the states should repose in this body; and therefore he moved as a matter of privilege, that the said letter be read, and that Mr. Laurens be called on to declare whether he wrote that letter:

Objections were made to the said motion, as out of order, being contrary to the order of yesterday, "that after reading the journal this morning, the report on finance should be considered;" but Mr. Smith insisting on his motion as a matter of privilege, the debate was proceeding on the question of order, when intelligence was communicated to the house in the words following—

"Extract of a letter from his excellency Thomas Johnson, esquire, dated Annapolis, 12th of May, 1779, to colonel Henry Hollingsworth.

"Sir, last night captain Hanson, with whom captain Plunket was going as a supercargo, put back to this place; they inform they saw a frigate, a brig of about 14 or 16 guns, a small armed vessel or two, and two prizes in the bay. Hanson narrowly escaped being taken: captain Jack Nicholson was drove on shore on or near Gwin's Island. Yesterday near the mouth of Patuxent they met with one Mr. Robinson in a boat from Choptank bound down the bay. Robinson told them that on Monday morning he spoke a schooner in the mouth of Puankatank bound to sea, and chased in by a fleet of between 20 and 30 sail, amongst them several large ships: that she made this fleet off the Horseshoe on Saturday morning, but it being hazy they could not make out the exact number: that there were several sloops and schooners amongst them—we have yet heard nothing farther. I am, sir, your obedient servant, Thomas Johnson."

Whereupon a motion was made by Mr. R. H. Lee, seconded by Mr. S. Adams,

That the consideration of the question of order be postponed, until order be taken on the intelligence aforesaid.

On

On this question, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1	ay
	Mr. Sherman	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
	Mr. Plater	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
	Mr. Henry	ay		
	Mr. Jenifer	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. M. Smith	no	}	ay
	Mr. R. H. Lee,	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The intelligence being again read,

Resolved, That the said intelligence be committed to the board of war, and that they be directed, to take measures to prevent any stores from falling into the hands of the enemy, should the fleet in the said intelligence mentioned, attempt a descent any where in the bay of Chesapeake or the rivers that empty therein; and that copies of the said letter be transmitted to the commander in

in chief, the president of Pennsylvania, and the governor of Delaware.

Congress resumed the consideration of the question under debate, and a division being called for by Mr. Duane,

On the question, is the motion of Mr. Smith for reading the letter referred to in his information, in order?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Lovell	no		
Mr. Holten	no			
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Ellery	no	1	no
	Mr. Sherman	no	}	no
New-York,	Mr. Spencer	no		
	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay		
Mr. Floyd	ay			
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scadder	no	}	no
	Mr. Fell	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Plater	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Jenifer	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. Lee	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Griffin	no	}	ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
	Mr. Penn	ay		
	Mr. Burke	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Laurens	no		
	Mr. Drayton	ay		

So it passed in the negative.

On the question, is that part of Mr. Smith's motion, "that Mr. Laurens be called on to declare whether he wrote that letter," in order?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens.

It passed in the negative,

Every member present answering no.

SATURDAY,

S A T U R D A Y, M A Y 15, 1779.

After reading the journal, Mr. Laurens arose, and with the leave of the house read in his place a paper which he delivered in, and which being read at the table, was ordered to be entered on the journal, and is as follows :

“ Mr. president, the motion which was made yesterday by one of the honourable delegates from Virginia, for reading a presumed copy of a letter said to have been written by me, and printed in the garrison of the enemy on New-York island, and for calling upon me to declare whether I had written such a letter, appeared to me to be irregular, unprecedented, and full of dangerous consequences, derogatory to the honour and dignity of Congress, and alarming to the free and independent citizens of these United States: thence arose those cautions and admonitions which a sense of duty prompted me to offer to the house while the subject was under debate, and I rejoice in that wisdom which was displayed by the house in overruling the attempt.

“ Sir, had the gentleman who made the motion called on me, and in proper terms enquired whether the printed letter was a copy of an original address from me to governor Houston, I would have given him all the satisfaction that could have been desired by any man of true honour.

“ And now, sir, as, if I have been guilty of aught criminal, or have inadvertently expressed any thing amiss in my correspondence as a private citizen with Mr. Houston, I would rather receive a censure or a reproof from Congress than be charged with a want of candour, or commit my conduct to the whispers of malice. I take the liberty of informing Congress that I did on the 27th of August last write a private letter to governor Houston.

If the house shall judge it proper to determine by a vote that they may of right demand a copy of that private letter, and shall in consequence of such vote call on me, or if Congress shall be pleased by a vote to direct their president in writing to request me to lay before them a copy of that letter, I will in either case produce a genuine and true copy, reserving to myself in the mean time the privilege of voting, as I certainly should vote if I were not a party concerned.

“ I confide in the candour of the house to order this address to be entered on the journal, and if the house shall be

be pleased to call for or request a copy of my letter, I shall expect that will also be entered on the journal. May 15th, 1779."

On the question for entering the above on the journal, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

It was resolved in the affirmative; every member present answering ay.

Mr. Smith then moved, seconded by Mr. Penn,

That the sense of the house be expressed, whether the motion he made yesterday was an attempt irregular, unprecedented and full of dangerous consequences, derogatory to the honour and dignity of Congress, and alarming to the free and independent citizens of these United States.

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Griffin, as a substitute to the foregoing, in the words following:

"That by the vote for entering on the journal the paper delivered in by Mr. Laurens, Congress did not mean to give any opinion on the suggestion therein contained, that the motion made by Mr. Smith was unprecedented and full of dangerous consequences, derogatory to the honour and dignity of Congress, and alarming to the free and independent citizens of these United States."

On the question, shall this be received as a substitute?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay			
	Mr. Holten	ay			
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	}	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay			
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	no	
	Mr. Duane	no			
	Mr. Floyd	ay			
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	1	*	
	Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	ay	}	ay
		Mr. Atlee	no		
Mr. Searle		ay			
Maryland,	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	}	dividea	
	Mr. Plater	no			
	Mr. Carmichael	no			
	Mr. Henry	ay			
	Mr. Jenifer	ay			
				Virginia,	

Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	} divided
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fleming	no	} ne
	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Burke.	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	no	} divided
	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the substitute as a resolution ;

Resolved in the affirmative.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1779.

Resolved, That on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, immediately after the reading of the journal and dispatches, the reports on finance be considered until a decision is obtained thereon, and that no other business shall on any of those days be taken up, unless by unanimous consent of the members.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the auditors of the main army be authorized to establish a general rule for making allowances to recruiting officers for the incidental expences of drums, fifes and cockades, reporting the same to the board of treasury.

The committee on the treasury having reported,

“ That in obedience to the order of Congress they have referred the accounts of general count Pulaski's legion to the auditors of accounts for the main army : that for want of regularity in keeping those accounts and of proper vouchers, agreeably to the directions of Congress and the board of treasury, auditor Johnston has reported to them that it is impracticable to settle the said accounts, as appears from his report and remarks accompanying their report : ”

Resolved, That the commanding officer of the detachment of the army serving in South Carolina and Georgia, be authorized to appoint a paymaster for the said legion : and that captain Baldesqui, the present paymaster, be detained until he shall have produced competent vouchers and settled the accounts of the said legion. The

The board of war having reported on sundry matters referred to them :

Resolved, That the commissioners for Indian affairs in the northern department be directed to consult general Washington upon all treaties with the Indians, and to govern themselves by such instructions as he shall give them relative to any partial or general treaty of peace to be concluded with them.

Resolved, That the adjutant general of the army of the United States, be allowed the same rations as a brigadier general :

That he be permitted to engage two assistants and one clerk ; the assistants to be taken from the line, and both they and the clerk to be approved of by the commander in chief :

That each assistant be allowed such an addition to his appointments as an officer in the line, as shall make the same equal to those of a lieutenant colonel :

That the clerk be taken from the subalterns or volunteers in the army, and allowed pay and subsistence equal in the whole to those of a captain.

T U E S D A Y, M A Y 18, 1779.

A letter of the 11th from general Washington was read, informing that brigadier M'Intosh is desirous of serving in the southern army, as the war is now in the state to which he belongs ; and therefore recommending him as a gentleman whose knowledge of service and of the country promises to render him useful ; whereupon,

Resolved, That brigadier general M'Intosh be permitted to repair to the southern army, and there act under the orders of the commanding officer in that department until the farther orders of Congress or the commander in chief.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Scudder, Mr. Laurens and Mr. Paca, to whom were referred sundry letters from Leonard Albouy and others, report,

" That being convinced from a variety of concurrent testimony and circumstances, the distresses of the Bermudians are not exaggerated, and that any provisions which may arrive at their islands, will be faithfully and entirely applied to their use : having also collected a number of important vouchers in proof of their warm attachment to these states, and being moreover assured by the minister

of France that his court will cordially acquiesce in any measures which the policy of Congress may adopt in behalf of those suffering islanders, they are of opinion, that notwithstanding the resolution of inexpediency of the 7th instant, some mode of immediate relief to that distressed people ought to be adopted, and therefore do earnestly recommend the following resolution :

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive powers of the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina respectively, to permit one thousand bushels of Indian corn to be exported from each of the said states, for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of those islands ; and that it be required of the captains of any vessels on board which the said corn shall be laden, to return to the respective executive powers aforesaid. certificates of the delivery and faithful appropriation of the said provision, under the signature of at least two of the principal inhabitants of the said islands :"

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Penn, to strike out the words, " and North-Carolina ;" and on the question, shall those words stand ?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	} no
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Collins	no	} 1 no
	Mr. Sherman	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} divided
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Scudder	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	} ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	} ay
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
	Mr. Plater	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Carnichael	ay	} divided
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	} ay
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	

North-Carolina,

North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	} no
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the report; the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Penn,

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	} no
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sherman	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	} ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	ay	} ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop.	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} no
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Henry	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Jenifer	no	} ay
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Griffin	ay	} no
	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	no	} ay
	Mr. Laurens.	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith then arose, and with the leave of the house, read in his place a paper in answer to the paper delivered in by Mr. Laurens, in which he repeats his request, "that Congress will explicitly declare whether it be their opinion that the motion which he made on Friday, was full of dangerous consequences, derogatory to the honour and dignity of Congress, and alarming to the free and independent citizens of these United States; and hopes that Congress, having indulged Mr. Laurens with entering his address

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address upon the journal, will do him equal justice and allow him the same indulgence, by entering his address upon the journal of Congress :

The motion being seconded by Mr. Penn,

On the question, shall Mr. Smith's address be entered on the journal ?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	divided
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	}	no
	Mr. Spencer	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. G. Morris	no		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	}	no.
	Mr. Fell	no		
	Mr. Armstrong	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	no	}	no
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Wynkoop	no		
	Mr. Plater	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
	Mr. Henry	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Jenifer	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay		

So it passed in the negative.

W E D N E S D A Y, MAY 19, 1779.

According to the order of the day, Congress proceeded to the consideration of that part of the report of the board of treasury, relative to the raising supplies and supporting the credit of the continental currency : On

On considering the resolution,

“ That these United States be called upon, in addition to the sum required by a resolution of Congress of the 2d of January, for their respective quotas of money, to be paid into the continental treasury before the first day of January next, in the proportion following.”

A motion was made by Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Morris, that the blank be filled with the word “ sixty.”

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
	Mr. S. Adams	no		
	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Lovell	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Ellery	no		
	Mr. Collins	no		
	Mr. Sherman	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay		
	Mr. Jay	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Duane	no		
	Mr. Morris	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. Wither Spoon	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no		
	Mr. Fell	no		
	Mr. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Shippen	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	no		
Delaware, Maryland,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	1	ay
	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
	Mr. Henry	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Jenifer	no		
	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no		
	Mr. Fleming	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Burke	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
	South-Carolina,			

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South-Carolina, Mr. Laurens *no*
Mr. Drayton *ay* } *divided*

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Penn, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, that the blank be filled with the words "forty-five."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	<i>no</i> <i>no</i>
Maffachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	<i>no</i> }
	Mr. Gerry	<i>no</i> }
	Mr. Lovell	<i>no</i> } <i>no</i>
	Mr. Holten	<i>ay</i> }
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	<i>no</i> }
	Mr. Collins	<i>no</i> } <i>no</i>
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	<i>ay</i> }
	Mr. Spencer	<i>ay</i> } <i>ay</i>
New-York,	Mr. Jay	<i>ay</i> }
	Mr. Duane	<i>ay</i> }
	Mr. Morris	<i>ay</i> } <i>ay</i>
	Mr. Floyd	<i>ay</i> }
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	<i>ay</i> }
	Mr. Scudder	<i>no</i> }
	Mr. Fell	<i>ay</i> }
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	<i>ay</i> }
	Mr. Shippen	<i>no</i> }
	Mr. Atlee	<i>ay</i> }
	Mr. Searle	<i>ay</i> } <i>ay</i>
	Mr. Muhlenberg	<i>ay</i> }
	Mr. Wynkoop	<i>ay</i> }
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	<i>ay</i> <i>ay</i>
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	<i>ay</i> }
	Mr. Carmichael	<i>ay</i> }
	Mr. Henry	<i>no</i> } <i>divided</i>
	Mr. Jenifer	<i>no</i> }
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	<i>no</i> }
	Mr. R. H. Lee	<i>no</i> } <i>no</i>
	Mr. Fleming	<i>no</i> }
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	<i>ay</i> }
	Mr. Burke	<i>ay</i> }
	Mr. Sharpe	<i>no</i> }
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	<i>no</i> }
	Mr. Drayton	<i>ay</i> } <i>divided</i>

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 20, 1779.

The delegates of Virginia laid before Congress certain powers and instructions to them given by the general assembly of their state, which were read, and are as follows :

" In general assembly, Saturday the 19th of December, 1778.

" *Resolved, nemine contradicente*, That our delegates in Congress be instructed to propose to Congress, that they recommend to each of the states named as parties in the articles of confederation, heretofore laid before and ratified by this assembly, that they authorise their delegates in Congress to ratify the said articles, together with the delegates of so many other of the said states as shall be willing, so that the same shall be forever binding on the states so ratifying, notwithstanding that a part of those named shall decline to ratify the same, allowing nevertheless to the said states so declining either a given or indefinite time, as to Congress shall seem best, for acceding to the said confederation, and making themselves thereby members of the union.

" *Resolved, nemine contradicente*, That our said delegates now in office, or hereafter to be appointed, be authorised and required, and are hereby authorised and required, to ratify the said articles of confederation on the part of this commonwealth, with so many of the other states named in them as parties as shall on their part ratify the same.

Test. A. Cary, S. S. B. Harrison, S. H. D."

In pursuance of the above powers and instructions the said delegates moved in the words following :

" Whereas it is of the greatest importance to the safety, honour and interest of the United States, that the confederation be closed as soon as may be, and rendered forever binding on the states acceding thereto :

" *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to each of the states named as parties to the confederation, that they authorise their delegates in Congress to ratify the same on or before the day of next, in conjunction with the delegates of so many other of the said states as shall be willing; to the end that the same may be thenceforward forever binding on the states so ratifying, notwithstanding that a part of those named shall decline to ratify the same."

The delegates of Virginia then delivered in a paper signed by them in the words following: " In

"In consequence of the foregoing instructions and powers to us given, we do hereby declare, that we are ready and willing to ratify the confederation with any one or more states named therein, so that the same shall be forever binding upon the state of Virginia.

Signed,

Merewether Smith,
Cyrus Griffin,

Richard Henry Lee,
William Fleming."

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of thirteen on foreign affairs:

After debate it was agreed by the house that the question shall be stated,

Shall Mr. R. Izard be recalled?

F R I D A Y, MAY 21, 1779.

Mr. Huntington, a delegate from Connecticut, attended and took his seat in Congress.

The delegates of Maryland informed Congress, that they have received instructions respecting the articles of confederation, which they are directed to lay before Congress and to have entered on their journals; the instructions being read are as follows:

"Instructions of the general assembly of Maryland, to George Plater, William Paca, William Carmichael, John Henry, James Forbes and Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, esquires.

Gentlemen, having conferred upon you a trust of the highest nature, it is evident we place great confidence in your integrity, abilities and zeal to promote the general welfare of the United States, and the particular interest of this state, where the latter is not incompatible with the former; but to add greater weight to your proceedings in Congress, and to take away all suspicion that the opinions you there deliver, and the votes you give may be the mere opinions of individuals, and not resulting from your knowledge of the sense and deliberate judgment of the state you represent, we think it our duty to instruct you as followeth on the subject of the confederation, a subject in which unfortunately a supposed difference of interest has produced an almost equal division of sentiments among the several states composing the union: We say a supposed difference of interests; for if local attachments and prejudices, and the avarice and ambition of individuals, would

would give way to the dictates of a sound policy, founded on the principles of justice, (and no other policy but what is founded on those immutable principles deserves to be called sound.) we flatter ourselves this apparent diversity of interests would soon vanish; and all the states would confederate on terms mutually advantageous to all; for they would then perceive that no other confederation than one so formed can be lasting. Although the pressure of immediate calamities, the dread of their continuance from the appearance of disunion, and some other peculiar circumstances, may have induced some states to accede to the present confederation, contrary to their own interests and judgments, it requires no great share of foresight to predict, that when those causes cease to operate, the states which have thus acceded to the confederation will consider it as no longer binding, and will eagerly embrace the first occasion of asserting their just rights and securing their independence. Is it possible that those states, who are ambitiously grasping at territories, to which in our judgment they have not the least shadow of exclusive right, will use with greater moderation the increase of wealth and power derived from those territories, when acquired, than what they have displayed in their endeavours to acquire them? we think not; we are convinced the same spirit which hath prompted them to insist on a claim so extravagant, so repugnant to every principle of justice, so incompatible with the general welfare of all the states, will urge them on to add oppression to injustice. If they should not be incited by a superiority of wealth and strength to oppress by open force their less wealthy and less powerful neighbours, yet the depopulation, and consequently the impoverishment of those states, will necessarily follow, which by an unfair construction of the confederation may be stripped of a common interest in, and the common benefits derivable from the western country. Suppose, for instance, Virginia indisputably possessed of the extensive and fertile country to which she has set up a claim, what would be the probable consequences to Maryland of such an undisturbed and undisputed possession? they cannot escape the least discerning.

Virginia, by selling on the most moderate terms a small proportion of the lands in question, would draw into her treasury vast sums of money, and in proportion to the sums arising from such sales, would be enabled to lessen her taxes: lands comparatively cheap and taxes comparative-

ly low, with the lands and taxes of an adjacent state, would quickly drain the state thus disadvantageously circumstanced of its most useful inhabitants, its wealth; and its consequence in the scale of the confederated states would sink of course. A claim so injurious to more than one half if not to the whole of the United States, ought to be supported by the clearest evidence of the right. Yet what evidences of that right have been produced? what arguments alledged in support either of the evidence or the right; none that we have heard of deserving a serious refutation.

It has been said that some of the delegates of a neighbouring state have declared their opinion of the impracticability of governing the extensive dominion claimed by that state: hence also the necessity was admitted of dividing its territory and erecting a new state, under the auspices and direction of the elder, from whom no doubt it would receive its form of government, to whom it would be bound by some alliance or confederacy, and by whose councils it would be influenced: such a measure, if ever attempted, would certainly be opposed by the other states, as inconsistent with the letter and spirit of the proposed confederation. Should it take place, by establishing a sub-confederacy, *imperium in imperio*, the state possessed of this extensive dominion must then either submit to all the inconveniences of an overgrown and unwieldy government, or suffer the authority of Congress to interpose at a future time, and to lop off a part of its territory to be erected into a new and free state, and admitted into the confederation on such conditions as shall be settled by nine states. If it is necessary for the happiness and tranquility of a state thus overgrown, that Congress should hereafter interfere and divide its territory; why is the claim to that territory now made and so pertinaciously insisted on? we can suggest to ourselves but two motives; either the declaration of relinquishing at some future period a portion of the country now contended for, was made to lull suspicion asleep, and to cover the designs of a secret ambition, or if the thought was seriously entertained, the lands are now claimed to reap an immediate profit from the sale.—We are convinced policy and justice require that a country unsettled at the commencement of this war, claimed by the British crown, and ceded to it by the treaty of Paris, if wrested from the common enemy by the blood and
treasure

treasure of the thirteen states, should be considered as a common property, subject to be parcelled out by Congress into free, convenient and independent governments, in such manner and at such times as the wisdom of that assembly shall hereafter direct. Thus convinced, we should betray the trust reposed in us by our constituents, were we to authorise you to ratify on their behalf the confederation, unless it be farther explained: we have coolly and dispassionately considered the subject; we have weighed probable inconveniences and hardships against the sacrifice of just and essential rights; and do instruct you not to agree to the confederation, unless an article or articles be added thereto in conformity with our declaration: should we succeed in obtaining such article or articles, then you are hereby fully empowered to accede to the confederation.

That these our sentiments respecting the confederation may be more publicly known and more explicitly and concisely declared, we have drawn up the annexed declaration, which we instruct you to lay before Congress, to have it printed, and to deliver to each of the delegates of the other states in Congress assembled copies thereof, signed by yourselves or by such of you as may be present at the time of the delivery; to the intent and purpose that the copies aforesaid may be communicated to our brethren of the United States, and the contents of the said declaration taken into their serious and candid consideration.

Also we desire and instruct you to move at a proper time that these instructions be read to Congress by their secretary, and entered on the journals of Congress.

We have spoken with freedom, as becomes freemen; and we sincerely wish, that these our representations may make such an impression on that assembly as to induce them to make such addition to the articles of confederation as may bring about a permanent union.

A true copy from the proceedings of December 15, 1778.

Test.

T. DUCKETT, C. H. D.

The delegates for the state of Connecticut laid before Congress farther powers relative to the articles of confederation, which were read and are as follows:

" State of Connecticut, ff.

At a general assembly of the governor and company of the state of Connecticut in America, holden at Hartford
by

by special order of the governor of said state, on Wednesday the seventh day of April, anno domini 1779.

(L. S.)

It appearing to this assembly to be essentially necessary for the preservation, safety, independence and sovereignty of the United States of America, that the articles of confederation and perpetual union be acceded to, ratified and confirmed: and whereas all of the said states except Maryland have agreed to and confirmed said articles of confederation, and Maryland hath not acceded to said articles as drawn up, for reasons heretofore published: and whereas the confederation of thirteen states may not be considered as obligatory on twelve states only:

Resolved, That the delegates of this state in Congress be directed and empowered, and full power and authority is hereby given and granted to the said delegates, in the name and behalf of this state, to enter into, ratify and confirm said articles of confederation and perpetual union with the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, in the most full and ample manner; always provided, that the state of Maryland be not thereby excluded from acceding to said confederation at any time hereafter.

A true copy of record,
Examined by Geore Wylls, secretary."

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the board of treasury on finance, and in considering the resolution under debate on Wednesday,

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Carmichael, to strike out "January," in the last line; and in the room thereof insert "April;" and on the question, shall the word "January" stand?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,		
New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no 1 no
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay
	Mr. Gerry	no
	Mr. Lovell	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no
	Mr. Collins	no
		no
		Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	}	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay			
	Mr. Huntington	ay			
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay	
	Mr. Duane	ay			
	Mr. Morris	ay			
	Mr. Floyd	ay			
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay			
	Mr. Shippen	ay			
	Mr. Atlee	ay			
	Mr. Searle	no	}	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay			
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay			
	Mr. Dickinson	ay	}	ay	
	Mr. Plater	no			
	Delaware,	Mr. Carmichael	no	}	na
		Mr. Henry	no		
Mr. Jenifer		no			
Mr. Smith		ay			
Maryland,	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	}	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay			
	Mr. Fleming	ay			
Virginia,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay			
	Mr. Sharpe	ay			
North-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay	}	ay	
South Carolina,					

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the resolution as amended,
Resolved, That these United States be called upon, in
 addition to the sum required by a resolution of Congress
 of the second of January last, for their respective quotas
 of forty five millions of dollars, to be paid into the conti-
 nental treasury before the first day of January next, in the
 proportion following:

New-Hampshire,	-	-	1,500,000
Massachusetts-Bay,	-	-	6,000,000
Rhode-Island,	-	-	750,000
Connecticut,	-	-	5,100,000
New-York,	-	-	2,400,000
New-Jersey,	-	-	2,400,000
Pennsylvania,	-	-	5,700,000
Delaware,	-	-	450,000
Maryland,	-	-	4,680,000
Virginia,			

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Virginia,	-	7,200,000
North-Carolina,	-	3,270 000
South-Carolina,	-	5,550,000

45,000,000

Georgia being invaded is hereafter to raise her proportion.

Resolved, That the said several sums, or any greater sums, which shall be paid by any of the states into the continental treasury, shall be passed to their respective credits on interest, on the same terms as are prescribed by the resolution of Congress passed the 22d of November, 1777.

SATURDAY, May 22, 1779.

A letter of the 21st from W. Rogers, chaplain of the brigade late commanded by brigadier Conway, was read, requesting that the stile of the brigade may be changed to that of "the third Pennsylvania brigade," being the stile by which it is known in the army :

Resolved, That his request be granted, and that a new certificate be granted to him, referring to his appointment of the 11th of June, 1778.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report, which was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That upon application from the state of Connecticut, a warrant issue on the treasurer in favour of their delegates, for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the said state to be accountable, and to repay a like sum to the commissioner of the continental loan-office thereof in the month of August next, with interest at six per cent. per annum, transmitting duplicate receipts to the board of treasury :

That upon application from the state of Massachusetts-Bay, a warrant issue on the treasurer in favour of Mr. John Lowell, for eight hundred thousand dollars, the said state to be accountable, and to repay five hundred thousand dollars thereof to the commissioner of the continental loan-office of the said state in the month of August next, with interest at six per cent. per annum, transmitting duplicate receipts to the board of treasury :

That upon application from the state of Virginia, a warrant issue on the treasurer in favour of John Moss, esquire, for three hundred thousand dollars, the said state

to

to be accountable, and to pay a like sum to the commissioner of the continental loan-office thereof in the month of August next, with interest at six per cent. per annum, transmitting duplicate receipts to the board of treasury.

Resolved, That the auditors of the army be authorised to encrease the pay of such of their clerks as may merit the same, to a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty dollars per month, according to their respective abilities.

Resolved, That all continental officers who are or may be exchanged, and not continued in the service be, after such exchange, considered as supernumerary officers, and intitled to the pay provided by a resolution of Congress of the 24th of November last.

Whereas the troops formerly serving in South Carolina and Georgia are united in one body under the same commanding officer; and disorder may arise from having two military chests and paymasters in the same detachment of the army; and Joseph Clay, esquire, deputy paymaster for Georgia, having represented that the money remaining in his hands will be soon expended, and a supply having been lately forwarded to John Lewis Gervais, deputy paymaster for South-Carolina:

Resolved, That the general commanding in South-Carolina be authorised and directed to draw out of the hands of the said John Lewis Gervais, the balance which may be due from him to the public, and transfer it to the care of the said Joseph Clay, who shall be considered as the sole deputy paymaster for the troops serving in South-Carolina and Georgia, until the further order of Congress; and that Mr. Gervais adjust and transmit his accounts to the board of treasury for settlement.

In consequence of a recommendation from the board of treasury:

Resolved, That John Reed, William Coats, John Williams, George Bright, and Levy Budd, be appointed signers of the continental bills of credit.

The delegates of New-York, in behalf of their state, moved that Congress come to the following resolutions:

“Whereas divers of the inhabitants of a certain district of country over a particular part of which the state of New-York, and over the residue of which the state of New-Hampshire, at the time when these United States were colonies of and subject to the crown of Great-Britain, did exercise jurisdiction, have under various pretences refused allegiance

allegiance thereto and attempted to constitute themselves into a separate state, under the assumed name of the state of Vermont :

Resolved, That the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, are severally intitled to and ought to hold and be maintained in the possession of all the lands and territories, which appertained of right to each of them respectively while they were colonies of and subject to the king of Great-Britain.

Resolved, That none of the said states ought to be or shall be divested of any land or territories over which they respectively exercised jurisdiction at the time aforesaid, unless by judgment of Congress in favour of certain other of the said states claiming the same or any part thereof, and prosecuting that claim in the way prescribed by the articles of confederation.

Resolved, That no part or district of one or more of the said states, shall be permitted to separate therefrom, and become independent thereon, without the express consent and approbation of such state or states respectively.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the said pretended state of Vermont, to return peaceably to their former jurisdictions, that is to say, those who have separated from the state of New-York, to the state of New-York, and those who have separated from the state of New-Hampshire, to the state of New-Hampshire.

Resolved, That Congress will readily hear, examine and interpose, to obtain a redress of any grievances of which the said inhabitants may have cause to complain against their said respective states.

Resolved, That nothing in the preceding resolutions contained, shall be construed to confirm or prejudice the title of the states of New-Hampshire or New-York, to the jurisdictions aforesaid, or to exclude or bar any claims which other states may have thereto or to any part thereof."

A motion was thereupon made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Morris,

That on Saturday next Congress be resolved into a committee of the whole, to consider the foregoing resolutions.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
		Massachusetts-Bay,		

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	} ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Collins	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sherman	ay	
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,	Mr. Fall	ay	} *
	Mr. Armstrong	no	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	} ay
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Jenifer	ay	} ay
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Duane, and Mr. Lovell, to whom was referred the letter from the minister plenipotentiary of France, with the note from Don Juan de Mirailles, dated May 18th, 1779, brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the resolutions of Congress passed on the sixth day of March last, relative to the controul of Congress by appeal in the last resort over all jurisdictions for deciding the legality of captures on the high seas, be immediately transmitted to the several states ; and that they be respectively requested to take effectual measures for conforming therewith.

Resolved, That the following letter be written to the minister plenipotentiary of France, and signed by the president :

E c

Sir,

Sir, Congress having taken into consideration your letter of the 19th of this month, I am directed to assure you, that as soon as the matter shall in due course come before them, they will attend very particularly to the cases of the vessels stated in the note from Don Juan de Miralles to have been sailing under the flag of his Catholic Majesty, and captured by armed vessels under the flag of the United States; and that they will cause the law of nations to be most strictly observed: that if it shall be found, after due trial, that the owners of the captured vessels have suffered damage from the misapprehension or violation of the rights of war and neutrality, Congress will cause reparation to be made in such manner as to do ample justice and vindicate the honour of the Spanish flag.

That Congress have every possible disposition to cultivate the most perfect harmony with his Catholic Majesty, and to encourage the most liberal and friendly intercourse between his subjects and the citizens of these United States; but they cannot, consistently with the powers intrusted to them and the rights of the states and of individuals, in any case suspend or interrupt the ordinary course of justice.

On motion of Mr. Duane, seconded by Mr. Morris, Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas a proposition has been made for exchanging a number of the good citizens of these states who are in captivity at Niagara and its vicinity, for disaffected citizens who are desirous to join the enemy:

Resolved, That the commissioners of Indian affairs for the northern department, or any two of them, be authorized and directed, with the concurrence of the commander in chief and the governor or executive authority of the several states, whose citizens respectively shall be the subject of the proposed exchange, to negotiate and settle such exchange in the manner and on the terms they shall judge reasonable and expedient.

M O N D A Y, MAY 24, 1779.

Resolved, That the journals of a preceding day be open to correction during the whole of the next day.

The delegates from Maryland laid before Congress a letter of the 20th from T. Johnston, governor of that state:

Ordered, That it be referred to the board of war, and that the board be directed to furnish with all convenient dispatch

dispatch, to the state of Maryland six hundred stand of arms, for which the said state is to be accountable.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Carmichael, in the words following:

“ Whereas Congress on the 15th of May last did unanimously resolve, that all military officers commissioned by Congress, who then were or thereafter might be in the service of the United States, and should continue therein during the war, and not hold any office of profit under these states or any of them, should after the conclusion of the war be entitled to receive annually for the term of seven years, if they should live so long, one half of the present pay of such officers, with certain provisos and limitations: and whereas the great sufferings, exemplary fortitude, and unshaken perseverance of the said officers, justly entitled them to the favourable notice of a grateful country, whose liberties they have bravely defended, supported and established: this Congress therefore, mindful of their present sufferings and willing to make future provision for the age of those whose youth, and health and ease, have been generously expended in the service of the public, do resolve and promise, that all military officers commissioned by Congress, who are or shall be in the service of the United States and shall continue therein during the war, shall after the conclusion thereof receive annually during their natural lives one half of their present pay.”

An objection being made against taking this into consideration, as being out of order; on the question, is the above motion in order? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Carmichael,

New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Ellery	no	1	no
	Mr. Sherman	no	}	no
	Mr. Huntington	no		
	Mr. Spencer	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	no
	Mr. Duane	no		
	Mr. Morris	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Seudder	no	}	no
	Mr. Fell	no		

Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	} no
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	
Delaware, Maryland,	Mr. Atlee	no	} no
	Mr. Dickinson	no	
	Mr. Plater	no	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Henry	no	} no
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. Griffin	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fleming	no	} no
	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	} no
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Smith having previously obtained the general consent of the house, moved the following resolutions:

"Whereas it hath been represented to Congress, that the enemy, at the time of and since their landing in Virginia, have perpetrated the most unnecessary, wanton and outrageous barbarities on divers of the citizens of that state, as well as on several of the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty residing therein; deliberately putting many of them to death in cool blood after they had surrendered, abusing women and desolating the country with fire:

Resolved, That the governor of Virginia be requested to cause diligent enquiry to be made into the truth of the above representations, and to transmit to Congress the evidence he may collect on the subject.

Resolved, That Congress will retaliate for cruelties and violations of the laws of nations committed in these states against the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, in like manner and measure as if committed against citizens of the said states; and that the protection of Congress shall be on all occasions equally extended to both."

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Laurens, that the consideration thereof be postponed: and on the question for postponing, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay
		1 ay
		Massachusetts-Bay,

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	} no
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Ellery	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sherman	ay	
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} no
	Mr. Duane	no	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	} no
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	} na
	Mr. Shippin	no	
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
Delaware, Maryland,	Mr. Wynkoop	no	} no
	Mr. Dickenson	no	
	Mr. Plater	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	} divided
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Griffin	no	} no
	Mr. Fleming	no	
	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	no	} no
	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it passed in the negative.

Congress proceeded to consider the first resolution, and on the question,

Resolved in the affirmative.

After considering the second resolution, when the question thereon was about to be put, the previous question was moved by Mr. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Laurens.

And on the previous question, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampshire, Mr. Whipple ay 1 ay

Massachusetts-Bay,

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Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	} divided
	Mr. Gerry	no	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	no	} ay
	Mr. Ellery	ay	
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	} no
	Mr. Huntington	no	
	Mr. Spencer	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} no
	Mr. Duane	no	
	Mr. G. Morris	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Floyd	no	} ay
	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} no
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Wynkoop	no	} divided
	Mr. Plater	no	
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Henry	ay	} no
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
	Mr. Smith	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. R. H. Lee	no	} no
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	} no
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
	Mr. Laurens	ay	} divided
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the main question, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. S. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Gerry	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Lovell	ay	} ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Ellery	no	
	Mr. Collins	ay	} divided

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	ay
	Mr. R. H. Lee	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. R. H. Lee have leave of absence.

W E D N E S D A Y, M A Y 26, 1779.

The board of treasury report, that they have considered a letter from the board of war of the 21st of May, together with a fresh application from colonel Melcher, barrackmaster general, for two hundred thousand dollars in addition to a like sum granted the 22d, and are of opinion,

That colonel Melcher be directed to dismiss all his deputies not at this post and Charlotteville, and make report of the names and stations of the deputy barrackmasters so to be dismissed, to the board of war, who shall issue orders to the quartermaster general to put the barracks under the charge of his deputies :

Resolved, That Congress agree to the report.

The house being informed that his excellency the president of Pennsylvania, accompanied by several gentlemen,

WAS

was at the door, with a petition signed by a number of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, as well as of other states, which he desired might be introduced and laid before Congress in the manner most agreeable to them.

Ordered, That his excellency the president and the gentlemen accompanying him be introduced, in order that he may present the petition.

Accordingly, being introduced, the president addressed the house in a short speech, presented the petition, and withdrew:

The petition was then read;

Ordered, That the same be taken into consideration, with the report of the board of treasury on finance.

His excellency the president of the state having suggested that some gentlemen had signified a doubt as to the propriety of presenting the said petition:

Resolved, unanimously, That Congress will at all times, cheerfully receive the sentiments of their constituents upon every important matter which may become a subject of their deliberations.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Duane, appointed to prepare an address to the several states, on the present situation of affairs, brought in a new draught, which was read, amended and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

To the inhabitants of the United States of America.

Friends and countrymen,

The present situation of public affairs demands your most serious attention, and particularly the great and increasing depreciation of your currency requires the immediate, strenuous and united efforts of all true friends to their country, for preventing an extension of the mischiefs that have already flowed from that source.

America, without arms, ammunition, discipline, revenue, government or ally, almost totally stripped of commerce, and in the weakness of youth, as it were with a "staff and a sling" only, dared "in the name of the Lord of Hosts" to engage a gigantic adversary, prepared at all points, boasting of his strength, and of whom even mighty warriors "were greatly afraid."

For defraying the expenses of this uncommon war, your representatives in Congress were obliged to emit paper money; an expedient that you knew to have been before generally and successfully practised on this continent.

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They were very sensible of the inconveniences with which too frequent emissions would be attended, and endeavoured to avoid them. For this purpose they established loan offices so early as in October, 1776, and have from that time to this repeatedly and earnestly solicited you to lend them money on the faith of the United States. The sums received on loan have nevertheless proved inadequate to the public exigencies. Our enemies prosecuting the war by sea and land with implacable fury and with some success, taxation at home and borrowing abroad, in the midst of difficulties and dangers, were alike impracticable. Hence the continued necessity of new emissions.

But to this cause alone we do not impute the evil before mentioned. We have too much reason to believe it has been in part owing to the artifices of men who have hastened to enrich themselves by monopolizing the necessaries of life, and to the misconduct of inferior officers employed in the public service.

The variety and importance of the business entrusted to your delegates, and their constant attendance in Congress, necessarily disables them from investigating disorders of this kind. Justly apprehensive of them, they by their several resolutions of the 22d of November and 20th of December, 1777, and of the 3d and 9th of February, 1778, recommended to the legislative and executive powers of these states a due attention to these interesting affairs. How far those recommendations have been complied with we will not undertake to determine: but we hold ourselves bound in duty to you to declare, that we are not convinced there has been as much diligence used in detecting and reforming abuses as there has been in committing or complaining of them.

With regard to monopolizers it is our opinion, that taxes judiciously laid on such articles as become the objects of engrossers, and those frequently collected, would operate against the pernicious tendency of such practices.

As to inferior officers employed in the public service, we ANXIOUSLY desire to call your most vigilant attention to their conduct with respect to every species of misbehaviour, whether proceeding from ignorance, negligence or fraud, and to the making of laws for inflicting exemplary punishments on all offenders of this kind.

We are sorry to hear that some persons are so slightly informed of their own interests as to suppose that it is advantageous

vantageous to them to sell the produce of their farms at enormous prices, when a little reflection might convince them that it is injurious to those interests and the general welfare. If they expect thereby to purchase imported goods cheaper, they will be egregiously disappointed; for the merchants, who know they cannot obtain returns in gold, silver or bills of exchange, but that their vessels if loaded here at all, must be loaded with produce, will raise the price of what they have to sell, in proportion to the price of what they have to buy; and consequently the landholder can purchase no more foreign goods for the same quantity of his produce than he could before.

The evil however does not stop at this point. The landholder by acting on this mistaken calculation is only labouring to accumulate an immense debt by encreasing the public expences, for the payment of which his estate is engaged, and to embarrass every measure adopted for vindicating his liberty and securing his prosperity.

As the harvests of this year, which by the divine goodness promise to be plentiful, will soon be gathered, and some new measures relating to your foreign concerns, with some arrangements relating to your domestic, are now under consideration, from which beneficial effects are expected, we entertain hopes that your affairs will acquire a much greater degree of regularity and energy than they have hitherto had.

But we should be highly criminal if we did not plainly tell you that those hopes are not founded wholly upon our own proceedings. These must be supported by your virtue, your wisdom and your diligence. From the advantage of those seats in the national council with which you have honoured us, we have a pleasing prospect of many blessings approaching this our native land. It is your patriotism must introduce and fix them here.

In vain will it be for your delegates to form plans of œconomy, to strive to stop a continuation of emissions by taxation or loan, if you do not zealously co-operate with them in promoting their designs, and use your utmost industry to prevent the waste of money in the expenditure, which your respective situations in the several places where it is expended, may enable you to do. A discharge of this duty and a compliance with recommendations for supplying money, might enable Congress to give speedy assurances

assurances to the public that no more emissions shall take place, and thereby close that source of depreciation.

Your governments being now established, and your ability to contend with your invaders ascertained, we have on the most mature deliberation judged it indispensably necessary to call upon you for forty-five millions of dollars, in addition to the fifteen millions required by a resolution of Congress of the 2d of January last, to be paid into the continental treasury before the 1st day of January next, in the same proportion, as to the quotas of the several states, with that for the said fifteen millions.

It appeared proper to us to fix the first day of next January for the payment of the whole; but as it is probable that some states, if not all, will raise part of the sums by installments or otherwise before that time, we recommend in the strongest manner the paying as much as can be collected as soon as possible into the continental treasury.

Though it is manifest that moderate taxation in times of peace will recover the credit of your currency, yet the encouragement which your enemies derive from its depreciation, and the present exigencies demand great and speedy exertions.

We are persuaded you will use all possible care to make the promotion of the general welfare interfere as little as may be with the ease and comfort of individuals: but though the raising these sums should press heavily on some of our constituents, yet the obligations we feel to your venerable clergy, the truly helpless widows and orphans, your most gallant, generous, meritorious officers and soldiers, the public faith and the commonweal, so irresistibly urge us to attempt the appreciation of your currency, that we cannot withhold obedience to those authoritative sensations.

On this subject we will only add, that as the rules of justice are most pleasing to our infinitely good and gracious Creator, and an adherence to them most likely to obtain his favour, so they will ever be found to be the best and safest maxims of human policy.

To our constituents we submit the propriety and purity of our intentions, well knowing they will not forget, that we lay no burthens upon them, but those in which we participate with them—a happy sympathy, that pervades societies formed on the basis of equal liberty. Many cares,
many

many labours, and may we not add, reproaches, are peculiar to us. These are the emoluments of our unillicit stations; and with these we are content, if YOU approve our conduct. If you do not, we shall return to our private condition with no other regret, than that which will arise from our not having served you as acceptably and essentially as we wished and strove to do, though as cheerfully and faithfully as we could.

Think not we despair of the commonwealth, or endeavour to shrink from opposing difficulties. No. Your cause is too good, your objects too sacred to be relinquished. We tell you truths, because you are freemen who can bear to hear them and may profit by them; and when they reach your enemies we fear not the consequences, because we are not ignorant of their resources or our own. Let your good sense decide upon the comparison. Let even their prejudiced understandings decide upon it, and you need not be apprehensive of the determination.

Whatever supposed advantages from plans of rapine, projects of blood, or dreams of domination, may heretofore have amused their inflamed fancies, the conduct of one monarch, the friend and protector of the rights of mankind, has turned the scale so much against them, that their visionary schemes vanish as the unwholesome vapours of night before the healthful influences of the sun.

An alliance has been formed between His Most Christian Majesty and these states, on the basis of the most perfect equality, for the direct end of maintaining effectually their liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, as well in matters of government as of commerce. The conduct of our good and great ally towards us, in this instance and others, has so fully manifested his sincerity and kindness, as to excite on our part corresponding sentiments of confidence and affection.

Observing the interests of his kingdom, to which duty and inclination prompted his attention, to be connected with those of America, and the combination of both clearly to coincide with the beneficent designs of the Author of Nature, who unquestionably intended men to partake of certain rights and portions of happiness, his majesty perceived the attainment of these views to be founded on the single proposition of a separation between America and Great-Britain.

The

The resentment and confusion of your enemies will point out to you the ideas you should entertain of the magnanimity and consummate wisdom of his Most Christian Majesty on this occasion.

They perceive, that selecting this grand and just idea from all those specious ones that might have confused or misled inferior judgment or virtue, and satisfied with the advantages which must result from that event alone, he has cemented the harmony between himself and these states, not only by establishing a reciprocity of benefits, but by eradicating every cause of jealousy and suspicion. They also perceive with similar emotions, that the moderation of our ally, in not desiring an acquisition of dominion on this continent, or an exclusion of other nations from a share of its commercial advantages, so useful to them, has given no alarm to those nations, but in fact has INTERESTED them in the accomplishment of his generous undertaking to dissolve the monopoly thereof by Great Britain, which, has already contributed to elevate her to her present power and haughtiness, and threatened if continued to raise both to a height insupportable to the rest of Europe.

In short, their own best informed statesmen and writers confess that your cause is exceedingly favoured by courts and people in that quarter of the world, while that of your adversaries is equally reprobated; and from thence draw ominous and well grounded conclusions, that the final event must prove unfortunate to the latter. Indeed we have the BEST reason to believe that we shall soon form other alliances, and on principles honourable and beneficial to these states.

Infatuated as your enemies have been from the beginning of this contest, do you imagine they can now flatter themselves with a hope of conquering you, unless you are false to yourselves?

When unprepared, undisciplined and unsupported, you opposed their fleets and armies in full conjoined force, then if at any time, was conquest to be apprehended. Yet what progress towards it have their violent and incessant efforts made? Judge from their own conduct. Having devoted you to bondage, and after vainly wasting their blood and treasure in the dishonourable enterprise, they deigned at length to offer terms of accommodation with respectful addresses, to that once despised body the Congress,

gress, whose humble supplications ONLY for peace, liberty and safety, they had contemptuously rejected, under pretence of its being an unconstitutional assembly. Nay more; desirous of seducing you into a deviation from the paths of rectitude, from which they had so far and so rashly wandered, they made most specious offers to tempt you into a violation of your faith given to your illustrious ally. Their arts were as unavailing as their arms.—Foiled again, and stung with rage, embittered by envy, they had no alternative, but to renounce the inglorious and ruinous controversy, or to resume their former modes of prosecuting it. They chose the latter. Again the savages are stimulated to horrid massacres of women and children, and domestics to the murder of their masters. Again our brave and unhappy brethren are doomed to miserable deaths in gaols and prison-ships. To complete the sanguinary system, all the “EXTREMITIES of war” are by authority denounced against you.

Piously endeavour to derive this consolation from their remorseless fury, that “the Father of Mercies” looks down with disapprobation on such audacious defiance of his holy laws; and be further comforted with recollecting, that the arms assumed by you in your righteous cause, have not been sullied by any unjustifiable severities.

Your enemies despairing however, as it seems, of the success of their united forces against our main army, have divided them, as if their design was to harass you by predatory, desultory operations. If you are assiduous in improving opportunities, Saratoga may not be the only spot on this continent to give a new denomination to the baffled troops of a nation, impiously priding herself in notions of her omnipotence.

Rouse yourselves therefore, that this campaign may finish the great work you have so nobly carried on for several years past. What nation ever engaged in such a contest under such a complication of disadvantages, so soon surmounted many of them, and in so short a period of time had so certain a prospect of a speedy and happy conclusion. We will venture to pronounce that so remarkable an instance exists not in the annals of mankind. We well remember what you said at the commencement of this war. You saw the immense difference between your circumstances and those of your enemies, and you knew the quarrel must decide on no less than your lives, liberties and estates.

ALL

All these you greatly put to every hazard, resolving rather to die freemen than to live slaves; and justice will oblige the impartial world to confess you have uniformly acted on the same generous principle. Consider how much you have done, and how comparatively little remains to be done to crown you with success. Persevere; and you ensure peace, freedom, safety, glory, sovereignty, and felicity to yourselves, your children, and your children's children.

Encouraged by favours already received from infinite goodness, gratefully acknowledging them, earnestly imploring their continuance, constantly endeavouring to draw them down on your heads by an amendment of your lives and a conformity to the divine will, humbly confiding in the protection so often and wonderfully experienced, vigorously employ the means placed by providence in your hands, for completing your labours.

Fill up your battalions—be prepared in every part to repel the incursions of your enemies—place your several quotas in the continental treasury—lend money for public uses—sink the emissions of your respective States—provide effectually for expediting the conveyance of supplies for your armies and fleets, and for your allies—prevent the produce of the country from being monopolized—effectually superintend the behaviour of public officers—diligently promote piety, virtue, brotherly love, learning, frugality and moderation—and may you be approved before Almighty God worthy of those blessings we devoutly wish you to enjoy.

Done in Congress by unanimous consent, this 26th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.

JOHN JAY, president.

Attest.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Burks,

Resolved, That it be referred to the board of war to consider whether it be expedient that so many horses be forthwith purchased as will be necessary to remount such of colonel Baylor's regiment as are without horses, and to make such order therein as they may judge will best promote the service of the United States.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1779.

According to the order of the day Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the treasury board on finance; and thereupon came to the following resolution:

Whereas it is indispensably necessary, that the greatest economy should be introduced into the public expenditures:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to make strict enquiry into the establishments and contingent expences of the respective boards and departments, and to consider and report the retrenchments and reformations which shall appear to be practicable and expedient; and that they have power to call for returns from the offices, and for information from the officers of any department, and to confer thereon with the commander in chief:

The members chosen, Mr Dickinson, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Scudder.

On motion of Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, That it be referred to the board of treasury to consider of, and, if they judge it expedient, report a plan for anticipating the taxes recommended to be raised in the several states by the subscriptions of public spirited individuals, to be repaid when the tax shall be collected.

The board of treasury having reported "that, in their opinion, it will be impracticable to carry on the war by paper emissions at the present enormous expences of the commissary general's, quartermaster general's, and medical departments: that it appears to them that a general opinion, prevails that one cause of the alarming expences in these departments arises from allowing commissions to the numerous persons employed in purchasing for the army, and that a very general dissatisfaction has taken place on that account among the citizens of these United States; and that, in their opinion, it is necessary to put the said departments on a different footing with respect to the expenditure of public money:"

Resolved, That the same be referred to a committee of three; and that they be directed to report a plan for the purpose:

The members chosen, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Burke.

On

On motion of Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Carmichael,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider the most adviseable mode of negotiating a foreign loan, to what amount, and in what manner the same may be most advantageously applied to the use of the states:

The members chosen, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Laurens and Mr. Smith.

S A T U R D A Y, May 29, 1779.

Congress taking into consideration a report of the committee on the treasury,

Resolved, That the paymaster general shall keep his office in the place where Congress may from time to time hold their sessions:

That he be allowed to employ as many clerks as shall be judged necessary by the board of treasury:

That he be authorized to superintend the several deputy paymasters general, whose duty it shall be to make monthly returns to him and reasonable applications for money for the use of the army; to follow his directions in the mode of keeping their accounts, and all other matters relative to their office:

That all accounts of advances made by any of the states, or any officer or person whatsoever for the pay of the continental army or for the recruiting service, shall be delivered to the deputy paymaster general of the district where such advances may be made; and the said deputies are hereby directed to keep a copy of such accounts in a book to be provided by them for that purpose, and to transmit the originals immediately to the paymaster general:

That the paymaster general shall keep regular books, and charge therein all monies that have been or may be advanced to the deputies in the several departments; and when he receives their monthly returns shall give them credit for the same, charging the several regiments or persons to whom such advances have been made, and transmitting their accounts to the auditors of the army respectively.

That the auditors of the army in the several districts make monthly returns to the paymaster general of the ac-

counts settled in their office, particularly specifying the manner in which such accounts were balanced, and the date of the settlement :

That a deputy paymaster general be appointed for the army, under the immediate command of his excellency general Washington.

Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on the treasury to consider and report the allowances of pay to be made to the deputy paymaster general at the main army, as well as to the deputy paymasters general in the other districts, and to the clerks of the several deputy paymasters general.

Resolved, That the assistant auditor general and secretary of the board of treasury be respectively allowed the same salary as is granted to a commissioner of the chamber of accounts.

In consequence of a nomination by the board of treasury, Congress proceeded to the election of an assistant auditor general, and a secretary to the board of treasury; and, the ballots being taken,

Joseph Nourse was elected assistant auditor general :

Robert Troup secretary to the board of treasury.

In consequence of a recommendation of the committee on the treasury:

Resolved, That William Colladay, Matthew Strong, James Johnson, Samuel Nicholas, William Gray, John Graff, junior, Jacob Mafoner, John Hazzlewood and Daniel Wister, be appointed signers of the continental bills of credit.

A letter of the 18th from G. Clinton, governor of the state of New-York, was read, enclosing copies of sundry papers, viz. No. I. A petition of the committees of Cumberland county; II. A letter of colonel Patterson of Cumberland county to governor Clinton, May 5th, 1779; III. Governor Clinton's letter of May 14th, in answer to the petition of the committees of Cumberland county; IV. A printed pamphlet, intitled, A public defence of the right of the New-Hampshire Grants, &c. and sundry other papers relative to the dispute between the state of New-York and the inhabitants of a certain district stiling themselves the inhabitants of the state Vermont :

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee of the whole.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Drayton,

“ That

"That whenever the house shall go into a committee of the whole, the chairman be chosen by the committee by ballot."

On the question to agree to this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Maffachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no		
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no		
	Mr. Collins	ay		divided
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no		
	Mr. Huntington	ay		divided
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Morris	ay		ay
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	1	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	ay		ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	1	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		ay
	Mr. Jenifer	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay		*
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	1	*
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay	1	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

M O N D A Y, M A Y 31, 1779.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the treasury relative to finance, and particularly that part wherein they recommend,

That million of dollars, or such a part thereof as shall be brought into the continental loan offices on or before the 1st of next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States of America, &c.

On the question,

Resolved, That the first blank be filled with the word "twenty," and the second with the word "October,"

A motion

A motion was made by Mr. Witherspoon, seconded by Mr. Morris, to strike out the word "offices," in order to insert in lieu thereof the words "office where Congress shall sit;" and on the question, Shall the word offices stand? The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay		ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay		ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no		
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Morris	no		divided
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	no	1	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Atlee	ay		ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
	Mr. McClene	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Carmichael	ay		ay
	Mr. Henry	ay		
	Mr. Jenifer	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Burke	ay		ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay	1	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1779.

According to the order of the day Congress was resolved into a committee of the whole, and after some time the president refused the chair; and Mr. Plater reported, that the committee of the whole have taken into consideration

ration the letter of the 18th of May from his excellency governor Clinton, the petition of the committees of Cumberland county, the letter of colonel Patterson to governor Clinton, governor Clinton's answer, &c. and have come to sundry resolutions thereon; which he was ordered to report :

The report being read, Congress thereupon came to the following resolutions.

Whereas divers applications have been made to Congress on the part of the state of New-York and of the state of New-Hampshire, relative to disturbances and animosities among inhabitants of a certain district known by the name of "the New-Hampshire Grants," praying their interference for the quieting thereof; Congress having taken the same into consideration,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to repair to the inhabitants of a certain district known by the name of the New-Hampshire Grants, and enquire into the reasons why they refuse to continue citizens of the respective states which heretofore exercised jurisdiction over the said district: for that as Congress are in duty bound on the one hand to preserve inviolate the rights of the several states, so on the other they will always be careful to provide that the justice due to the states does not interfere with the justice which may be due to individuals:

That the said committee confer with the said inhabitants, and that they take every prudent measure to promote an amicable settlement of all differences, and prevent divisions and animosities so prejudicial to the United States.

Resolved, That the further consideration of this subject be postponed until the said committee shall have made report.

Ordered, That they report specially and with all convenient speed.

Previous to passing the first resolution,

A motion was made by Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Carmichael, to strike out the word "several," and in lieu thereof insert "United;" and on the question, Shall the word several stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr Henry,

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Lovell	ay		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Ellery	no	1	no
	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Huntington	ay		ay
New-York,	Mr. Spencer	ay		
	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Duane	ay		ay
	Mr. Morris	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. Witherspoon	ay		
	Mr. Scudder	no		ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Fell	ay		
	Mr. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Atlee	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		ay
	Mr. McClene	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Wynkoop,	ay		
	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
	Mr. Henry	no		no
Virginia,	Mr. Jenifer	no		
	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		ay
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fleming	ay		
	Mr. Penn	ay		
	Mr. Burke	ay		ay
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	ay	1	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That to-morrow be assigned for electing the committee.

Resolved, unanimously, That the president inform the governor of the state of New-York, that a more early attention would have been paid to the pressing applications of that state, relating to the disturbances mentioned in his several letters, had it not been prevented by matters of the greatest importance; and that Congress will continue to pay equal attention to the rights of that state with those of other states in the union.

Ordered, That Mr. Plater have leave of absence.

W E D N E S D A Y,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1779.

Resolved, That the committee to repair to the inhabitants of the New-Hampshire Grants consist of five, any three of whom to be empowered to act :

The members chosen, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. Atlee and Mr. Root.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the board of treasury be empowered to engage such persons, and on such terms as they may think proper, to sign the continental bills of credit, reporting from time to time their names to Congress.

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee on the treasury in the room of Mr. Langworthy.

The member chosen, Mr. Wynkoop.

On motion of the marine committee :

Resolved, That two members be added to the marine committee, one in the room of Mr. Ellsworth of Connecticut, and the other in the room of Mr. R. H. Lee of Virginia, who are absent :

The members chosen, Mr. Huntington for Connecticut, Mr. Fleming for Virginia.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1779.

Mr. Lewis, a delegate from New-York, attended and took his seat in Congress.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Spencer, Mr. Atlee, Mr. Scudder, to whom was referred a letter from brigadier general Thomson and colonel Webb, in behalf of themselves and sundry others, representing, " that general Clinton had consented to their retiring into the country on parole, until such time as they shall be called for ; and that he required in return that they should obtain permission for generals Phillips and Reidesel, with their aids de-camp, and captain Waterston of the 21st regiment, to go into New-York on the same condition ; and praying that Congress will be pleased to comply with the said proposal for their parole exchange," brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the commander in chief be authorized to make such and so many parole exchanges as he shall from time to time judge beneficial or expedient.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1779.

The committee on the treasury report,

"That the board have considered a letter from Ebenezer Hancock, deputy paymaster general in the eastern department, dated May 20th, requesting that a sum of money be remitted for the use of the military chest at Boston: that one million two hundred thousand dollars having been drawn out of the treasury for the use of the detachment of the army to the eastward, and ordered into the hands of Benjamin Stelle, an assistant to Mr. Hancock, in addition to one hundred thousand dollars which he is to receive of Nathaniel Appleton, esquire, commissioner of the continental loan-office in the state of Massachusetts-Bay; they are of opinion it is unnecessary to keep two distinct military chests for the service of one detachment;" whereupon,

Resolved, That E. Hancock repair to the detachment of the army at Providence and take the charge of the military chest there, and that the sums requisite for the service of Boston be supplied out of the said chest.

Resolved, That ten millions and one hundred dollars, in bills of credit of the United States, be emitted under the direction of the board of treasury and on the faith of the United States.

That the bills shall, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emissions directed on the 5th of May last, and be numbered from the last number in each denomination progressively, and consist of the following denominations, viz.

45,455	bills of	60	dollars each	2,727,300
45,455	do.	50	- - -	2,272,750
45,455	do.	40	- - -	1,818,200
45,455	do.	30	- - -	1,363,650
45,455	do.	20	- - -	909,100
45,455	do.	8	- - -	363,640
45,455	do.	7	- - -	318,185
45,455	do.	5	- - -	227,285
				<hr/>
				10,000,100

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1779.

A letter of this day from W. Palfrey, paymaster general, was read; whereupon,

Resolved,

Resolved, That the report of the committee on the treasury of March 17th, 1779, be reconsidered.

The said report being read, Congress came to the following resolution :

Whereas by a receipt of William Palsfrey, paymaster general, dated the 1st of July, 1777, and other evidence, it appears that Elias Boudinot supplied him with two thousand dollars in bills of credit intended to have been placed in the continental funds; that in consequence of a refusal of Joseph Borden, esquire, commissioner of the continental loan office in New-Jersey, to issue certificates in part of a warrant drawn on him by the president of Congress in favour of William Palsfrey, esquire, the matter has been suspended:

Resolved, That a warrant issue on the said Joseph Borden, esquire, in favour of the said Elias Boudinot, for two thousand dollars in loan-office certificates, bearing date the 1st of July, 1777, in full for a like sum delivered by him to William Palsfrey, esquire, paymaster general, who is to be accountable.

According to the order of the day Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Laurens, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Searle, on the memorial of Mr. de Francey, which is as follows:

“ The committee to whom Mr. de Francey's memorial was committed, report,

That in obedience to the direction of Congress they have conferred with Mr. de Francey :

That he has delivered to the committee divers invoices of cargoes shipped in France by Mr. de Beaumarchais, viz.
Cargo by the Amphitrite, & int. to 31st March, 1779, 782,827

Seine,	do.	-	-	687,515
Mercur,	do.	-	-	760,594
Amelie,	do.	-	-	230,174
Therefe,	do.	-	-	985,317
Mere Robie	do.	-	-	66,750
Marie Catharine,	do.	-	-	148,073
Flamand,	do.	-	-	545,416

4,146,658

Also a general account of disbursements by monfieur Carabaffe, at Cape Francois, for purchasing Bermudian boats to take the cargoes of the Amelie and Therefe, 115,000

H h

Demurrage

Demurrage paid Mr. Monthieu on the Theresé, Flainand and Amphitrite, agreeable to contract with Mr. Beaumarchais,	}	141,400
And of sums advanced to Silas Deane, esq; and paid by his order together with interest,		
		144,525

Livres, 4,547,593

Equal to 198,957l. sterling or thereabouts; on which no commission is yet charged nor premium of insurance, if insurance was made. The articles of commission and insurance, as well as Mr. Beaumarchais's account in general, is committed for adjustment to the commissioners of these states to the court of Versailles.

In abatement of the above mentioned sum, Mr. de Francey admits about 300,000 livres, or 13125l. sterling, and 115 1-2 hogheads of tobacco exported in the *Pier Rodé-rique*, the net proceeds of which remain unsettled. Mr. Francey also supposes there are further charges to be brought to the debit of the general account, and intimates that there may be some few errors in the invoices, but requests that the commercial committee may be directed to enter on their books the amount of the invoices as they now stand, remarking that errors may be hereafter redressed. Mr. Francey in a letter to the committee of the 24th of May, 1779, writes,

“ Mr. Beaumarchais's claims against Congress amount
 “ to about two hundred thousand pounds sterling, not in-
 “ cluding the commission and other charges, as these are
 “ to be determined between the American commissioners
 “ and Mr. Beaumarchais in France. It is not in my pow-
 “ er to fix at this moment the exact amount of the debt,
 “ but I am very certain it will exceed two hundred thou-
 “ sand pounds; in order to discharge a part of it directly
 “ I would propose to have bills drawn by Congress upon
 “ the plenipotentiary minister of the United States at Pa-
 “ ris to the order of Mr. Beaumarchais, payable at the
 “ end of three years, bearing an interest of six per cent.
 “ annually for the amount of one hundred thousand
 “ pounds sterling, in fifty bills of two thousand pounds
 “ each. In the mean while I should wish that produce of
 “ this country should be purchased to load without delay
 “ some vessels which I expect daily, and by which I will
 “ receive all the papers that may be necessary to settle fi-
 “ nally this transaction.”

From

From the several accounts above mentioned, all which the committee beg leave to lay before Congress, it appears that Mr. Beaumarchais has a just claim on these states for a large sum of money, but it is not in their power, with any degree of exactness, to ascertain the amount.

They beg leave to recommend to Congress,

1st. To give the necessary directions for discovering what articles of merchandize, warlike stores, and other articles, have been received in these states from Mr. Beaumarchais, and Mr. Carabasse, and in what manner the Bermudian boats, said to have been purchased by Mr. Carabasse, have been disposed of:

Also that Congress will be pleased to direct the committee for foreign affairs to write immediately to the commissioners at the court of France, and desire them to transmit an account of their proceedings in Mr. Beaumarchais's account, pursuant to the order of Congress of the 13th day of April, 1778:

That in the mean while the committee on the treasury be directed to prepare proper bills of exchange on the minister plenipotentiary at the court of France, payable at Mr. Beaumarchais order at the end of three years from the date, with interest to be paid annually at six per cent. The bills to be for different sums from one thousand to four thousand pounds sterling, or the value thereof in livres, and six bills to each set, and to amount in the whole to 100,000 louisd'or or 2,400,000 livres of France:

That the committee of commerce be directed to deliver to Mr. de Francey all the merchantable tobacco belonging to these states and now in store in Virginia, Maryland and North-Carolina, and to consign the ship Chase and her cargo of tobacco to Mr. de Beaumarchais."

On the question to agree to these several recommendations and directions, reported by the committee,

Resolved in the affirmative.

A letter of this day from the board of war was read, whereupon,

Resolved, That one more blank commission be sent to the commissioners of Indian affairs in the northern department, to be filled up with the name of such faithful chief as they shall deem worthy of that honour.

A letter of the third from general Washington was read, inclosing extracts from the proceedings of a board of general officers on the claim of major Prowell, of the Pennsylvania,

sylvania line, and sundry papers relative to colonel Dubois's claim of rank; whereupon,

Resolved, That colonel Dubois rank in the line of the army of the United States of America, after colonel Van Cortlandt and colonel Gansevoort.

Resolved, That the commission of major granted to captain Prowell in the 1. th Pennsylvania regiment, be vacated, and that the rank of the officers continue the same as they were at the time of passing the resolution for incorporating Patton's and Hartley's regiments and the independent companies, and rise according to the principle or rule established in the army.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1779.

A letter of the 4th from Amos Wilkinson, captain of artillery, was read, requesting leave to resign his commission:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

A letter of the 5th from J. Wadsworth, commissary general of purchases, was read; whereupon,

Resolved, unanimously, That Congress have full confidence in the integrity and abilities of the quartermaster general and commissary general; and although there is reason to believe that abuses have been committed by inferior officers in their respective departments, yet Congress are persuaded that many of them deserve well of their country; and that measures will speedily be taken to distinguish such of them as have been faithful from such as have been otherwise, and thereby cause justice to be done to all:

That colonel Wadsworth be informed that at so critical a season as the opening of a campaign, sudden changes in the appointment of principal officers in his department would be inexpedient and dangerous, and therefore that they cannot accept his resignation; and farther, that Congress expect his deputies and agents will not expose themselves to the resentment of their country, or embarrass the service, by quitting it at so critical a period, but, by exerting their utmost efforts in their several places, manifest their ability and public spirit.

The committee on the treasury having nominated John Perce to the office of deputy paymaster general to the army under the immediate command of general Washing-

ten, Congress proceeded to an election; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. John Pairce was chosen.

The marine committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the council of Massachusetts-Bay, dated the 29th of February, 1779, respecting the powers of foreign consuls, report,

“ That as by the 31st article of the treaty of commerce it is provided that the two contracting parties grant mutually the liberty of having each in the ports of the other consuls, vice-consuls, agents and commissaries, whose functions shall be regulated by a particular agreement, it seems necessary that persons be appointed by Congress to adjust and settle with the minister plenipotentiary of France the powers and privileges of consuls in the ports of either nation;” whereupon,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose aforesaid:

The members chosen, Mr. Laurens, Mr. S. Adams and Mr. Dickinson.

On motion made by Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. S. Adams,

Resolved, That every dispatch received by the house, and on which no other order shall be made, shall be of course considered as ordered to lie on the table for farther consideration:

That on every day upon which it has been resolved to proceed on the order of the day after reading the journals and dispatches, the house will proceed accordingly; and no other order than is above mentioned shall be made on any dispatch, unless it be by unanimous consent: that this rule continue in force until Congress shall have gone through the reports of the board of treasury relative to finance, and the report of the committee of thirteen on foreign affairs, and of that on the communications from the minister plenipotentiary of France, and no longer.

The board of treasury having reported,

That they have considered the memorial of major James Quarles, of the 2d Virginia state regiment, dated at Philadelphia, June the 4th, 1779, referred to them, and finding the three dollars per day allowed by a resolution of the 4th of September last to officers ordered on business not incidental to their office, were not intended as an allowance for their whole expences, but as an addition to

to their pay and subsistence whilst on such business, and that all the accounts of the army since the date of that resolution have been settled agreeable thereto, they are of opinion, that the prayer of the said petition cannot be granted :

On the question,

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

Resolved, That the commissary general of prisoners be authorised from time to time to pay to the order of officers and soldiers in captivity any sums not exceeding the amount of their pay and subsistence in order to enable them to assist their families ; and that he make monthly returns to the paymaster general of their accounts respectively.

Resolved, That the secretary of the board of war and ordnance be hereafter allowed the same salary as is granted to a commissioner of the chamber of accounts.

The committee on the treasury having nominated Thomas Reed to the office of deputy paymaster general at Albany, Congress proceeded to the election ; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Thomas Reed was chosen.

T U E S D A Y, J U N E 8, 1779.

According to the order of the day, Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of thirteen on foreign affairs, and on the question, Shall Mr. R. Izard be recalled ?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no		
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Huntington	no		
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Morris	ay		
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
				New-Jersey.

New Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	} divided
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. McClene	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	} ay
	Mr. Dickinson	ay	
	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Henry	no	}
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it was resolved in the affirmative:

A motion was then made by Mr. Doane, seconded by Mr. Armstrong.

“ That Mr. Izard be informed, that it is the sense of Congress that he need not repair to America until it suits his convenience.”

On motion of Mr. Sherman, seconded by Mr. Lovell,

Resolved, That the words, “ until it suits his convenience,” be struck out.

On the question to agree to the motion as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Paca,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	} ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Gerry	no	}
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	ay	}
	Mr. Ellery	ay	
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	}
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
	New-York;		

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New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	no	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Lewis	ay	} ay
	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. McClene	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	} ay
	Mr. Plater	no	
	Mr. Paca	no	
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Henry	ay	} no
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
	Mr. Smith	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	} no
	Mr. Fleming	no	
	Mr. Penn	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no	} no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
	Mr. Laurens	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	no	} no

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question, Shall Mr. W. Lee be recalled?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. S. Adams	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	} ay
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	} ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	

New-Jersey,

New Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	} divided
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	} no
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. McClene	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	} ay
	Mr. Dickinson	ay	
	Mr. Plater	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	} ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Jenifer	ay	} ay
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fleming	ay	} ay
	Mr. Penn	ay	
	Mr. Burke	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	ay	} no
	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. S. Adams, seconded by Mr. Sherman,

“That Mr. W. Lee be informed that it is the sense of Congress that he need not repair to America.”

On the question to agree to this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	} ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Gerry	no	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	} divided
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	} ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} no
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	no	
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	no	
	I i		New-Jersey,

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New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. M'Clene	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Dickinson	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	}	no
	Mr. Carmichael	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Henry	ay	}	no
	Mr. Jenifer	no		
	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. Griffin	no		
	Mr. Fleming	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	}	no
	Mr. Burke	no		
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	no
	Mr. Drayton	no		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That there be but one plenipotentiary minister or commissioner for these United States at a foreign court.

The seventh proposition in the report being read, viz. "That no plenipotentiary minister or commissioner for these United States, while he acts as such shall exercise any other public office:" after debate the previous question was moved by Mr. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Drayton, and being passed in the affirmative the main question was set aside.

The eighth proposition being read, "That no person be appointed plenipotentiary minister or commissioner for these United States who is not a citizen thereof, and who has not a fixed and permanent interest therein."

The previous question was moved by Mr. S. Adams, and seconded by Mr. Morris,

A division of the main question was required; and on the previous question on the first, viz. "That no person be appointed plenipotentiary minister or commissioner for these United States who is not a citizen thereof."

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Penn,
New-Hampshire,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay		
	Mr. Gerfy	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay		ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	1	ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no		
	Mr. Duane	no		no
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	1	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no		
	Mr. Henry	no		no
	Mr. Jenifer	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. Griffin	no		no
	Mr. Fleming	no		
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		no
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	no		divided

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and that part of the main question set aside.

The previous question being put on the latter part, passed in the affirmative, and that part was also set aside.

W E D N E S D A Y, JUNE 9, 1779.

Ordered, That Mr. Floyd and Mr. S. Adams have leave of absence.

On motion of Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Burke,

Resolved, That the management of all business relating to the marine of these United States be vested in commissioners.

THURSDAY,

New-Jersey, Mr. Scudder 1779.
 Mr. Fell presented a memorial
 Pennsylvania, Mr. Ar. t; whereupon,
 Mr. S. be directed to en-
 Mr. au, a Canadian, late
 M' on's regiment, and dis-
 the sentence of a court-
 the state of Rhode-Island,
 Delaware, of such enquiry, and his
 Maryland, consideration of all circumstan-
 as forgiveness and to be restored
 ment or not.

having farther reported,
 Virginia, Garanger and his brother were engaged
 with monsieur du Condray in October
 North. lieutenant of bombardiers: that both the
 and his brother were made prisoners by the
 and detained at New-York for twelve months un-
 Sc were exchanged a few months ago as French pri-
 S. that it appears both these gentlemen are entitled
 under the contract, and as monsieur Garanger pro-
 ample certificates of his knowledge in his profession
 of his good character, it seems to the board proper,
 that he proceed to the grand army, there to exhibit
 such proofs of his talents and merit as may be deemed ne-
 cessary to enable the commander in chief to certify to
 Congress the propriety or inexpediency of retaining him
 in the service of the United States, and in what rank, if
 he shall entitle himself to a favourable certificate from ge-
 neral Washington:

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

" That Silas Deane, esquire, be ordered not to depart the United States without the special permission of Congress; and that Arthur Lee, esquire, be directed to repair forthwith to America, in order the better to enable Congress to enquire into the truth of the several allegations and suggestions made by the said Arthur Lee, in his correspondence with Congress, against the said Silas Deane;

When

question was about to be put, the previous
 moved by Mr. Gerry, and seconded by Mr.
 a division of the main question being cal-

tion to agree to the previous question
 ve not to depart the United States
 mission of Congress, the yeas and
 r. Laurens,

	Mr. Whipple	ay	ay
Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	
	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	} divided
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	} ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	} no
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	
	Mr. Duane	no	} ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	} ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	} ay
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	} no
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	} no
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	
	Mr. Carmichael	no	} no
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	} no
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. Griffin	no	} no
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	} no
	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	} no
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So the states were equally divided and the question left.

On

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred a memorial of captain Loizeau, brought in a report; whereupon,

Ordered, That major general Gates be directed to enquire into the case of Augustin Loizeau, a Canadian, late a captain in colonel James Livingston's regiment, and dismissed from the service pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial, held in January last in the state of Rhode-Island, and report to Congress the result of such enquiry, and his opinion whether from a consideration of all circumstances captain Loizeau merits forgiveness and to be restored to his rank in said regiment or not.

The board of war having farther reported,

That monsieur Garanger and his brother were engaged under the contract with monsieur du Condray in October 1776, in the ranks, the memorialist of a captain and his brother of a lieutenant of bombardiers: that both the memorialist and his brother were made prisoners by the enemy, and detained at New-York for twelve months until they were exchanged a few months ago as French prisoners: that it appears both these gentlemen are entitled to pay under the contract, and as monsieur Garanger produces ample certificates of his knowledge in his profession and of his good character, it seems to the board proper,

That he proceed to the grand army, there to exhibit such proofs of his talents and merit as may be deemed necessary to enable the commander in chief to certify to Congress the propriety or inexpediency of retaining him in the service of the United States, and in what rank, if he shall entitle himself to a favourable certificate from general Washington:

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

"That Silas Deane, esquire, be ordered not to depart the United States without the special permission of Congress; and that Arthur Lee, esquire, be directed to repair forthwith to America, in order the better to enable Congress to enquire into the truth of the several allegations and suggestions made by the said Arthur Lee, in his correspondence with Congress, against the said Silas Deane;

When

When the question was about to be put, the previous question was moved by Mr. Gerry, and seconded by Mr. S. Adams; and a division of the main question being called for.

And on the question to agree to the previous question for ordering Mr. Deane not to depart the United States without the special permission of Congress, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Collins	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	no
	Mr. Duane	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. M'Clene	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	}	no
	Mr. Carrichael	no		
	Mr. Henry	no		
	Mr. Jenifer	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	}	no
	Mr. Griffin	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fleming	no	}	no
	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	no	}	no
	Mr. Laurens	no		
	Mr. Drayton	no		

So the states were equally divided and the question left.

On

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On the question to agree to the main question for ordering Mr. Deane not to depart, &c. the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Holten,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	no	}	no
	Mr. Gerry	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Lovell	no	}	no
	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Ellery	no		
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	}	no
	Mr. Huntington	no		
New-York,	Mr. Spencer	no	}	no
	Mr. Jay	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Duane	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Scudder	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Fell	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Searle	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	}	no
	Mr. M'Clene	no		
	Mr. Wynkoop	no		
	Mr. Paca	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Henry	no		
	Mr. Jenifer	no		
	Mr. Smith	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Griffin	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
	Mr. Penn	ay		
	Mr. Burke	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	ay	}	ay

So the states were equally divided and the question was lost.

On the question to agree to the previous question on the second part, for directing Mr. A. Lee to repair forthwith to America, &c.

It was resolved in the affirmative, that the main question be not now put.

FRIDAY,

J U N E, 1779.

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F R I D A Y, J U N E 11, 1779.

A letter of the 9th from J. Reed, president of State of Pennsylvania, to the delegates of the said state was read :

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee appointed to prepare a plan for regulating the departments of the quartermaster and commissary general; and that the committee confer with the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania thereon, and report on Monday next.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Burke, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Smith, to whom were referred sundry plans relative to finance, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration; and, thereupon,

Resolved, That twenty millions of dollars; or such part thereof as shall be brought into the continental loan-offices on or before the first day of October next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States of America, at an interest of six per cent. per annum.

For facilitating the said loan,

Resolved, 1st, That the loan-officers in every state do immediately open subscriptions for the said loan :

2d, That the executive authorities of the several states be requested immediately to appoint persons of character and influence in every county, town or district, to receive subscriptions and transmit the same to the loan-officer or officers in the states respectively.

3d, That no subscription be received for less than five hundred dollars :

4th, That all subscriptions under ten thousand dollars shall be paid into the loan-office where the same shall be subscribed, or into the hands of the person obtaining the subscription, within fourteen days after the subscription shall be made :

5th, That any person subscribing ten thousand dollars, or upwards shall be allowed to pay the same at two periods, to wit, one half within fourteen days after the subscription, the residue on or before the first day of October next: the whole to bear interest from the time of the first payment, provided the other payment shall be punctually made :

6th, That each lender shall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the

the date of the loan, or to continue it in the funds on interest until the whole amount of continental bills circulating shall not exceed the sum in circulation at the time of the loan.

7th, That interest on all sums which shall be paid into the loan-office before the said first day of October, or which shall be subscribed and paid agreeably to the terms of the 5th resolution aforesaid, shall be payable annually at the continental loan-office of the state in which the money was originally subscribed :

8th, That the loan-officers shall transmit to the board of treasury monthly returns of all sums subscribed and received in their respective offices :

9th, That as Congress are bound by every motive of policy and of public and private justice to maintain the credit of the paper money emitted by their authority, on the faith of the United States; so it is their intention not only to avoid further emissions, but to diminish the quantity in circulation, provided that the respective states, by correspondent and vigorous exertions, shall put it in their power to raise the necessary supplies.

On the question to agree to the sixth resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. S. Adams	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. M'Clene	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop,	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	}	ay
	Mr. M'Kean	ay		
		Maryland,		

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Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no	} <i>divided</i>
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	} <i>no</i>
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} <i>ay</i>
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	1 ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

S A T U R D A Y, JUNE 12, 1779.

The board of war having reported a form of a commission for officers of the staff; the same was read and agreed to as follows;

“ The United States of America in Congress assembled, to greeting: We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, prudence and fidelity, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be

You are therefore faithfully and diligently to discharge the duty of by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United States, or committee of Congress for that purpose appointed, a committee of the states, or commander in chief for the time being of the army of the United States, or any other your superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress, the committee of Congress before mentioned, or a committee of the states.

Witness

president of

the Congress of the United States of America,

at the day of and in

the year of our independence.

Entered in the war-office,

And examined by the board,

Secretary of the board of war.”

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee consisting of Mr. Drayton, Mr. Harvie, Mr. Witherspoon, to whom was referred the memorial of doctor John Morgan, late director general and physician in chief in

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the general hospitals of the United States, and thereupon came to the following resolutions :

Whereas by the report of the medical committee, confirmed by Congress on the 9th of August, 1777, it appears that doctor John Morgan, late director general and chief physician of the general hospitals of the United States, had been removed from office on the 9th of January, 1777, by reason of the general complaint of persons of all ranks in the army, and the critical state of affairs at that time ; and that the said doctor John Morgan requesting an enquiry into his conduct, it was thought proper that a committee of Congress should be appointed for that purpose : and whereas on the 18th day of September last such a committee was appointed, before whom the said doctor John Morgan hath in the most satisfactory manner vindicated his conduct in every respect as director general and physician in chief, upon the testimony of the commander in chief, general officers, officers in the general hospital department, and other officers in the army, shewing that the said director general did conduct himself ably and faithfully in the discharge of the duties of his office : therefore,

Resolved, That Congress are satisfied with the conduct of doctor John Morgan while acting as director general and physician in chief in the general hospitals of the United States ; and that this resolution be published.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1779.

Mr. Marchant, a delegate from Rhode-Island, attended and produced the credentials of the delegates from that state, which were read.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Burke, appointed " to report a plan for putting the quartermaster general and commissary general's departments on a different footing with respect to the expenditure of public money," brought in a report, which was read ; whereupon

Resolved, That the quartermaster general be empowered to allow and pay for a waggon, driver and four horses, thirteen dollars and one third of a dollar, one ration and forage per day ; shoeing the horses, if done at the expence of the United States, to be deducted from the wages.

Resolved, That it be recommended to these states to exempt all drivers of waggons, employed in the service of

the United States, from militia duties, and from all fines on that account, while they are engaged in the service; and that such service shall be considered and allowed as their tour of duty in the militia for such time as they are thus engaged.

T U E S D A Y, JUNE 15, 1779.

A letter of this day from doctor J. Morgan was read, charging doctor William Shippen, junior, in the service of the United States, with mal-practices and misconduct in office, and declaring his readiness to give before the proper court having jurisdiction, the necessary evidence in the premises against the said doctor William Shippen;

On motion of Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr. Drayton,

Resolved, That a copy of the said letter be transmitted to the commander in chief, and that he be directed to cause such proceedings to be had thereon, as that the charges alluded to in it be speedily enquired into and justice done.

Ordered, That an extract of the letter with the above resolution be transmitted to doctor Shippen.

W E D N E S D A Y, JUNE 16, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Sharpe, to whom was referred the letter of the 7th of June from governor Clinton, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, unanimously, That the officers acting under the state of New-York, who were lately restrained of their liberty by certain persons of a district called the New-Hampshire Grants, ought to be immediately liberated.

Resolved, unanimously, That the committee appointed to repair to the inhabitants of a certain district known by the name of the New-Hampshire Grants, be directed to enquire into the matters and things contained in the letters of governor Clinton of the 27th of May and of the 7th instant, and that copies of the said letters be transmitted to the said committee, and that they be directed to report specially to Congress.

Resolved, unanimously, That it was not the intention of Congress by their resolution of the first instant, nor ought the same or any other part thereof to be construed to hold

up principles subversive of, or unfavourable to the internal polity of any or either of the United States :

That as Congress expect very salutary effects from the appointment of the said committee, therefore all further proceedings on governor Clinton's letter be postponed until they report.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1779.

A letter of the 6th from major general W. Philips, was read, recommending captain Featherstone of the convention troops, who comes to Philadelphia by permission of governor Henry and colonel Bland, to be exchanged, and intimating that captain Featherstone should be exchanged as lieutenant, his promotion to a captain's lieutenantcy having happened since the convention ; whereupon,

Resolved, That captain Featherstone repair immediately to the town of Mount-Holly, and remain there until the treaty for his exchange between the commanders in chief of both armies shall be terminated ; and that the president write to the general upon that subject, and inform him that Congress have no objection to the captain's exchange as a lieutenant, provided the principle on which the same shall be made be fully established, and that he give orders respecting captain Featherstone's rout to New-York in case the exchange take place.

The committee on the treasury report,

That they have according to order, prepared bills of exchange on the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of France, in favour of Mr. Caron de Beaumarchais, consisting of sixty sets, six bills to each set, as specified in a schedule annexed, all dated the 15th day of this instant June, amounting in the whole to two millions four hundred thousand livres tournois, and payable the 15th day of June, 1782 ; and also six sets, six bills to each set, all dated the same day, drawn on the said minister in favour of the said Mr. C. de Beaumarchais, for the yearly interest of the said principal sum, at six per cent. being one hundred and forty-four thousand livres yearly, in the whole four hundred and thirty-two thousand livres ; the principal and interest so drawn for amounting in the whole to two million eight hundred and thirty-two thousand livres, which last mentioned bills for the interest

terest are particularly specified in the said schedule; and that they have also prepared letters of advice of the said bills of exchange to the said minister plenipotentiary; whereupon,

Resolved, That the said drafts be signed by the president of Congress, and entered in the auditor's office as warrants are usually passed, and then delivered to Mr. Francey, agent for the said Mr. de Beaumarchais, on his giving the auditor general a receipt for the same; and that Mr. de Beaumarchais be charged with the amount of the said principal sum in the books of the treasury.

Resolved, That the faith of the United States be pledged to make good any contract or engagement which shall be entered into by the said minister plenipotentiary, or any future minister of these United States at the court of Versailles, for obtaining money or credit to enable him to honour the said drafts and provide for their punctual discharge.

Congress proceeded in the order of the day to the subject of finance; whereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Gerry,

"That when the interest on monies which have been or may be placed in the several loan-offices on or after the 1st day of March, 1778, shall become due, and be paid, the same shall be increased in proportion to the increase of the sum of continental paper money which may be in circulation after the dates of such loans respectively."

A motion was made by Mr. Duane, seconded by Mr. Burke, to strike out the words "have been or," and the words "on or after the 1st day of March, 1778," and also the words "and be paid," in order after loan office to insert "on the loan of twenty millions voted to be borrowed by the resolution of."

On the question, Shall the words moved to be struck out stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Burke,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	1 ay.
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	}
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	}
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	

New-York,

New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Duane	no	
	Mr. Morris	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	} divided
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	} ay
Maryland,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	
	Mr. Paca	no	} no
Virginia,	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	} no
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	} no
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fleming	no	
	Mr. Penn	ay	} divided
South-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Laurens	no	} no
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1779.

The board of war report, that as the plan of raising a corps of German deserters is laid aside, there is no prospect of employing lieutenant colonel Klein with advantage to the United States, and that the men of that corps are now reduced to a sergeant and four privates; whereupon,

Resolved, That lieutenant colonel Klein be informed, that although Congress have a high sense of his zeal, yet as he cannot be usefully employed in the service of the United States, he has permission to retire therefrom.

Resolved, That lieutenant colonel Klein receive one year's pay and subsistence, to enable him to return to Europe.

Resolved, That the non commissioned officers and privates of the intended corps of German volunteers be transferred to the corps commanded by colonel Armand.

TUESDAY,

T U E S D A Y, J U N E 22, 1779.

Mr. Peabody, a delegate from the state of New-Hampshire, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

A letter of the 21st from J. Reed, president of the state of Pennsylvania, was read, informing that the inhabitants of the town of York, in this state, having complained to the council of John M'Callister, a deputy commissary of issues, and forwarded sundry affidavits taken in his presence, from which he appears to have been guilty of peculation and embezzlement of the public stores and provisions, the council have, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, suspended him from pay and employment until Congress shall take farther order respecting him ; whereupon,

On motion of M. Morris, seconded by Mr. Gerry,

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be presented to the president and executive council of the state of Pennsylvania for their vigilance and attention, and that they be requested to cause a prosecution to be commenced against the said John M'Callister, at the expence of the United States.

Congress proceeded to the election of a commissioner for the board of war ; and, the ballots being taken,

Major general W. Heath was elected, having been previously nominated by Mr. Ellery.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the board of war of the 17th ; whereupon,

Resolved, That majors, in consideration of their extra duty, acting as brigade inspectors, and majors of brigade, receive forty-four dollars per month, in addition to their regimental pay.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a grateful sense of the virtue and services of those faithful and zealous soldiers who at an early period engaged in the armies of these states during the war ; and to encourage a continuance of their exertions, and as far as circumstances admit, to put them on a footing in pecuniary matters with other soldiers, general Washington be empowered to order a gratuity of one hundred dollars each to be paid to the men so enlisted during the war ; this gratuity to be paid only to such soldiers as enlisted before the 23d day of January, 1779.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the adjutant general for the time being be also assistant inspector general.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Floyd, Mr. Witherspoon, and Mr. Huntington, to whom was referred the letter of May the 20th from general Parsons, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislative and executive powers in the several states, more especially those that are adjacent to Long Island and other places in possession of the enemy, to take the most effectual measures to prevent plundering the inhabitants of such places, and all officers of the army are directed to use their utmost exertions to prevent such practices.

A memorial from the minister plenipotentiary of France was read, accompanied with a commission by him given to the sieur de St. Hilaire, of vice-consul for the port of Alexandria in Virginia, desiring that the same may be made known:

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee, and that they take order thereon.

W E D N E S D A Y, JUNE 23, 1779.

A memorial from the honourable sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of France, was read, respecting the powers of consuls and vice consuls:

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee appointed to settle the powers and privileges of consuls.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the subject of finance, and an amendment having been adopted, by inserting after the word "same," the words "until some more accurate standard of value can be devised."

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Duane, to reconsider the motion for inserting those words; and on the question for reconsidering, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. Peabody	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	} no
	Mr. Marchant	no	
	Mr. Collins	no	
	Connecticut,		

Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	}	no
	Mr. Huntington	no		
	Mr. Spencer	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	no
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Fell	no		
	Mr. Armstrong	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	no	}	no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. M'Clene	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	no	}	no
	Mr. M'Kean	no		
	Mr. Paca	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no	}	no
	Mr. Henry	no		
	Mr. Jenifer	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	}	no
	Mr. Griffin	no		
	Mr. Fleming	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	}	no
	Mr. Burke	no		
	Mr. Laurens	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	no	}	divided

So it passed in the negative.

On the question to agree to the proposition as amended,
the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Peabody	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	}	ay
	Mr. Marchant	ay		
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Morris	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	no		
	L 1			New-Jersey,

New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	} divided
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} ay
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. McClene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	} ay
	Mr. M Kean	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	} no
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	no	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	} no
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} divided
	Mr. Burke	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	} no
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

That when the interest on monies which have been or may be placed in the several loan-offices on or after the 1st day of March, 1778, shall become due and be paid, the same, until some more accurate standard of value can be devised, shall be increased in proportion to the increase of the sum of continental paper money which may be in circulation after the dates of such loans respectively.

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Sherman, to reconsider the sixth resolution passed on the 11th, viz.

“ That each lender shall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the date of the loan, or to continue it in the funds on interest until the whole amount of continental bills circulating at the time of the loan shall be diminished one eighth part at the least.”

Question put,

Resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Sherman, seconded by Mr. Morris, to strike out the words “ shall be diminished one eighth part at the least ;” and after the word “ circulating” insert the words “ shall not exceed the sum in circulation.”

On

On the question, Shall the words moved to be struck out stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Scudder,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. Peabody	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	} no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	} no
	Mr. Marchant	no	
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	} no
	Mr. Huntington	no	
	Mr. Spencer	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} no
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	} divided
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	} no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. McClene	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	} no
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Henry	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Jenifer	no	} no
	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	} no
	Mr. Burke	no	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	} no
	Mr. Drayton	no	

So it passed in the negative, and the words were struck out.

Question put for inserting the words moved to be inserted, Resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the proposition as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	} ay
	Mr. Peabody	ay	
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	} ay
	Mr. Collins	ay	

Connecticut,

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Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	} ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} no
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	} divided
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	} ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	} ay
	Mr. M'Kean	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	} ay
	Mr. Henry	ay	
	Mr. Jenifer	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	} no
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Drayton	no	} no

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

T H U R S D A Y, JUNE 24, 1779.

Mr. Penn, a delegate of North Carolina, laid before Congress the credentials of his reappointment, which were read.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, seconded by Mr. Morris,
Resolved, That Sunday the 4th day of July, being the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of these United States, the chaplains of Congress be requested to prepare sermons suitable to the occasion: a farther motion was made,

That the president cause an entertainment to be prepared on the 5th of July, in celebration of the independence of these United States; on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Marchant,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. Peabody	no	

Massachusetts Bay,

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay	}	*
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}	ay
	M. Marchant	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Collins	ay	}	no
	Mr. Sherman	no		
	Mr. Huntington	no		
New-York,	Mr. Spencer	no	}	ay
	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Morris	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Lewis	no	}	no
	Mr. Scudder	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Fell	no	}	ay
	Mr. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Shippen	no		
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. M'Clene	ay	}	ay
	Mr. M'Kean	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Henry	ay		
	Mr. Jenifer	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	}	*
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Burke	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	}	divided
	Mr. Drayton	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to assist the president in regulating the said entertainment;

The members chosen, Mr. Searle, Mr. Lovell and Mr. Paca.

According to the order of the day Congress proceeded to the election of a cloathier general; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Peter Wikoff was elected, having been previously nominated by Mr. Armstrong.

F R I D A Y, JUNE 25, 1779.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the subject of finance, when a motion was made by Mr. Sherman, seconded

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conded by Mr. Gerry, to reconsider the 8th resolution passed the 11th instant, viz.

"That the securities to be given for all sums so borrowed shall be made payable to the lender or to his special attorney, executor or administrator:"

On the question for reconsidering, the yeas and nays being required by Mr Jay,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Peabody	ay		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Marchant	ay		
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	ay
	Mr. Duane	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. M'Clene	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Paca	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no	}	no
	Mr. Henry	no		
	Mr. Jenifer	no		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Fleming	no	}	no
	Mr. Penn	no		
North Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no	}	no
	Mr. Laurens	no		
	Mr. Drayton	no		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, seconded by Mr. Gerry, Resolved, That the said resolution be repealed.

Ordered, That loan-office certificates for borrowing twenty millions of dollars, agreeably to the resolution of the 11th instant, be prepared and sent to the several loan of-

fices,

fices, under the direction of the board of treasury, and consist of such denominations as they shall judge expedient.

S A T U R D A Y, JUNE 26, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of the reverend Mr. M'Murdie, complaining of the appointment of the reverend Mr. Rogers to be chaplain of the third Pennsylvania brigade as an injury done to him, report "that they have conferred with Mr. M'Murdie on the subject of his memorial; and that Mr. M'Murdie has in the opinion of the board assigned no sufficient reason to induce them to recommend a repeal of the appointment of Mr. Rogers;" whereupon,

Resolved, That Mr. M'Murdie be informed, that as there is no vacancy for a chaplain in the Pennsylvania brigades, no appointment as such can be given to him.

The committee on the treasury having taken into consideration a letter and order of the honourable council of the state of Massachusetts-Bay of the 8th of June, instant, containing their opinion in consequence of the request of Congress, on a proper allowance to be made to Jonathan Loring Austin, for his services and expences in carrying dispatches and transacting business in France, and on the mode of payment, report,

That agreeable to the opinion of the said board the commissioners of these United States at Paris, be directed to discharge the account of Mr. Austin with the late house of messieurs Pleurne, Pennet and company in Nantz, to the amount of six thousand four hundred livres, and to charge the same to these United States, together with the further sum of one hundred and thirty louis'd'ors, advanced him by the said commissioners, as set forth in his memorial to Congress, in full compensation for his time and services aforesaid.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

M O N D A Y, JUNE 28, 1779.

The marine committee, to whom was referred the paper signed Holker, and transmitted to Congress by the minister of France on the 21st, respecting Francis Fleury,

carried

carried by force on board the armed ship General Greene, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That a copy of the said paper be transmitted to his excellency the president and the honourable the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, that justice may be done in the premises.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Scudder, to whom was referred a remonstrance and petition of the legislative council and general assembly of the state of New-Jersey, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That when vacancies of commissioned officers happen in any of the regiments raised by the respective states for the continental army, notice thereof shall be given to the executive authority of the state to which the regiment belongs, by the commanding officer of such regiment, to the end that proper persons may be appointed to fill such vacancies, agreeable to the resolution of the 8th of March last, having due regard to the rules of promotion recommended by a resolution of Congress of the 24th of November, 1778.

Ordered, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to governor Livingston, and that he be informed, that it was judged expedient in the late arrangement of the army, to authorise the committee appointed for that purpose, in concurrence with the commander in chief, not only to dismiss supernumerary and unqualified officers, but to fill vacancies by promotion of good officers who had been appointed by the respective states, and stood fair for promotion in the proper line of succession; but if there has been any infringement of the right of the state of New-Jersey, or any other state, by excluding good officers not supernumerary, or filling vacancies by new creations, Congress will be ever ready to redress any grievances of that kind when particularly pointed out.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Kean, Mr. Lovell, and Mr. Paca, to whom was referred the memorial of messrs John Cox and Charles Petit, assistant quartermasters general, report that they have come to the following resolutions thereupon, viz.

That Congress cannot in any manner controul the legislature of New-Jersey in the internal police of said state:

That it is not to be presumed that any citizen will be

unjustly

unjustly or oppressively taxed in any state, without remedy by appeal or otherwise within the same :

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

The delegates of Massachusetts Bay laid before Congress an act of the legislature of that state, respecting their powers, which was read as follows :

" State of Massachusetts Bay. In the house of representatives, June 10, 1779.

Whereas inconveniences may arise in consequence of a resolve of the general court of the 15th of October last, which requires that three of the members chosen to represent this state in Congress should be present, in order to exercise the powers with which by that resolve they are vested ; therefore,

Resolved, That any two of the gentlemen chosen to represent this state, or when more are present in Congress a major part of the same, be and they are hereby empowered, for and in behalf of this state, to exercise all the powers which in the said resolve of the 15th of October are particularly mentioned ; although it is still expected that four of the said gentlemen constantly attend upon the business of their delegation.

Sent up for concurrence, J. Hancock, speaker.

In council, June 13, 1779, read and concurred,

John Avery, deputy secretary.

Consented to by the major part of the council.

True copy. Attest. John Avery, deputy secretary."

Ordered, That Mr. Jenifer have leave of absence.

T U E S D A Y, J U N E 20, 1779.

A letter from major Burkhardt, of the German battalion, was read, requesting leave to resign :

Ordered, That it be referred to the board of war.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report ; whereupon, Congress passed the following resolutions :

Whereas the allowance of two ninetieth parts of a dollar upon every hundred dollars, made to the commissioners for destroying bills of credit taken out of circulation by order of Congress, is, in consequence of the time which they have necessarily spent in conducting this business, inadequate to their services :

Resolved, That in lieu of such allowance, the said commissioners be entitled to receive five ninetieths parts of a
M m. dollar

dollar for every hundred dollars so destroyed; and that the allowance for future service be divided amongst them in proportion to the number of dollars which shall be counted by them respectively.

Resolved, That an additional commissioner be appointed for destroying bills as aforesaid.

The board having nominated Samuel Downe, esquire, to be appointed commissioner for destroying bills called out of circulation:

Congress proceeded to the election; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Samuel Downe was chosen.

The committee on the treasury having arranged the several resolutions for borrowing twenty millions of dollars, reported the same for publication as follows:

As Congress are bound by every motive of policy, and of public and private justice, to maintain the credit of the paper money emitted by their authority on the faith of the United States, so it is their intention, not only to avoid further emissions but to diminish the quantity in circulation, provided that the respective states, by correspondent and vigorous exertions, shall put it in their power to raise the necessary supplies:

Resolved, therefore, That twenty millions of dollars, or such a part thereof as shall be brought into the continental loan-offices on or before the first day of October next, be borrowed on the faith of the United States, at an interest of six per cent. per annum.

For facilitating the said loan,

Resolved, 1st, That the loan-officers in every state do immediately open subscriptions for the said loan:

2d, That the executive authorities of the several states be requested immediately to appoint persons of character and influence in every county, town or district, to receive subscriptions and transmit the same to the loan-officer or officers in the states respectively.

3d, That no subscription be received for less than five hundred dollars:

4th, That all subscriptions under ten thousand dollars shall be paid into the loan-office where the same shall be subscribed, or into the hands of the person obtaining the subscription, within fourteen days after the subscription shall be made:

5th, That any person subscribing ten thousand dollars,

or upwards shall be allowed to pay the same at two periods, to wit, one half within fourteen days after the subscription, the residue on or before the first day of October next: the whole to bear interest from the time of the first payment, provided the other payment shall be punctually made:

6th, That each lender shall have his election either to receive the principal at the expiration of three years from the date of the loan, or to continue it in the funds on interest until the whole amount of continental bills in circulation shall not exceed the sum in circulation at the time of the loan.

7th, That interest on all sums which shall be paid into the loan-office before the said first day of October, or which shall be subscribed and paid agreeably to the terms of the fifth resolution aforesaid, shall be payable annually at the continental loan-office of the state in which the money was originally subscribed.

8th, That when the interest on monies which have been or may be placed in the several loan-offices on or after the 1st day of March, 1778, shall become due and be paid, the same, until some more accurate standard of value can be devised, shall be increased in proportion to the increase of the sum of continental paper money which may be in circulation after the date of such loans respectively.

Ordered, That the loan-officers transmit to the board of treasury monthly returns of all sums subscribed and received in their respective offices.

W E D N E S D A Y, JUNE 30, 1779.

The board of war having reported that major general Gates, and colonel Sheppard, now commanding brigadier Glover's brigade, have warmly recommended the reverend Mr. Van Horne for an appointment of brigade chaplain:

Resolved, That the reverend Mr. William Van Horne be appointed chaplain to the brigade now or lately under the command of brigadier general Glover, and that he be considered and respected as such.

The committee, consisting of Mr. T. Adams, Mr. Hoken and Mr. Frelinghausen, to whom was referred a letter from Joseph Palmer, report as their opinion,

That as Congress, on the 29th day of December, 1775, earnestly recommended to the several assemblies or conventi-

ons immediately to promote by sufficient public encouragements, the making salt in their respective colonies, the letter from Joseph Palmer, esquire, together with his plan for making bay salt, be referred to the general assembly of the state of Massachusetts-Bay;

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1779.

A memorial from major Burkhart was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

A letter of the ist from Ethan Allen and Jonas Fay was read, enclosing a paper endorsed colonel Allen, and doctor Fay's appointment and instructions, and accompanied with a book entitled "Acts and laws of the state of Vermont in America:"

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee on the treasury, to whom was recommended their report of the 25th of June for allowing farther time to bring in the emissions called out of circulation, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas the legislature of the state of North-Carolina have represented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that state, and the remote situation of many of its inhabitants, it was impossible that they should receive seasonable notice to carry the money of the emissions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper officer by the time limited by Congress, and have therefore requested Congress to grant such further time for that purpose, that the inhabitants of the said state may not be injured: and whereas it is also represented to Congress, that many persons in the different states have been prevented by unforeseen causes from complying with the said resolution: and whereas it was not the intention of Congress that individuals possessed of the said bills should sustain any further inconvenience than such as arose from the necessary cautions against counterfeits:

Resolved, therefore, That all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought into the continental loan offices, before the first day of January next, shall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the same rules and precautions

ons as are provided for registering, certifying and defacing the bills of the said emissions received by the respective commissioners of the loan-offices before the first day of June last, be observed in respect to all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought in by virtue of this resolution. Provided that each holder of such bills shall previously take the following oath or affirmation, and cause to be delivered to the respective commissioners of the continental loan-offices a certificate thereof, signed by the magistrate administering the same :

" I do swear (or solemnly affirm) that dollars, of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz. were my property or in my possession on the 1st of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the resolution of Congress of the 2d of January, 1779, for taking the said emissions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a discount."

That the commissioners of the continental loan-offices be authorized to pay off the indented certificates which they shall have issued for exchanging bills of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, to any persons to whom such certificates may be endorsed, provided that each endorsement shall be witnessed by a magistrate :

That the commissioners of the several continental loan-offices make returns to the board of treasury immediately after the 1st day of January next, of the amount of the bills received in their respective offices after the said first day of June to be exchanged as aforesaid; and that for this purpose proper bills be lodged at the said offices within sixty days from and after the first day of January aforesaid.

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Burke, to strike out the words " 2d of January for taking the said emissions out of circulation ;" and lieu thereof insert " 2d of July for granting further time to bring in the said emissions."

On the question, Shall the words moved to be struck out stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Sharpe,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	}	21
	Mr. Peabody	ay		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		

Rhode-Island,

Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	
	Mr. Huntington	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	ay	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no	
	Mr. Henry	no	no
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. Griffin	no	no
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Fleming, to strike out the words "and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a discount."

On the question, Shall those words stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	
	Mr. Peabody	ay	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	
	Mr. Huntington	ay	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	ay	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
			Delaware

Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	1	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
	Mr. Henry	no		} divided
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. Griffin	no		} no
	Mr. Fleming	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		} ay
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Drayton	ay		} ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Burke, seconded by Mr. Sharpe, to strike out the whole proviso, including the oath.

And on the question, Shall it stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Sharpe,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay		
	Mr. Peabody	ay		} ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		} ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	ay		} ay
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	ay	1	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay		
	Mr. Fell	ay		} ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Searle	ay		} ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. M'Clene	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	1	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	1	*
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. Fleming	no		} *
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		} no
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	no	1	no

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Question put to agree to the report,

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. M'Kean,
Whereas

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Whereas it will require time to provide loan-office certificates for borrowing twenty millions of dollars in pursuance of the resolutions of Congress of the 29th of June last:

Resolved, That loan-office certificates, of any denomination, already struck by order of Congress, be issued for the purpose of the said loan; any thing contained in the said certificates to the contrary notwithstanding:

That the board of treasury be authorized to order the treasurer of loans to transmit to the federal commissioners of the continental loan-offices, such of the said certificates as are in his possession; and that the certificates ordered to be struck the 25th of June last, be not issued until the further order of Congress.

Ordered, That Mr. Ellery have leave of absence.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1779.

A letter of the 2d from J. Prowell was read; whereupon, Congress came to the following resolution:

It being represented to Congress that their resolution of the 5th of June last, vacating the commission of major granted to captain Prowell, in the 11th Pennsylvania regiment has been misunderstood:

Resolved, That the sole reason for vacating the said commission was the claims of elder captains in the Pennsylvania line, over whom it appeared that he had been promoted by mistake, and not any fault or want of merit in captain Prowell, of whose character, as an useful officer, Congress entertain a favourable opinion.

A letter of this day from Henry Shrupp, ensign in the German battalion, was read, desiring leave to resign his commission:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted:

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of the 25th of June from A. Henderson, report,

That the resignation of captain Alexander Henderson, deputy commissary of military stores, be accepted.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report:

Whereas by a resolution of Congress, passed the 22d day of May last, upon application of the state of Connecticut, a warrant issued on the treasury in favour of their delegates for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the said state to be accountable, and to repay the same to the commissioner

commissioner of the continental loan office in the month of August next, with interest at six per cent. And whereas his excellency Jonathan Trumbull, esquire, governor of the said state, has represented to Congress that before the arrival of the said money other provision was made for the purpose of the said application, but as orders for recruiting their quota of the deficiency of the continental army are issued, and no money transmitted for that purpose, the general assembly of the said state request that Congress will charge the said state with the said loan, not as a loan according to the first intention, but on account of recruiting and cloathing their quota of the deficiency of the continental troops afore said, without any charge of interest.

Resolved, That the said request be complied with, and the money so received, be charged to the said state as so much advanced for recruiting and cloathing their quota of the deficiency of continental troops, and for which the said state is to be accountable.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor and council of Connecticut be requested, if they shall judge it expedient, to make a further allowance in addition to what has already been made by Congress to Jesse Brown, whilst riding express in the service of the United States, charging such allowance to the states afore said.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1779.

A letter of the 3d from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That Margaret Corbin, who was wounded and disabled in the attack on fort Mifflin, whilst she heroically filled the post of her husband who was killed by her side serving a piece of artillery, do receive during her natural life or the continuance of the said disability, the one half of the monthly pay drawn by a soldier in the service of these states; and that she now receive out of the public stores one complete suit of cloaths or the value thereof in money.

Resolved, That in consideration of their extra duties and service, the officers in the army of these states, serving as sub and brigade inspectors, be allowed, the former three rations a day and forage for three horses, and the latter two rations a day and forage for two horses, in lieu of all former rations and forage, both as officers in the line and

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as inspectors; their subsistence money as officers in the line to remain as heretofore.

A memorial from the minister plenipotentiary of France was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That it be recommended to his excellency the governor of Maryland to permit the ship Defence, which is loaded with provisions for the fleet of His Most Christian Majesty, to depart and carry her cargo to the place of her destination; and that care be taken that she carry no other provision than the above, and what may be necessary for the use of the crew.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1779.

A letter of the 1st from major-general Heath was read, desiring to be informed what the duties of the commissioners of the board of war are, and whether in case of his acceptance of the office he will retain his rank in the army:

Ordered, That major general Heath be furnished with a copy of the resolutions establishing the board of war and defining its powers, and that he be informed he will retain his rank, but be paid only as a commissioner of the board.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Marchant,

Resolved, That a standing committee of three be appointed to correspond with the commanding officer in South-Carolina and Georgia, and report from time to time the necessary measures for defending the said states;

The members chosen, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Holten.

Whereas Jonathan Trumbull, junior, esquire, has represented to the board of treasury, that the trust reposed in him for settling the accounts of the deputies and agents of the late commissary general, Joseph Trumbull, deceased, cannot be discharged without more assistance than is allowed by the resolution of Congress of the 5th of May last:

Resolved, That the board of treasury be authorized to employ so many additional accountants or clerks to assist in the execution of the said trust as they shall judge necessary.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1779.

Mr. Houston, a delegate for New-Jersey, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the committee, consisting of Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Burke, appointed on the 28th of May to make strict enquiry into the alarming expences in the commissary general's, quartermaster general and medical departments, and to whom was referred a letter of the 3d from J. Cox and Charles Petit, assistant quartermasters general; and, thereupon,

Resolved; That the executive powers of each state be earnestly requested instantly to make the strictest enquiry into the conduct of every person within such state respectively employed, either in the quartermaster general or purchasing or issuing commissary general's departments, and in case of any kind of misbehaviour or strong suspicion thereof in any such person not being an officer immediately appointed by Congress, to remove or suspend every such person, ordering him at their discretion to be prosecuted at the expence of the United States, and to appoint another in his place if necessary, and so from time to time as occasion may be, giving notice to the board of war, and also to the quartermaster general or commissary general in whose department such removal or suspension shall be, of the change; the person so appointed to have the same authority and pay which the person removed had been vested with and entitled to, or such pay as the said executive powers respectively shall agree for, to be in like manner subject to the head of the department to which he belongs, and to observe all the regulations for the government of deputy quartermasters and deputy commissaries respectively; and that the executive powers of each state be in like manner requested to enquire into the number of persons employed in the quartermaster general's and commissary's departments, and immediately to discharge such as shall be judged unnecessary.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Peabody	ay		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		

Rhode-Island,

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Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	ay	}	ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Duane	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
	Mr. Houston	ay	}	ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	ay	}	ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	}	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay		
	Mr. Henry	ay	}	ay
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. Griffin	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay	}	ay
		ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1779.

A letter of the 9th from P. Wikoff was read, declining to accept the office of cloathier general.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter from major general Gates, in recommendation of captain Bancke, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That captain Bancke be informed that although Congress have a high sense of his merit and are obliged by his offers to serve in the army of these United States, yet they find it impracticable to employ him suitably to his wishes :

That in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of captain Bancke's case, the expences he has incurred, and the losses by him sustained, the sum of three thousand dollars be paid to him, to enable him to return to Europe; and that until a convenient passage can be procured by captain Bancke,

Banke, he proceed to the army under the command of major general Gates who is authorized to employ him, during his necessary stay in America, in such way as the general shall think most conducive to the good of the service and agreeable to captain Banke.

M O N D A Y, JULY 12, 1779.

Mr. Forbes, a delegate from Maryland, attended and took his seat.

Resolved, That on Thursday next, immediately after reading the journal, Congress proceed to the election of a clothier general.

On a report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Paca and Mr. Morris, to whom was referred an extract of a letter from his excellency the governor of North-Carolina, to the delegates of the said state, requesting that the troops of that state in the continental line, may be ordered to march to the southward for the defence of South-Carolina.

Resolved, That the season of year renders it dangerous to the lives of the men, and that it will in other respects be inexpedient to march the troops of North-Carolina in the continental line, from the main army to the southern states, but that as soon as it can consistently be done, Congress will cheerfully comply with the request of the said state. In the mean time Congress earnestly recommend it to the state of North-Carolina, to afford the army in South-Carolina the reinforcements of which they stand in need, agreeably to their former recommendation.

T U E S D A Y, JULY 13, 1779.

On a report from the board of war,

Resolved, That captain M'Lane's company, now attached to the Delaware regiment, and the dismounted dragoons belonging to major Lee's partizan corps, be formed into a fourth troop and added to the corps: this troop to be commanded by captain M'Lane, and to serve on foot: the numbers of which it is to consist, to be ascertained, and the rest of the officers thereof to be appointed by the commander in chief.

Mr. Witherspoon and Mr. Atlee, two of the members of the committee appointed to go to the New-Hampshire Grants, laid before Congress an account of their proceedings, which was read,

W E D N E S D A Y,

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W E D N E S D A Y, JULY 14. 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred the case of Harman Baron Zedwitz, brought in a report; whereupon, *Resolved*, That Harman Baron Zedwitz, formerly a lieutenant colonel in the service of these states, and who, for certain traiterous practices, was sentenced by a court martial to be confined during the war, be nevertheless, in consideration of his own unhappy condition, after a confinement of near three years, and the consequent distress of his wife and children, permitted to depart these states, together with his family, on giving his parole not to bear arms against the United States or their allies during the war; and that the marine committee be directed to provide a passage for them in a continental vessel to the West-Indies, and furnish necessaries for the voyage thither, from whence they may return to their friends in Europe.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 15, 1779.

Mr. Perzifor Frazer was nominated by Mr. M'Kean for the office of cloathier general:

Congress proceeded to the election; and, the ballots being taken, Mr. Perzifor Frazer was elected.

On motion of Mr. M'Clene, seconded by Mr. Marchant,

Resolved, That the marine committee be and they hereby are directed forthwith to cause the crews of vessels captured from the enemy, to be confined on board prison ships, and supplied and treated in all respects in the same manner as the crews of vessels belonging to these United States and captured by the enemy, are supplied and treated.

F R I D A Y, JULY 16, 1779.

The board of war report,

That they have attended to the letter of colonel John Brown, relative to colonel James Easton, referred to them, and upon examining into the case of colonel Easton, they find that a charge had been exhibited against him and colonel Brown, then major Brown, by general Arnold, for plundering the effects of prisoners taken at Sorrel: that on the 26th of April, 1776, Congress resolved that the commissioners

missioners from Congress in Canada, should be instructed to cause enquiry to be made by a court martial or otherwise into the said charge, so far as it respected colonel Easton: that on the 1st of August, 1776, Congress resolved, that colonel John Brown should be allowed the rank and pay of a lieutenant colonel in the continental army, from the 20th day of November, 1775, to that time.

That James Easton was entitled to the rank of colonel in the continental army from the 1st day of July, 1775, and to the pay of a colonel from that day until he should be discharged, which it was declared ought to be done as soon as a court of enquiry should report in his favour, or a court martial should determine upon his conduct, and their sentence be carried into execution: that it seems no such enquiry or court martial has ever been and at this late period probably never will be held, that it was the duty of colonel Easton long since to have procured such court to sit, or if that had been found impracticable, to have informed Congress thereof: that it does not appear he has done or attempted to do either, but has contentedly drawn his pay to this time:" whereupon,

Resolved, That colonel James Easton be dismissed from the service of the United States.

A letter of the 14th from the board of war was read, inclosing a letter of the 26th of June from Samuel Safford, lieutenant colonel, informing that William Sherman, paymaster of colonel Warner's regiment, had offered to resign, which, as he has not settled the accounts of the regiment since raised, and has in his hands a considerable sum of money which is its due, the said lieutenant colonel thinks ought not to be admitted until his accounts are settled.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1779.

A letter of the 17th from Ann Conyngham, and a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, were read, representing that captain Gustavus Conyngham, now a prisoner with the enemy, is closely confined and ordered to be sent to England, and praying that measures may be taken for the security of his person:

Ordered, That the same be referred to a committee of three:

The

The members chosen, Mr. Morris, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Whipple.

The board of war, to whom was referred a petition from Mr. S. de Lucena, brought in a report : whereupon,
Resolved, That Mr. de Lucena has no just claim upon the United States for a reimbursement of his expences incurred in searching for sulphur mines, as set forth in his petition.

On a recommendation and report of the board of war,
Resolved, That William Wallace be appointed second lieutenant in colonel Harrison's regiment of artillery, his commission to bear date May 1st, 1779 :

That John Carlon be appointed second lieutenant in ditto, his commission to bear date May 2d, 1779 :

That Benjamin Mosely, junior, be appointed second lieutenant in the said regiment, his commission to bear date May 3d, 1779 :

That Alexander Thompson be appointed second lieutenant in colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery, his commission to bear date May 31st, 1779 :

That Henry Savage and Moses Porter be appointed second lieutenants in colonel Crane's regiment of artillery, their commissions to bear date April 21st, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That five millions one hundred and eighty dollars be emitted on the faith of the United States, and under the direction of the board of treasury, in bills of the following denominations, viz.

27028 bills of 80 dollars each	2,162,240
27028 do. 70 do.	1,891,960
27028 do. 20 do.	540,560
27028 do. 5 do.	135,140
27028 do. 4 do.	108,112
27028 do. 3 do.	81,084
27028 do. 2 do.	54,056
27028 do. 1 do.	27,028

5,000,180

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as those emitted the 7th day of May last, and be numbered from the last number in each respective denomination progressively.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the further sum of ten millions one hundred dollars, in bills of credit of the United States, be emitted under the direction of the board of treasury, and on the faith of the United States :

That the bills shall, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emissions directed on the 4th of June last, and be numbered from the last number in each denomination progressively, and consist of the following denominations, viz.

45,455 bills of	50 dollars.
45,455 do.	50 do.
45,455 do.	40 do.
45,455 do.	30 do.
45,455 do.	20 do.
45,455 do.	8 do.
45,455 do.	7 do.
45,455 do.	5 do.

On application of the committee of commerce,

Resolved, That a commission for a private vessel of war be granted to the said committee of commerce, to be by them granted to such person as they judge proper, under the same conditions as the like commissions are granted by the respective states.

The committee, to whom were referred the petition and letter respecting Gustavus Conyngham, brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the following letter from the secretary of Congress, be written to the admiral or other commanding officer of the fleets or ships of his Britannic majesty, lying in the harbour of New York :

Sir, I am directed by the Congress of the United States of America to inform you, that they have received evidence that Gustavus Conyngham, a citizen of America, late commander of an armed vessel in the service of the said states, and taken on board a private armed cutter, hath been treated in a manner contrary to the dictates of humanity and the practice of christian civilized nations. I am ordered in the name of Congress to demand that good and sufficient reasons be given for this conduct, or that the said Gustavus Conyngham be immediately released from his present rigorous and ignominious confinement. With all due respect, I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

Resolved, That unless a satisfactory answer be received to the foregoing letter on or before the first day of August next, the marine committee do immediately cause to be confined, in close and safe custody, such and so many persons as they may think proper, in order to abide the fate of the said Gustavus Conyngham.

Ordered, That the above letter be immediately transmitted to New-York by the board of war; and that copies of the said letter and resolution be delivered to the wife of captain Conyngham and to the petitioners.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1779.

A memorial from Perfifor Frazer was read, declining, on account of the salary, to accept the office of cloathier general; whereupon,

Ordered, That Congress proceed to a new choice.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Huntington, Mr. Lovell and Mr. Morris, on a memorial of John Gartia Duarti, and the reports thereon, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the board of war at Boston forthwith deliver to the said J. G. Duarti, if he shall require it, or to his order all the coin now in their hands, and all the goods yet unfold, being parts of the cargo of the snow "Nuestra Señora del Carmel et Saint Antonio."

On the question to agree to this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay 1 ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay } ay
	Mr. Holden	ay } ay
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay 1 ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay } ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay } ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay } ay
	Mr. Duane	ay } ay
	Mr. Morris	ay } ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay } ay
	Mr. Houston	ay } ay

Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	} ay
	Mr. M'Cleue	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	} ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That authenticated copies of the memorial and representation of the said J. G. Duarti, and all the other papers relative to the said snow, her cargo, and proceedings had thereon, be transmittted to his excellency the governor of the state of Virginia, and like copies transmittted to his excellency the president of the state of Pennsylvania and to the honourable the council of Massachusetts-Bay; and that it be recommended to the said powers respectively to cause the most speedy and effectual measures to be taken, that full reparation and satisfaction be made and given to the said J. G. Duarti and the owners of the said snow and cargo, for the injury sustained in the capture and detention of the said snow by Joseph Cunningham, late commander of the private armed schooner Phoenix, as appears from the papers and exhibits afore mentioned.

Resolved, That it be further recommended to the said powers, that the most effectual measures be taken within their respective jurisdictions for apprehending and bringing to condign punishment the said Joseph Cunningham, Carter Braxton and any other person or persons that may be justly deemed guilty of the seizing and capture of the said J. G. Duarti, with the said snow, her crew and cargo, in violation of the laws of nations; to the end that the good faith and honour of these United States, the rights of neutrality and laws of nations, may be inviolably maintained and supported.

On the question for inserting "Carter Braxton," which was moved by Mr. Gerry and seconded by Mr. Laurens, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Griffin,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	} ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	} ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	} ay
	Conne Ricke,		

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Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	} ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Morris	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	} ay
	Mr. Houston	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	} ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	} 1 ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	} a
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	} 1 *
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	} divided
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Drayton	ay	} ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	} ay
	Mr. Peabody	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	} 1 ay
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	} ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Morris	ay	} ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	
	Mr. Houston	ay	} ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	} 1 ay
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	} ay
	Mr. Henry	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	ay	} 1 *
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	} divided
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1779.

Mr. J. Hewes, a delegate from North-Carolina, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Mr. Edmund Randolph, a delegate from the state of Virginia, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

After reading the journal of yesterday, a motion was made by Mr. Penn, seconded by Mr. Fleming, to reconsider the report of yesterday respecting the capture of the snow "Nostra Sennora del Carmel et Saint Antonio."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Peabody	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	no	}	no
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	}	no
	Mr. Collins	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	}	no
	Mr. Spencer	no		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	no
	Mr. Duane	no		
	Mr. Morris	no		
	Mr. Lewis	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no	}	no
	Mr. Houston	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. M'Clene	no		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	no	}	no
	Mr. M'Kean	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Henry	no	}	no
	Mr. Forbes	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Hewes	excused		
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay		

So it passed in the negative.

A copy

A copy of a letter from captain Barry, and one from captain John Young, to their owners, were laid before Congress and read :

Ordered, That they be referred to the delegates of Delaware and Maryland, and that they take order thereon.

A representation of lieutenant colonel David Brearly, junior, was read, setting forth, " that the state of New-Jersey, to which he belongs, has lately appointed him chief justice of that state, an office important and honourable but not lucrative, and have requested him in the strongest manner to retire from the army and enter upon the duties of that office: that he is determined to comply with their request; but is very desirous of holding his rank in the army without pay "

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Peabody,

Resolved, That the desire of lieutenant colonel David Brearly, junior, to hold his rank in the army after he shall have accepted the office of chief justice of the state of New-Jersey, cannot be complied with.

Whereas great numbers of the privates of the convention troops have deserted and are daily deserting, and there is great reason to believe they are encouraged thereby by their officers :

Resolved, That the board of war be authorized at their discretion, to take effectual measures to prevent the desertion of the said troops.

F R I D A Y, JULY 25, 1779.

On a report from the board of war,

Resolved, That the resignation of lieutenant Andrew Caldwell, of captain Coren's company of laboratory artillery men, be accepted.

Whereas in the unsettled state of public affairs, during the contest with Great-Britain, the necessities of the United Colonies or States induced their officers in sundry places, to take possession of divers lots or pieces of ground in many of the United Colonies now states, and barracks, hospitals, stables, storehouses and other buildings have been erected thereon, sometimes without the express consent of the proprietors of the land, many of whom now either claim exorbitant rents, or attempt to seize upon and hold or remove the buildings which were so built without the express consent of the said proprietors, or where terms have

have been agreed on and the times for which the grounds were taken are expired.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislatures of the respective states, to make effectual provision by laws for the preservation of the buildings belonging to the United States within their respective jurisdictions, and for the punishment of those who shall seize upon or injure the same : and that in cases where there are considerable buildings which cannot be removed with convenience to the public, the proprietors of the ground be obliged to suffer the buildings to remain thereon, at least during the war, receiving therefor such compensation as shall be allowed by indifferent and proper persons duly appointed and authorized to appraise and value the same : that all grounds or places occupied for the purposes of defence, although the property of individuals, shall remain during the war appropriated (if not before that time abandoned by orders of the proper authority,) for the military purposes intended by their being possessed by the troops : and that no encroachments shall be made on the said grounds or places ; but the officer commanding at the post shall remove all such encroachments on the dependencies of the garrison, the forts or any outworks thereof, so that such extent of ground shall remain unoccupied for any private purpose round the forts or garrisons, as the defence of the same posts may require ; and that compensation be made to the proprietors of such grounds in the manner herein before mentioned : that where permanent buildings are erected with the consent of the owners of the ground, and no price is agreed on or transfer made thereof, if voluntary agreements cannot be made, the appraisers so to be appointed as herein before mentioned, shall value and appraise the ground on which such building is erected, according to circumstances, and on receipt or tender of the amount of such appraisement, the said ground be vested in and considered as the property of the United States, in fee simple or otherwise, according to the estate held therein by the proprietor or former occupant thereof.

And whereas divers persons become possessed of the property of the United States, either expressly delivered to their care on public roads from an impossibility to transport the same to the place or places of destination by badness of roads, breaking down of teams or other causes, or by finding or taking the same :

Resolved,

Resolved, That it be also recommended to the said legislatures to make provision by law, to oblige persons possessed of horses, cattle, stores, or other property belonging to the United States, to deliver the same on demand to the proper officer, or in case no demand is made, to give notice thereof in a limited time to the executive power of the state wherein they reside, or to the nearest quarter-master, commissary or public agent, and imposing heavy fines on such who neglect or refuse so to do; and in cases of felonies committed on the property of the United States, that persons guilty thereof be brought to immediate and exemplary punishment.

The board of war having reported a plan for regulating the hide department, Congress took the same into consideration; and thereupon,

Resolved, That whenever the business of the hide department shall require it in any state, the board of war be authorized and directed to appoint a proper person to be commissary of hides therein, removable by the said board for mismanagement, or when by the alteration of circumstances in the particular state no such officer is further necessary: provided, that when the business of the department will admit of it, two or more states may by the said board be put under the direction of one commissary:

That the board of war draw up instructions from time to time for the direction and government of the commissaries of hides in the respective states, and they are hereby enjoined to regulate their conduct by such instructions:

That it be recommended to the executive powers of the respective states in which commissaries of hides are thought necessary to be appointed, to superintend their conduct, and in case of delinquency to suspend the person acting in that office, informing Congress or the board of war thereof, and of the reason on which such suspension is founded:

That the cloathier general have the superintendence of the commissaries of hides, and that he be allowed a clerk extraordinary to enable him to transact the business with the said commissaries, who shall make returns at least quarterly to the cloathier general, and he shall draw the whole of the returns received from the several commissaries into a general return, and transmit the same quarterly to the board of war:

That the cloathier general supply monies from time to time to the commissaries in the respective states, to enable them

them to perform their contracts and pay their assistants and clerks ; and that he be furnished with money accordingly by the board of treasury on estimates signed by the board of war.

That the respective commissaries of hides have so many assistants and clerks, as in the opinion of the board of war the circumstances of their business shall from time to time require :

That the pay of a commissary of hides be a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars per-month, one ration a day, and the value of three rations more, as it now is or hereafter shall be settled for officers in the line, and forage for one horse :

That the pay of an assistant commissary be a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty dollars per month, one ration a day, the value of one ration more as above mentioned, and forage for an horse.

Resolved, That the pay of a clerk be a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars per month, one ration a day and the value of one ration more as aforesaid.

The committee appointed for regulating and retrenching the expences of the departments, brought in a report, which was read :

Ordered, That sixty copies be printed for the use of the members.

Resolved, That the board of treasury be authorized to employ and agree with a copper-plate printer, on such terms as they shall judge reasonable.

The board of treasury report, that they have appointed Francis Swaine, Henry Epple, Michael Kimmell, Jacob Graff, junior, Christopher Baker, David Shaffer, junior, Michael Shubart, Henry Kammerer, James Wilson, Jacob Schreiner, and Charles Cist, signers of bills of credit.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Peabody, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, That so much of the resolution passed yesterday, respecting the preservation of public buildings, &c. as relates to the purchase of the ground whereon permanent buildings are erected, be reconsidered, and that the same be referred to a committee of three.

Congress proceeded to the election of a clothier general ; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. James Wilkinson was elected, having been previously nominated by Mr. Henry.

P p

MONDAY,

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1779.

Mr. C. Harnett, a delegate of North-Carolina, attended and took his seat in Congress.

A letter of the 21st from general Washington was read, inclosing his orders of the 10th to general Wayne, for the attack of Stoney Point, orders issued by general Wayne July the 15th, and general Wayne's letter of the 17th to general Washington, giving an account of his success, and enclosing a list of the killed, wounded and prisoners, and of the stores taken:

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee of intelligence.

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of Congress be given to his excellency general Washington, for the vigilance, wisdom and magnanimity, with which he hath conducted the military operations of these states, and which are among many other signal instances manifested in his orders for the late glorious enterprize and successful attack on the enemy's fortress on the banks of Hudson's river.

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of Congress be presented to brigadier general Wayne, for his brave, prudent and soldierly conduct in the spirited and well conducted attack of Stoney-Point.

Resolved, unanimously, That Congress entertain a proper sense of the good conduct of the officers and soldiers under the command of brigadier general Wayne, in the assault of the enemy's works at Stoney Point, and highly commend the coolness, discipline and firm intrepidity exhibited on that occasion.

Resolved, unanimously, That lieutenant colonel Fleury and major Stewart, who by their situation in leading the two attacks had a more immediate opportunity of distinguishing themselves, have by their personal achievements exhibited a bright example to their brother soldiers, and merit in a particular manner the approbation and acknowledgement of the United States.

Resolved, unanimously, That Congress warmly approve and applaud the cool, determined spirit with which lieutenant Gibbons and lieutenant Knox led on the forlorn hope, braving danger and death in the cause of their country.

Resolved,

Resolved, unanimously, That a medal, emblematical of this action, be struck:

That one of gold be presented to brigadier general Wayne, and a silver one to lieutenant colonel Fleury and major Stewart respectively.

Resolved unanimously, That brevets of captain be given to lieutenant Gibbons and lieutenant Knox:

That the brevet of captain be given to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the general's letter and volunteer aid to brigadier general Wayne:

That Congress approve the promises of reward made by brigadier general Wayne, with the concurrence of the commander in chief, to the troops under his command:

That the value of the military stores taken at Stony-Point be ascertained and divided among the gallant troops by whom it was reduced, in such manner and proportion as the commander in chief shall prescribe.

T U E S D A Y, J U L Y 27, 1779.

Mr. Matthews, one of the delegates from South-Carolina, attended and produced his credentials.

Mr. Drayton laid before Congress farther credentials, which were read.

The committee, consisting of Mr. McKean, Mr. Drayton and M. Huntington, to whom was referred an address of the merchants of Boston, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the sense expressed of the endeavours of Congress for the general good in the address of the merchants of the town of Boston, is very acceptable, and they may rest assured that Congress will at all times pay a proper attention to the mercantile, in common with the other interest of the citizens of these United States.

Resolved, That the delegates of the state of Massachusetts Bay be requested to communicate the above acknowledgement and assurance on the part of Congress to the merchants of Boston.

On motion of Mr. Duane, seconded by Mr. Gerry,

Resolved, That the board of treasury cause the medals, in honour of the commander in chief and other officers of the United States, to be struck without delay, agreeably to the several resolutions of Congress on this subject.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved,

Resolved, That brigadier general Scott be ordered to use every means in his power to forward the troops under his command to Charlestown in South-Carolina as expeditiously as possible.

A letter of the 19th from major general Heath was read, desiring to be excused from acting as commissioner of the board of war.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 29, 1779.

A letter of the 28th from captain Baldesqui, paymaster of brigadier count Pulaski's legion, was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the board of treasury be authorized to cause the accounts of the said legion, for the reason set forth in the said letter, to be settled on such proofs as in the discretion of the auditors or commissioners of accounts shall be judged satisfactory.

Congress proceeded to the election of two commissioners of claims; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. John Dyer Mercier and Mr. Eleazer M'Comb were elected.

On motion by the committee on appeals,

Resolved, That two members be elected for the said committee, in the room of Mr. Ellery and Mr. Paca who are absent :

The members chosen, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Randolph.

On a report from the board of war,

Resolved, That lieutenant Admison Tannahill, of Rawling's regiment, be appointed a captain in that regiment, his commission to be dated the 1st of April, 1778.

F R I D A Y, JULY 30, 1779.

A letter of the 27th from the minister of France was read, enclosing an appointment of sieur d'Annemours to be vice-consul in the state of Virginia :

Ordered, That the same be referred to the marine committee ; and that they cause the commission of Mr. d'Annemours to be recorded in the book by them kept for that purpose, and his appointment made known to all concerned.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the board of treasury relative to finance ; and thereupon agreed to the following Ordinance

providance for establishing a board of treasury, and the proper officers for managing the finances of these United States.

The principal officers of the board shall consist of three commissioners not members of Congress and two members of Congress, any three of whom to form a board for the dispatch of business. The commissioners shall be annually appointed by Congress and continue in office until a new election. No member of Congress shall continue to serve as a member of the said board longer than six months by virtue of one appointment, nor shall there be more than one member of the said board at any time belonging to the same state. The board to have a seal of office, a secretary, a clerk and messenger: the secretary to be annually appointed by Congress, the clerk and messenger by the board.

That there be the following offices: the auditor general's, the treasurer's, two chambers of accounts, and six auditors for settling claims and accounts arising in the army.

That in the auditor's office there be an auditor general, and assistant annually appointed by Congress, and two clerks appointed by the auditor general.

That in the treasurer's office there be one treasurer annually appointed by Congress, and one clerk appointed by the treasurer.

That each chamber of accounts shall consist of three commissioners and two clerks.

That the board of treasury be authorised to discharge the auditors of the army or any of them whenever they shall find it expedient.

That the commissioners and clerks of the chamber of accounts, and auditors for the army, be annually elected by Congress; and that the auditor general, treasurer and auditors for the army, be respectively accountable for the conduct of their clerks.

That apartments be provided for the accommodation of the several offices of the treasury, in the city or place where Congress shall hold their sessions.

That the duties of the several offices be as follows:

The commissioners or board of treasury to have the general superintendance of the finances of the United States, and of all officers entrusted with the receipt and expenditure or application of the public money, bills of exchange

or

or loan-office certificates: to inspect the treasury: to lay before Congress estimates of the public expences, and necessary supplies: and to call on public officers for information: to carry into effect all acts and resolutions of Congress for emitting bills of credit and of exchange, loan-office certificates or other securities, and establishing lotteries: to deposit in the proper offices, such bills, certificates and securities when emitted; and all monies arising from loans, taxes and lotteries: to see that the public accounts are regularly stated in the auditor's office, and all public debtors brought to account, frauds detected, and defaulters punished: to sue and prosecute for all debts, wrongs and injuries touching the finances or property vested in Congress: to instruct in their duty all officers concerned in the finances or accounts, and to suspend any of them for negligence or misdemeanor, till the pleasure of Congress can be known: to register and preserve all contracts and securities appertaining to the United States: to grant under their seal of office "a quietus" to accountants on a final settlement: where objections are discovered against the report of the commissioners or auditors, to rectify their respective errors and instruct them where they are in doubt: to determine on appeals by an accountant from the decision of any of the auditors or commissioners on any charge on voucher which they may respectively reject: to examine into the merits of all requisitions for the advance of money for public services, and report thereon to Congress: to grant warrants under their seal on the treasurer for balances of accounts and partial payments,

On the question to agree to this clause, as far as "payments," the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry, who objected to the words "for balances of accounts and partial payments,"

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
	Mr. Jay	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Duane	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Fell	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Houston	ay		
New-Jersey,				
				Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania,	Mr. McClene	no l no
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	47 l 47
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	47 } 47
	Mr. Forbes	47 }
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	47 }
	Mr. Griffin	47 }
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	47 }
	Mr. Burke	47 } 47
	Mr. Sharpe	47 }
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	47 l 47

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

and for such advances as Congress shall direct to be made for the public service; which being entered in the auditor's office, and certified to be passed by him, shall be paid. And generally to perform all such duties as shall be assigned them by Congress.

The auditor general. All accounts and claims against the United States (except such as are proper to be adjusted in the field by the auditors of the army) shall be exhibited to him, and the nature or title and the amount of the claim or account being registered, the same shall be referred by him to one of the chambers of accounts for settlement; and being accordingly there adjusted, shall be reported to him: he is then with his assistant to examine the nature of the charges and vouchers, and to reject such as appear to him to be improper, allowing an appeal from his determination to the board of treasury, when demanded by the accountant. After examination and previous to their being entered in the books of the treasury, he is to present the accounts to the board of treasury for their final determination; he shall direct the method, not only of stating the public books of accounts of the treasury (which are to exhibit a comprehensive view of the finances and expenditures of the United States) but of all other books of accounts of public offices connected with the treasury, and the manner of their respective returns and reports: and through him all orders and instructions to the chambers of accounts and auditors of the army are to be communicated. All warrants on the treasury or loan-offices for issuing public money, are to be entered in the auditor's office, and certified to be passed by him before they shall be paid, and he is forthwith to charge the amount of such warrants to the department or person who is accountable. In case of his absence by sickness or
with

with leave of the treasury board, all the duties hereby assigned to him shall be executed by the assistant auditor general, who shall also be the principal accountant in keeping and stating the public books at the treasury.

The treasurer is to receive and keep the monies of the United States, and issue them on bills drawn by the president of Congress or board of treasury. On receiving money, he shall give a receipt, and on every payment take one to serve as his voucher: he is to render his accounts quarterly to the auditor general, for examination by one of the chambers of accounts, and being reported to and approved by the auditor, and presented by him to the board of treasury, and no objections appearing to them, a copy shall be transmitted to Congress. All loan-officers shall make monthly returns to him as well as to the board of treasury, of the monies in their hands arising from loans, taxes or other means; on which returns he shall charge such officers in his books: when a warrant is drawn on him and he finds it convenient that it should be paid out of the money in any loan-office, he shall indorse on the warrant an order to the loan-officer, requiring him to discharge it accordingly; but before it is transmitted he shall produce the indorsements to the auditor general, who shall register and certify it to have been passed by him, and the loan officer is authorized and directed to pay it; and both the auditor general and the treasurer are to credit the loan officer with the sum which he is required to pay by such warrant and order.

On the question to agree to this clause, beginning at "all loan-officers," the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	} divide a
	Mr. Peabody	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	} ay
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Duane	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	} ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	
	Mr. Houlton	ay	

Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	ay }
	Mr. Searle	ay } ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay }
Delaware,	Mr. Vandyke	ay l ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay }
	Mr. Forbes	ay }
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay }
	Mr. Fleming	ay }
	Mr. Randolph	ay }
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay }
	Mr. Harnett	ay }
	Mr. Matthews	ay }
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay }
	Mr. Drayton	ay }

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The chambers of accounts, on the reference of the auditor general, shall carefully examine claims and accounts against the United States: compare the charges with the allowance by Congress, and the vouchers to support them; reduce such articles as are overcharged, and reject such as are groundless or unjust, as well as the vouchers which shall appear to them incompetent: they shall have power to examine witnesses, being first sworn or affirmed by them, or one of them, and to call for any books or papers in the public offices or in the custody of any public officer; when they reduce or reject a charge, or set aside a voucher, they shall allow the accountant or claimant an appeal to the auditor general if demanded.

The auditors of the army shall respectively reside in the main army, or detachment of the army for which they shall be appointed by the board of treasury, and not be absent without leave of the commander in chief or commanding officer. It shall be his duty to call to account all regimental officers indebted to the public: to receive the payrolls and abstracts of the army from the paymaster general or his deputies, who shall previously examine and certify the sum due: to settle all other accounts of the army, excepting those in the departments of the quartermaster, paymaster, directors, cloathier, barnackmaster, or commissaries of provisions, prisoners, or military stores: but when any articles in any of those departments are mixed with charges within the immediate duty of the auditor, he shall settle the whole account notwithstanding: he shall also adjust all other accounts which he shall be instructed by the board of treasury to do. He shall present the ac-

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counts

counts settled by him, and the abstracts with certificates of what is due, to the commander in chief or commander of a detachment, having a military chest, who shall thereupon, unless he have reasons to the contrary, issue warrants on the paymaster or deputy paymaster general in discharge thereof. He shall make report of all his settlements and transactions to the auditor general, at such times and in such forms as shall be directed by the auditor general. In all other respects he shall execute his duty as prescribed by act of Congress, dated the 6th day of February, 1778, and such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from the board of treasury.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Huntington, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Smith, Mr. G. Morris and Mr. M'Kean, to whom was referred a memorial of the minister plenipotentiary of France of the 26th of July, with sundry papers relating thereto, with authority to confer with the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and the minister and consul of France, and who were directed to prepare and report a state of facts, together with their opinion of the measures proper for Congress to adopt thereupon, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the minister of France be assured that Congress will at all times afford every countenance and protection to the consuls and other servants of His Most Christian Majesty, within the powers and authorities to them delegated by their constituents:

That the several appointments of consuls made and which may hereafter be made and approved by Congress, be duly registered in the secretary's office and properly notified by the president to the executive authorities of the respective states in whose port such consuls may reside:

That the measures taken by Mr. Holker to procure flour for the fleet of His Most Christian Majesty in the way of commerce, have from time to time been made known unto, and been fully approved by Congress: that the several proceedings and publications complained of by the minister on that subject, are very injurious to the servants of his said Majesty, and that Congress do highly disapprove of the same:

That

That the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania be informed, that any prosecutions which it may be expedient to direct, for such matters and things in the said publications or transactions as may be against the laws of nations, shall be carried on at the expence of the United States :

That the minister of France be informed that the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania have taken proper measures to restore the flour taken from the agents of Mr. Holker.

TUESDAY, August 3, 1779.

Whereas Thomas White, of Kent county in the State of Delaware, yeoman, was arrested by brigadier general Smallwood in pursuance of an order of Congress of the 26th day of March, 1778, and afterwards on the 27th day of May in the same year was permitted to remain at his own house on parole :

On motion of the delegates of Delaware,

Resolved, That the said Thomas White be discharged from his parole.

WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Lewis, to whom was referred a memorial of the minister plenipotentiary of France, relative to the ship Mary and Elizabeth's cargo, brought in a report, which was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress do not entertain any suspicion that Mr. Holker, agent of the marine of His Most Christian Majesty, had any participation in, or knowledge of the shipping of provisions on private account on board vessels dispatched in the name of His Most Christian Majesty.

Resolved, That frauds by masters and shippers are offences against the municipal laws, and are to be investigated by the magistrates of the states respectively.

Ordered, That Mr. Henry have leave of absence.

THURSDAY, August 5, 1779.

Mr. Scudder, a delegate of New-Jersey, attended and took his seat in Congress.

The

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1779.

The board of treasury having prepared a table for the payment of interest, agreeable to the resolve of Congress of June the 29th, 1779, submitted the same to Congress for approbation :

The board of treasury report, that they have appointed John Levinus Clarkson, William Ramsay, and Patrick Ferri, signers of bills of credit.

The board of treasury, to whom was recommended their report respecting an allowance for the commissioners in Europe, brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That an allowance of eleven thousand four hundred and twenty-eight livres tournois per annum, be made to the several commissioners of the United States in Europe for their services, besides their reasonable expenses respectively :

That the salary, as well as the expenses, be computed from the time of their leaving their places of abode to enter on the duties of their offices, and be continued three months after notice of their recal, to enable them to return to their families respectively :

That the several commissioners, commercial agents and others in Europe, entrusted with public money, be directed to transmit, without delay*, their accounts and vouchers, and also triplicate copies of the same to the board of treasury of these United States in order for settlement.

Resolved,

* For inserting the words "without delay," which were moved by Mr. Marchant and seconded by Mr. Laurens ; the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	no		ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	1	ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay		
	Mr. Fell	no		ay
	Mr. Houston	ay		
				Pennsylvania,

Resolved, That a suitable person be appointed by Congress to examine the said accounts in Europe, and certify his opinion thereon previous to their being transmitted :

That the board of treasury be directed to report for Mr. Deane a reasonable allowance, for his time and expences from the expiration of three months after the notice of his recal to the present time.

A motion was made by Mr. Huntington, seconded by Mr. Fell,

That the honourable Silas Deane, esquire, late one of the commissioners at the court of Versailles, and political and commercial agent, be excused from any further attendance on Congress, in order that he may settle his accounts without delay, agreeable to the foregoing resolution.

A motion was made by Mr. Marchant, seconded by Mr. M'Kean, to amend the motion by striking out the words "in order," &c. to the end :

Question, Shall those words stand?

Passed in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Holten, to amend farther by striking out "excused," and in lieu thereof inserting "discharged:"

Question put, resolved in the affirmative.

On

Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. M'Clene	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Vandyke	ay		
	Mr. M'Kean	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
	Mr. Randolph	ay		
North Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Harnett	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Drayton	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1779.

The board of treasury having prepared a report of interest, agreeable to the resolution of June the 29th, 1779, submitted the same for approbation:

The board of treasury report, that they have John Levinus Clarkson, William Ramo, and Silas Deane, signers of bills of credit.

The board of treasury, to whom a report respecting an allowance for the services of Europe, brought in a report;

Resolved, That an allowance of one hundred and twenty-eight pounds be made to the several commissioners in Europe for their services, as follows:—

That the salary, as from the time of their departure on the duties of the commission, for three months after notice given to their families, be paid.

That the several others in Europe be ordered to transmit, to the treasury of the United States, a statement of the expenses incurred by them, and also of the amount of the allowance granted to them.

* For moved the ye

Mr. Drayton

Resolved, that the honourable Silas Deane, one of the commissioners at the court of Versailles, be discharged from any further attendance on Congress.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1779.

A letter of the 6th from the reverend Henry Miller, chaplain to the Germans in the army of the United States, was read, requesting leave to resign:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

That a suitable person be appointed to receive the said accounts in person previous to their being deposited in the treasury for his time and the expiration of three months after the notice of the present time.

no }
no }
ay }
no }
no }
no }
no }
no }

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of war, to whom was referred a letter from
Colombe, requesting the rank of major, having
submitted thereon:

their report into consideration; and,

request of captain Colombe be not

Y, AUGUST 10, 1779.

continued to the 22d of July last,

seconded by Mr. Laurens,
wrote to governor Caswell,
that orders for forward-
to go to South Carolina
that major general
command in South-
Carolina, until he
permitted.

intelligence contained in
and to the commander in

seconded by Mr. Dickinson,
committee of three be appointed to
travel to the several states, and that
to report specially what part of the late
of the minister of France and of the in-
formation contained in Mr. Bingham's letter, they shall
order to be communicated to the several states.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr. Marchant,
Resolved, That these United States will reimburse to the
state of South-Carolina, such sums of money as that state
may advance for importing such military stores as shall be
deemed immediately necessary by the commanding officer
of the continental troops in the southern department, for
the defence of the said department.

Congress took into consideration the report of the com-
mittee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Smith, Mr. Morris,
Mr. Laurens and Mr. Drayton, to whom was referred a
memorial from the officers of the light dragoons, and who
were

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On the question to agree to the motion as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	} ay
	Mr. Peabody	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Marchant	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Huntington	ay	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Spencer	ay	} ay
	Mr. Jay	no	
New-York,	Mr. Duane	no	} no
	Mr. Lewis	no	
	Mr. Scadder	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no	} ay
	Mr. Houston	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	no	} no
	Mr. Vandyke	no	
	Mr. M'Kean	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no	} no
	Mr. Forbes	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	} *
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	} no
	Mr. Harnett	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	no	no

So it was resolved, that the honourable Silas Deane, esquire, late one of the commissioners at the court of Versailles and political and commercial agent, be discharged from any further attendance on Congress.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1779.

A letter of the 6th from the reverend Henry Miller, chaplain to the Germans in the army of the United States, was read, requesting leave to resign :

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

The

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter from captain Colombe, requesting the rank of major, having reported specially thereon:

Congress took their report into consideration; and, thereupon,

Resolved, That the request of captain Colombe be not granted.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1779.

A letter of the 30th continued to the 22d of July last, from W. Bingham, was read.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Laurens, *Resolved*, That the president write to governor Caswell, to request he would give the necessary orders for forwarding the troops of that state directed to go to South Carolina, with all possible dispatch: and that major general Lincoln be requested to continue his command in South Carolina, if the state of his health will permit, until he shall receive farther directions from Congress.

Ordered, That a copy of the intelligence contained in Mr. Bingham's letter be transmitted to the commander in chief.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Dickinson,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a circular letter to the several states, and that they be instructed to report specially what part of the late communications of the minister of France and of the intelligence contained in Mr. Bingham's letter, they shall judge proper to be communicated to the several states.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr. Marchant,

Resolved, That these United States will reimburse to the state of South Carolina, such sums of money as that state may advance for importing such military stores as shall be deemed immediately necessary by the commanding officer of the continental troops in the southern department, for the defence of the said department.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Duane, Mr. Smith, Mr. Morris, Mr. Laurens and Mr. Drayton, to whom was referred a memorial from the officers of the light dragoons, and who were

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on a farther allowance for the officers of the army; and farther amendments being moved:

Ordered, That the report, with the amendments, be referred to a committee of five:

The members chosen, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Duane, Mr. Smith, Mr. Root and Mr. Burke.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Marchant,

Resolved, That a member be appointed for the committee of appeals, in the room of Mr. Henry, who is absent; The member chosen, Mr. Root.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Morris, Mr. Gerry, appointed to prepare a letter to the several states, brought in a draught, which was agreed to as follows:

S I R,

Congress have deemed it highly necessary to inform you, that the enemy have exerted themselves to send out a very considerable reinforcement to their army now in America. Seven thousand were destined hither from Europe and three thousand from the West-Indies. The operations in the place last mentioned may perhaps prevent the arrival of those troops; but there is no solid reason to expect that the European reinforcement will not arrive. It is proper you should be informed that our allies were much concerned to find, that preparations were not earlier made for a vigorous campaign. The exertions of America are necessary to obtain the great objects of the alliance, her liberty, sovereignty and independence. The barbarities already exhibited by the enemy and their avowed determinations to give a still greater scope to their ravages, are additional motives to our endeavours. Congress are fully convinced, therefore, that you will comply with their earnest wishes to prepare for the most immediate and most vigorous operations, particularly by filling up your battalions and having the militia of your state ready to march at the shortest warning. It is highly probable that circumstances may soon call them forth to operate offensively; and it is hoped and expected with such energy and effect as to free these states from their hostile invaders.

A letter of the 13th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved,

Resolved, That the honourable the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, be requested to call into service two hundred of the militia of that state properly officered, to be stationed at Sunbury on the Susquehannah, for guarding the public stores, keeping open the communication by that river, furnishing escorts for stores and provisions, and protecting the frontiers of the said state against the ravages of the enemy during the present appearances of danger, till the further determination of Congress.

The board of treasury report, that they have appointed Joseph Nourse, esquire, a signer of the bills of credit of the United States.

M O N D A Y, August 16, 1779.

The board of treasury having reported "a table of the first year's interest to be paid on monies which have been placed in the several continental loan-offices between the 1st of March and the 1st of September, 1778, calculated for each day on which the money may have been lent, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress of the 29th of June 1779."

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Holten,

Resolved, That the board of treasury be directed and empowered to take measures from time to time to carry into effect the resolution of Congress of the 29th of June last for regulating the interest payable on the public loans.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Holten,

Resolved, That "the table of the first year's interest," &c. reported by the board of treasury, be recommitted, and that they take order thereon.

A letter of the 12th from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the cloathier general estimate the value of the several articles of soldiers cloathing at the prices they were respectively worth at the end of the year 1778, and forthwith transmit such estimates to the paymasters of the several regiments, who shall be furnished out of the military chest with monies to pay the soldiers for all deficiencies of cloathing at the estimated prices of every article as fixed by the cloathier general, who shall henceforward transmit like estimates before the close of every year during the war, so that the soldiers be paid by the regimental paymaster according to such estimates annually, and previous to their discharge when the same happens before the

the end of the year, for all articles of cloathing allowed them by the resolution of Congress of the 6th of September 1777, which they have not received and which are or shall be due to them after the year last mentioned.

T U E S D A Y, August 17, 1779.

Ordered, That two members be added to the committee for superintending the departments of the quartermaster and commissary general :

The members chosen, Mr. Root and Mr. Scudder.

Ordered, That Mr. Penn have leave of absence.

Resolved, That three members be added to the marine committee, in the room of members absent or who have leave of absence;

The members chosen, for Massachusetts Bay, Mr. Holten in the room of Mr. S. Adams; for Maryland, Mr. Forbes in the room of Mr. Henry; and for North Carolina, Mr. Hewes in the room of Mr. Penn.

On a report from the board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of captain de Luce:

Resolved, That Congress entertain a very favourable opinion of the merit and services of captain de Luce, but in consequence of arrangements lately established, they cannot comply with his request that they would grant him the brevet of major.

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be paid to captain de Luce, to defray the expences of his voyage to France, whither he proposes to return.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Duane, Mr. Smith, Mr. Root and Mr. Burke, to whom was referred the report of the committee on a farther provision for the army; and thereupon came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the consideration of that part of the report for extending the half pay be postponed.

Whereas the army of the United States of America have by their patriotism, valour and perseverance, in the defence of the rights and liberties of their country, become entitled to the gratitude as well as the approbation of their fellow citizens:

Resolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to the several states that have not already adopted measures for that purpose, to make such further provision for the officers

officers and for the soldiers enlisted for the war, to them respectively belonging, who shall continue in service till the establishment of peace, as shall be an adequate compensation for the many dangers, losses and hardships they have suffered and been exposed to in the course of the present contest, either by granting to their officers half pay for life, and proper rewards to their soldiers; or in such other manner as may appear most expedient to the legislatures of the several states:

On the question to agree to this proposition, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Peabody	ay		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
	Mr. Root	ay	}	ay
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	ay		
	Mr. Morris	ay	}	ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay		
	Mr. Houston	ay	}	ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay		
	Mr. Atlee	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Forbes	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	}	*
	Mr. Fleming	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no	}	no
	Mr. Harnett	no		
	Mr. Hewes	no	}	no
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Matthews	no	}	divided

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the several states to make such provision for the widows of such of their officers, and such of their soldiers enlisted for the war, as have died or may die in the service, as shall secure to them the sweets of that liberty for the attainment of which their husbands had nobly laid down their lives:

On

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On the question to agree to this proposition, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	} ay
	Mr. Peabody	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	} ay.
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	} ay.
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	ay	} ay.
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	} ay.
	Mr. Houston	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	} ay.
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	} divided.
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	no	} "
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} ay
	Mr. Hewes	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} divided.
	Mr. Matthews	no	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

W E D N E S D A Y, AUGUST 18, 1779.

Resolved, That a member be added to the marine committee for South-Carolina, in the room of Mr. Drayton, who desires to be excused from attending;

The member chosen, Mr. Matthews.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report for a further allowance to the officers of the army; when a motion was made by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Carmichael,

That the clause in the report for extending the half pay to continue during life, which was postponed, be now taken up and considered.

Qa

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. Peahody	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	} no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Holten	no	} no
	Mr. Collins	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	} no
	Mr. Spencer	no	
New-York,	Mr. Root	no	} divided
	Mr. Morris	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Lewis	ay	} no
	Mr. Scudder	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Houston	no	} no
	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	no	} no
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	} no
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	no	} no
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	ay	} no
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	} no
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	
	Mr. Hewes	ay	} no
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Matthews	ay	} divided

So it passed in the negative.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress, the said officers be entitled to receive monthly for their subsistence money, the sums following, to wit, each colonel and brigade chaplain five hundred dollars, every lieutenant colonel four hundred dollars, every major and regimental surgeon three hundred dollars, every captain two hundred dollars, every lieutenant, ensign and surgeon's mate one hundred dollars.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress the sum of ten dollars be paid to every non-commissioned officer and soldier monthly for their subsistence, in lieu of those articles of food originally intended for them and not furnished.

Resolved, That the remainder of the report be referred to a committee of five;

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The members chosen, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Smith and Mr. Root.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Henry, Mr. Houston, Mr. Huntington, to whom was referred the letter of July the 6th from J. Beatty, commissary general of prisoners, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the pay and subsistence of a colonel in the line be allowed to the commissary general of prisoners:

Resolved, That he be entitled to draw yearly from the stores of the cloathier general a full suit of cloaths, on the same terms as officers of the line receive the cloathing furnished pursuant to the resolution of Congress November the 26th, 1777.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1779.

Mr. George Patridge, a delegate for the State of Massachusetts-Bay, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1779.

A letter of this day from the honourable sieur Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of France, was read.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, That the request of the minister of France be complied with; that his letter be referred to the committee for superintending the departments of the quartermaster and commissary general; and that the committee be directed to take the necessary measures for this purpose, and inform Congress thereof.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Randolph, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Matthews, to whom was referred the report of the board of war on the letter from major general Phillips, report as their opinion, "that as the imprisonment of lieutenant governor Hamilton was the act of the executive power of the state of Virginia, to whom it properly belonged to decide on the treatment suitable to his conduct: and as the American prisoners of war in New-York have hitherto been denied the liberty of communicating to any public body within the United States the severities exercised upon them, Congress ought not to indulge ma-
jor

for general Phillips with forwarding his letters and papers respecting the said Hamilton :

Resolved, That Congress agree to the report of the committee.

Resolved, That the president signify to general Washington the sense of Congress, that he refuse his assent to the request of major general Phillips, that two officers of the convention troops be allowed to go into Canada.

Resolved, That the board of war be directed to signify to the officer commanding the guard of the convention troops, that he do not hereafter suffer any of the officers of those troops to remove from the place or places assigned for their residence in Virginia, without permission first obtained from the board or the commander in chief.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Root, to whom was recommitted their report on the resolution of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, relative to an embargo, brought in a report, which was read ; whereupon Congress came to the following resolution :

Resolved, That it be recommended to such of the states as have embargoes existing in them, respectively to continue such embargoes until the first day of January next, and if such embargoes do not comprehend the whole of the following articles, viz. wheat, flour, rye, indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon and live stock, to extend their embargoes respectively to the aforesaid articles, and also to all other kind of provisions not herein enumerated ; and to such other of the states as have not embargoes in existence, to take the most effectual and immediate measures to lay on embargoes for the purposes before mentioned.

When the question was about to be put on the first part of the resolution, as far as " enumerated," inclusive, the previous question was moved by Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Sharpe, that the question be not now put.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Armstrong,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	no
	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Patridge	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	1	no
	S s			Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	} no
	Mr. Spencer	no	
	Mr. Root	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	} ay
	Mr. Houston	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	} divided
	Mr. Forbes	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	} *
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	} divided
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	} no
	Mr. Matthews	no	

So it passed in the negative, and the main question was thereupon put, and resolved in the affirmative.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Morris,

Resolved, unanimously, That a committee, consisting of one member from each state, be appointed to congratulate the minister of France on the anniversary of the birth of His Most Christian Majesty, and to assure him, that the pleasure which we feel on this occasion can be estimated by those only who have a just sense of the extensive blessings which many nations have already derived from his wisdom, justice and magnanimity, and of the prospect of general happiness to mankind through the influence of his Majesty's virtuous exertions and glorious example:

The members chosen, Mr. Scudder, Mr. Whipple, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Morris, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Paca, Mr. Smith, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Harnett, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Huntington.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Lovell,

Ordered, That major Noirmont de Laneuville be allowed the pay and subsistence of a major, while he shall continue a volunteer with the army.

Mr. Scudder reported, that the committee appointed to congratulate the minister of France on the anniversary of the birth of His Most Christian Majesty, had obeyed the order of the house, and delivered to the minister a copy of the resolution of Congress, to which they received the following answer, viz.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

The manner in which Congress have been pleased to express their sentiments on the anniversary of the king my master's nativity, characterizes their friendship and regard for his Majesty. Your expressions are truly becoming a faithful and affectionate ally, and I dare assure you, gentlemen, that the account I shall render to his Majesty will be infinitely agreeable to him.

GERARD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1779.

A letter of July the 10th from William Glascock, president of Georgia, was read :

On motion of Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Laurens, *Resolved*, unanimously, That the executive council of Georgia be assured of the determination of Congress to give them all possible support : and that five hundred thousand dollars be transmitted without delay for the use of that state to the executive authority thereof, for which the said state is to be accountable.

A letter of August the 5th from Thomas Chittenden, and one of the 20th from Jonas Fay and Paul Spooner, with two papers enclosed, were read :

On motion of Mr. McKean, seconded by Mr. Hoken, *Resolved*, That copies of the following papers be delivered to Jonas Fay and Paul Spooner, as private persons, viz.

1. Proceedings of Congress on the petition from the representatives of the New-Hampshire Grants, dated January the 17th, 1776, and read the 8th of May following :
2. Report on Joseph Woodward's letter, dated the 17th of January, 1776, and read the 30th of May following :
3. Proceedings of Congress on the extracts of the proceedings of the convention of New-Hampshire Grants, 24th of July and 25th of September, 1776 :
4. A letter from Pietro Van Cortlandt, president of New-York, to Congress, dated May the 27th, 1777, and proceedings of Congress thereon :
5. Governor Clinton's letter of May the 8th, 1778, and read the 18th of September following, and the resolution thereon :
6. Governor Clinton's letters of the 27th and 28th of May, with three papers enclosed, and of the 7th of June, 1779, and resolves of Congress : 7. The

7. The several papers relating to the trial of Hilkiah Trout, dated February the 18th, 1779.

W E D N E S D A Y, AUGUST 25, 1779.

A letter of the 8th from major general Phillips was read, with sundry papers enclosed :

Ordered, That the same be transmitted to the commander in chief, and that he take order thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. G. Morris have leave of absence.

The marine committee, to whom was referred the memorial of James Hopkins, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That if James Hopkins, at his own risque and expence, shall raise and weigh any or all of the seven vessels sunk in the Delaware, as mentioned in his memorial, on or before the 1st day of December next, he be entitled to have and enjoy all the right and interest which the United States have or might claim in the said vessels and their cargoes sunk as aforesaid.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee relative to an embargo ; and,

The next resolution in the report being amended, when the question was about to be put, the previous question was moved by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Scudder.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Holten	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Patridge	ay	}	
Rhode Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	1	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	}	no
	Mr. Root	no	}	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	divided
	Mr. Morris	ay	}	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	no	}	divided
	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	}	
	Mr. Atlee	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	}	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	}	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	}	
	Mr. M'Kean	ay	}	ay
				Maryland.

Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	} ay
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	} no
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	} no
	Mr. Hewes	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} divided
	Mr. Matthews	no	

So it passed in the negative; and thereupon the main question was put.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Scudder,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Peabody	ay	} ay
	Mr. Holten	no	
	Mr. Patridge	no	
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Marchant	ay	} ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	} ay
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	} divided
	Mr. Armstrong	no	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	no	} no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	no	} no
	Mr. M'Kean	no	
	Mr. Paca	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no	} no
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
	Mr. Smith	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	} ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
	Mr. Harnett	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Hewes	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
	Mr. Laurens	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	} divided

So

So it was resolved, that it be earnestly recommended to the several states to take off every restriction on the inland trade between the said states.

A motion was then made by Mr. McKean, seconded by Mr. Morris, to reconsider the resolution of Congress passed on Saturday last, recommending to the several states the continuing or laying embargoes to the first of January next.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1779.

The committee on the treasury, to whom were referred the reports of the board of war and committee of Congress, respecting colonel Knoblauch, together with his memorial and papers, report, that colonel Knoblauch is not possessed of vouchers to shew any contract with the commissioners of these states in Europe to induce him to come to America; but as the committee entertain a high sense of his merit as an officer, and his zeal to serve these states, they submit to Congress the granting him a sum to defray his expences in coming to America, and to enable him to return to Europe; whereupon,

Ordered, That a warrant issue on the treasurer in favour of colonel Knoblauch, for five thousand dollars, in order to defray his expences in coming to America, and to enable him to return to Europe.

The committee on the treasury, in obedience to the order of Congress to report a reasonable allowance for the time and expences of Silas Deane, esquire, from the expiration of three months after the notice of his recall from Europe, finding the said three months to expire on the 4th of June, 1778, report,

That a warrant issue on the treasurer in favour of Silas Deane, esquire, late commissioner of the United States at the court of France, for ten thousand dollars, in full consideration of his time and expences during his attendance on Congress from the 4th of June, 1778, until the 6th day of August, instant:

A motion was made by Mr. Dickinson, seconded by Mr. Griffin, to strike out "ten thousand:"

On the question, shall the words moved to be struck out stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Marchant,

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Peabody	no	1	no
	Mr. Lovell	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Patridge	ay	1	ay
	Mr. Marchant	ay	1	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	}	no
	Mr. Root	no		
	Mr. Spencer	no	}	divided
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,	Mr. Scudder	ay	1	no
	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Adlee	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
	Mr. Dickinson	no	}	divided
Delaware,	Mr. McKean	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Paen	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay	}	no
	Mr. Griffin	no		
	Mr. Fleming	no	}	ay
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no		
	Mr. Hewes	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Laurens	no		
	Mr. Matthews	ay	}	divided

So the states being equally divided the words were struck out.

A motion was then made by Mr. Spencer, seconded by Mr. Dickinson, to fill the blank with "fifteen thousand."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Peabody	no	1	no
	Mr. Lovell	no	}	no
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Patridge	no	}	no
	Mr. Marchant	no		
	Mr. Huntington	no	}	ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
	New-York,	Mr. Spencer	ay	}
Mr. Jay		no		
		Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jersey,				

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New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	1 *
	Mr. Shippen	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	no	} no
	Mr. Searle	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Wynkoop	no	} divided
	Mr. Dickinson	ay	
	Mr. M'Kean	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	no	} no
	Mr. Forbes	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	} ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	} ay
	Mr. Hewes	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	no	} no
	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Matthews	no	

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Searle, to fill the blank with "twelve thousand:"

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. Peabody	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	no	} no
	Mr. Holten	no	
	Mr. Patridge	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	} no
	Mr. Huntington	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay	} ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
	Mr. Jay	no	
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	no	} no
	Mr. Scudder	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Shippen	no	} 1 *
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
	Mr. Dickinson	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	} divided
	Mr. Paca	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Carmichael	no	} no
	Mr. Forbes	no	
	Mr. Forbes	no	

Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ny	} ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	} ay
	Mr. Hewes	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	} no
	Mr. Matthews	no	

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Sharpe, to fill the blank with "ten thousand five hundred." On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Scudder,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. Peabody	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay	} ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Patridge	no	
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Marchant	ay	} ay
	Mr. Huntington	no	
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Spencer	ay	} no
	Mr. Jay	no	
	Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,	Mr. Scudder	ay	} * divided
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	} ay
	Mr. M'Kean	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	} no
	Mr. Carmichael	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Forbes	no	} ay
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fleming	ay	} ay
	Mr. Harnett	ay	
	Mr. Hewes	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	ay	} divided
	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Matthews	ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

T :

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		ay
	Mr. Partridge	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no		
	Mr. Root	ay		ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	1	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	1	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	no		
	Mr. Searle	ay		divided
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay		
	Mr. McKean	ay		ay
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Carmichael	no		ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	ay		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		ay
	Mr. Fleming	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay		
	Mr. Hewes	ay		ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no		
	Mr. Matthews	ay		divided

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr. Smith, *Ordered*, That the board of treasury be directed to lay before Congress, on or before the 10th day of September next, an account of the whole amount of money received on loan at the several loan-offices in the United States to the 28th of February, 1778, inclusive; also of the amount received from the 1st of March, 1778, to the said 10th of September, so far as returns shall have been made to that day, and that in each case the amount received on loan at each office be distinguished:

That the board of treasury do likewise lay before Congress a true account of the whole amount of money issued and to be issued, by virtue of resolves of Congress already passed or which shall pass before the said 10th of September next, distinguishing the dates and amounts of each emission.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Atlee, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Matthews, to whom was referred a letter of the 15th from general Washington, with the papers enclosed relative to the western expedition, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the plan prepared by general Washington for conducting the western expedition, is in the opinion of Congress wise and judicious; that the measures he has taken for the execution of it are proper and prudent; and that Congress are perfectly satisfied with the general's conduct relative to the same.

Resolved, That Mr. Paca be appointed a member of the committee on appeals, in the room of Mr. Randolph, who is absent,

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee on the treasury, in the room of Mr. Duane, who is absent:

The member chosen, Mr. Hewes.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1779.

Resolved, That the five hundred thousand dollars, which by a resolution of the 24th instant were ordered to be transmitted for the use of the state of Georgia to the executive authority thereof, be sent to Joseph Clay, esquire, paymaster to the department of South-Carolina and Georgia; and that he be directed to pay the same to the order of the governor and executive council of the said state of Georgia, established agreeable to the constitution of the said state, or in case no such establishment shall have been made, to be otherwise disposed of as the said J. Clay, esquire, with the advice of major general Lincoln, or the commander of the forces in that department for the time being, shall judge most conducive to the service and welfare of the said state of Georgia.

A letter of the 26th from the president of the state of Delaware was read, informing that the act of that state, prohibiting the exportation of flour, grain, &c. expires the first day of September, &c. whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Marchant, seconded by Mr. Paca,

Resolved, That the president of the state of Delaware be informed it is the wish of Congress that the embargo might be continued until he shall be further informed from Congress.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1779.

The marine committee report, that it is necessary an agent for prizes be appointed for the state of New-Jersey; whereupon,

Resolved, That Okey Hoaglandt, esquire, be appointed agent for prizes for the state of New-Jersey.

A letter of the 31st of August from the board of war was read, informing Congress that major Scull has signified his intention to resign his office of secretary to that board, and recommending captain Benjamin Stoddert to fill that office; whereupon,

Congress proceeded to a choice; and, the ballots being taken,

Captain Benjamin Stoddert was unanimously elected secretary to the board of war.

Another letter of the 31st of August from the board of war was read, enclosing a copy of general orders issued to the troops under his command by major general Sullivan, reflecting upon the board; and representing that the characters of the board are made very free with in general Sullivan's army, who being under a deception, censure the members with great bitterness, and thereupon requesting the favour of Congress to appoint a committee to examine into their conduct and proceedings on this subject; whereupon,

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose above mentioned;

The members chosen, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Root and Mr. Armstrong.

A letter of the 27th of August from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the commissary general of purchases be directed to appoint a deputy, for the special purpose of providing for the troops of the convention of Saratoga and their guards during their stay in Virginia:

On passing this, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mt. Whipple	ay	} divided
	Mr. Peabody	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Holten	ay	} divided
	Mr. Patridge	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	1 ay

Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	}	1 •
	Mr. Scudder	ay		
	Mr. Fell	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Houston	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Armstrong	no		
	Mr. Shippen	no		
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	no	}	1 no
	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Smith	ay	}	•
	Mr. Fleming	ay		
	Mr. Harnett	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Sharpe	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Laurens	no		
	Mr. Matthews	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That he give orders to the said deputy to confine his purchases to places from whence supplies for the armies of these states cannot conveniently be drawn.

Resolved, That the accounts of supplies for the said convention troops be kept distinct from the accounts of those purchased for and issued to the troops of the United States.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee relative to finance ;

On motion of Mr. M'Kean, seconded by Mr. Smith,

Resolved, That the farther consideration of the report be postponed.

A motion was then made by Mr. M'Kean, seconded by Mr. Houston, in the words following :

Whereas it is inexpedient to derive the supplies for a continuance of the present war from emissions of bills of credit :

Resolved, That Congress will on no account whatever emit more bills of credit than to make the whole amount of such bills two hundred millions of dollars :

Nor will they emit the forty millions necessary to complete that sum, provided a sufficient supply of money for the public exigencies can be obtained by other means.

A division being required, when the question was about to be put on the first clause, the previous question was moved

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moved by Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr. Smith: on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	} no
	Mr. Peabody	no	
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	} no
	Mr. Holten	no	
	Mr. Partridge	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	no	} no
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	no	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} *
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	
	Mr. Fell	no	} no
	Mr. Houston	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	} no
	Mr. Shippen	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	no	
Delaware,	Mr. McKean	no	} no
	Mr. Paca	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no	} no
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
	Mr. Smith	ay	
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	} no
	Mr. Hewes	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	} divided
	Mr. Matthews	no	

So it passed in the negative.

The main question was then put, on which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	} ay
	Mr. Peabody	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Partridge	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	ay	} ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} *
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	} ay
	Mr. Houston	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	} ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Delaware,			

Delaware,	Mr. McKean	ay	1 ay
Maryland,	Mr. Paca	ay	}
	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	no	}
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	}
	Mr. Fleming	no	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	}
	Mr. Hewes	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	}
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	
	Mr. Matthews	ay	divided

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the consideration of the second clause be postponed.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 2, 1779.

The committee on the treasury, to whom was referred a petition of the reverend Mr. Lotbiniere, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress the reverend Mr. Lotbiniere be allowed two hundred dollars per month for subsistence.

The marine committee laid before Congress the proceedings of a court-martial on the trial of John Emmet, late a pilot of the ship Champion, for desertion:

On motion of Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Holten,

Resolved, That the execution of the sentence of the said court-martial be suspended until Saturday se'enight.

F R I D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 3, 1779.

Mr. Woodbury Langdon, a delegate for the state of New-Hampshire, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Resolved, That two members be added to the medical committee:

The members chosen, Mr. Peabody and Mr. Muhlenberg.

Congress proceeded to consider the second clause of the resolution moved the 1st instant, and the same being set aside; in lieu thereof,

On motion of Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr. Gerry,

Congress came to the following resolution:

And

And whereas the sum emitted by Congress and now in circulation, amounts to one hundred and fifty-nine million nine hundred and forty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, and the sum of forty million fifty-one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars remains to complete the two hundred millions of dollars above mentioned :

Resolved, That Congress will emit such part only of the said sum of forty millions and fifty-one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, as shall be absolutely necessary for public exigencies before adequate supplies can be otherwise obtained, relying for such supplies on the exertions of the several states.

Resolved, That the consideration of the preamble first moved be postponed.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1779.

Congress being informed that Mr. W. H. Drayton, one of the delegates for the state of South-Carolina, died last night, and that circumstances required that his remains be interred this evening :

Resolved, That Congress will in a body attend the funeral this evening at six o'clock, as mourners, with a crape round the left arm, and will continue in mourning for the space of one month.

Resolved, That Mr. Laurens, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Harnett be a committee to superintend the funeral ; and that the reverend Mr. White, the attending chaplain, be notified to officiate on the occasion :

That the said committee be directed to invite the general assembly and the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, the minister plenipotentiary of France, and other persons of distinction now in town to attend the funeral.

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of major general Gates, report, that they have conversed with the gentleman styling himself le baron de Benyowsky, mentioned in general Gates's letter : that they know nothing from any testimonials he produces except his having a letter directed to general Pulaski, who he says is his half brother, and to whom he now desires only the means of going ; whereupon,

Resolved, That monsieur le baron de Benyowsky be supplied with an horse and one thousand dollars, to enable him

him to proceed to general Pulaski, now with the southern army.

Ordered, That copies of the resolutions of Congress relative to the capture of the snow *Nuestra Señora del Carmel* et St. Antonio, captain Duart, be sent by the committee for foreign affairs by different conveyances, to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of France, to be by him communicated to the court of Lisbon.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Armstrong, to whom were referred letters from general Washington and colonel Simms, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That leave of absence from his regiment be given to lieutenant colonel Simms till the 20th day of November next:

That copies of his applications to Congress and general Washington's letter, be transmitted to the governor of Virginia, and that it be signified to him, that as lieutenant colonel Simms's application has been complied with at a time when his absence is with the greatest reluctance dispensed with, it is the will of Congress that he may be enabled to rejoin his regiment as speedily as possible; and that such measures may be taken respecting claims similar to that of lieutenant colonel Simms, as may prevent other officers of the Virginia line making applications for the like indulgence of absence, which must in the midst of a campaign, be utterly inadmissible; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the governor of Virginia.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress, every cornet of horse be entitled to receive monthly for his subsistence one hundred dollars, to commence agreeable to an act of Congress of the 18th of August last.

On motion of Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr. Holten,

Resolved, That so much of the resolutions respecting the establishment of a board of treasury as relates to the annual election of the officers, be referred to a committee of three; and that they be directed to report the salaries of the said officers:

The members chosen, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Hewes.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1779.

The committee on the quartermaster and commissary general's department, consisting of Mr. Whipple, Mr. Root and Mr. Scudder, laid before Congress a letter of the 30th of August from Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary general of purchases, which was read:

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee; and that they be directed to take the proper steps for obtaining a division of the prize goods lately captured by continental vessels, and cause such of the articles as they judge proper to be retained for the future order of Congress.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the quartermaster general be directed to erect barracks, at the expence of the United States, for quartering the troops in the state of Rhode-Island:

That the said barracks be of such dimensions and situated in such place as general Gates, or other officer commanding the troops in that state for the time being, shall approve of.

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of the 5th from general Washington, relative to the arrangement of the Massachusetts line of officers, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the arrangement of the officers in the Massachusetts line, as now fixed by the commander in chief, be confirmed, and their commissions issued accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1779.

The delegates for the state of New-York laid before Congress certain instructions which they have received from their constituents, accompanied with sundry papers, which were read; also a petition of the committees of Cumberland county to Congress was read, praying their speedy interposition in settling the disturbances upon the New-Hampshire Grants, accompanied with sundry papers:

Ordered, That the same be referred to a committee of five;

The members chosen, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Paca, Mr. Holten, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Smith.

Resolved, That the president be requested to prepare a circular letter to the several states, to accompany the resolutions of Congress of the first and third instant for stopping the further emissions of bills of credit. Congress

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the motion for reconsidering the resolution passed on the 21st of August, recommending to the several States to continue or lay embargoes to continue until the first day of January next.

A motion was made by Mr. M'Kean, seconded by Mr. Armstrong, to strike out "January," in order to insert instead thereof "October."

On the the question, Shall the word "January" stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	no	}	no
	Mr. Peabody	ay		
	Mr. Langdon	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Patridge	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
	Mr. Spencer	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
	Mr. Houston	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	no	}	no
	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	no	}	divided
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no		
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	}	no
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
	Mr. Fleming	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	}	ay
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Matthews	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 9th 1779.

Mr. James Mercer, a delegate for the state of Virginia, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Resolved,

Resolved, That Mr. Griffin, at his request, be discharged from the committee on the treasury, on account of his ill state of health.

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee on the treasury, in the room of Mr. Griffin, until commissioners of the board of treasury shall be appointed ;

The member chosen, Mr. Marchant.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1779.

A report of the board of war was read ; whereupon, Congress came to the following resolutions :

It appearing from the representation of the board of war, that for the more comfortable accommodation of the troops of the United States, it is expedient that each state should provide cloathing for its own quota of those troops, in addition to that which has been imported or already procured by the agents appointed by the said board :

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the governments of the several states immediately to provide large quantities of cloathing for their respective quotas of troops :

That particular attention be paid to the articles of hats, hose, shirts, blankets and shoes, which are indispensably necessary and immediately wanted, and without which the troops must severely suffer :

That the cloathing so purchased or procured by the states respectively be delivered to the sub or state cloathiers, agreeably to the ordinance of the 23d of March last :

That the sub or state cloathiers make regular monthly returns to the cloathier general, of all cloathing received from their respective states :

That the executive powers of the several states be requested to correspond with the board of war from time to time, informing them of their proceedings and prospects in the cloathing business ; that every assistance may be given where necessary by the said board, when the continental stock will admit thereof and continental purchasers be stopped when a sufficiency of cloathing is provided :

That it be also recommended to the governments of the respective states to take measures for preventing any competition of prices among the purchasers, whether on account of the continent or particular states :

That

That the said governments be informed that the principal supplies of cloathing for the troops of their respective quotas are expected from them; and to this end they are earnestly requested now diligently to exert themselves, and in future to make timely provision either by purchase, manufacture or importation :

That the board of war be directed to inform the executive powers of the several states from time to time of any considerable additions to the stock of cloathing provided by the United States, by importation or otherwise, that whensoever all or any considerable part of the cloathing for the troops is or shall be provided by the United States, the governments of the several states may cease further provision.

The committee on the treasury, according to order laid on the table an account of the money received on loan, and of the whole amount of money issued and to be issued by virtue of resolves passed before this day.

M O N D A Y, SEPTEMBER 13, 1779.

Mr. Fitzbugh, a delegate for the state of Virginia, attended and took his seat in Congress.

A letter of the 7th from general Washington was read, enclosing a letter of the 30th of August from major general Sullivan :

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee appointed to correspond with major general Lincoln.

Resolved, That two members be added to the said committee ;

The members chosen, Mr. Harnett and Mr. Fitzbugh.

The president laid before Congress a draught of a circular letter from the Congress of the United States of America to their constituents, which was read twice, and unanimously agreed to :

Friends and Fellow-citizens !

IN governments raised on the generous principles of equal liberty, where the rulers of the state are the servants of the people, and not the masters of those from whom they derive authority ; it is their duty to inform their fellow-citizens of the state of their affairs, and by evincing the propriety of public measures, lead them to unite the influence of inclination to the force of legal obligation in rendering them successful. This duty rests not

even

even in times of the most perfect peace, order and tranquillity, when the safety of the commonwealth is neither endangered by force or seduction from abroad, or by faction, treachery or misguided ambition from within. At this season, therefore, we find ourselves in a particular manner impressed with a sense of it, and can no longer forbear calling your attention to a subject much misrepresented, and respecting which dangerous as well as erroneous opinions have been held and propagated: we mean your finances.

The ungrateful despotism and inordinate lust of domination, which marked the unnatural designs of the British king and his venal parliament to enslave the people of America, reduced you to the necessity of either asserting your rights by arms or ingloriously passing under the yoke. You nobly preferred war.—Armies were then to be raised, paid and supplied: money became necessary for these purposes. Of your own there was but little; and of no nation in the world could you then borrow. The little that was spread among you could be collected only by taxes, and to this end regular governments were essential; of these you were also destitute. So circumstanced, you had no other resource but the natural value and wealth of your fertile country. Bills were issued on the credit of this bank, and your faith was pledged for their redemption. After a considerable number of these had circulated, loans were solicited, and offices for the purpose established. Thus a national debt was unavoidably created, and the amount of it is as follows:

Bills emitted and circulating,	159,948,880 dollars.
Monies borrowed before the 1st of March, 1778, the interest of which is payable in France,	} 7,545,196 67-90ths
Monies borrowed since the 1st of March, 1778, the interest of which is payable here,	
Money due abroad, not exactly known, the balances not having been transmitted, supposed to be about	26,188,909 dollars.
	} 4,000,000

For your further satisfaction we shall order a particular account of the several emissions, with the times limited for their redemption, and also of the several loans, the interest allowed on each, and the terms assigned for their payment, to be prepared and published. The

The taxes have as yet brought into the treasury no more than 3,027,560, so that all the monies supplied to Congress by the people of America, amount to no more than 36,761,665 dollars and 67-cents, that being the sum of the loans and taxes received. Judge then of the necessity of emissions, and learn from whom and from whence that necessity arose.

We are also to inform you, that on the first day of September instant we resolved "that we would on no account whatever emit more bills of credit than to make the whole amount of such bills two hundred millions of dollars," and as the sum emitted and in circulation amounted to 159,948,880 dollars, and the sum of 40,051,120 dollars remained to complete the two hundred million above mentioned, we on the third day of September instant further resolved, "that we would emit such part only of the said sum of 40,051,120 dollars as should be absolutely necessary for public exigencies before adequate supplies could otherwise be obtained, relying for such supplies on the exertions of the several states."

Exclusive of the great and ordinary expences incident to the war, the depreciation of the currency has so swelled the prices of every necessary article, and of consequence made such additions to the usual amount of expenditures, that very considerable supplies must be immediately provided by loans and taxes; and we unanimously declare it to be essential to the welfare of these States, that the taxes already called for be paid into the continental treasury by the time recommended for that purpose. It is also highly proper that you should extend your views beyond that period, and prepare in season as well for bringing your respective quotas of troops into the field early the next campaign, as for providing the supplies necessary in the course of it. We shall take care to apprise you from time to time of the state of the treasury, and to recommend the proper measures for supplying it. To keep your battalions full, to encourage loans, and to assess your taxes with prudence, collect them with firmness, and pay them with punctuality, is all that will be requisite on your part. Further ways and means of providing for the public exigencies are now under consideration, and will soon be laid before you.

Having thus given you a short and plain state of your debt, and pointed out the necessity of punctuality in furnishing

nishing the supplies already required, we shall proceed to make a few remarks on the depreciation of the currency, to which we interest your attention.

The depreciation of bills of credit is always either natural or artificial, or both. The latter is our case. The moment the sum in circulation exceeded what was necessary as a medium in commerce, it began and continued to depreciate in proportion as the amount of the surplus increased; and that proportion would hold good until the sum emitted should become so great as nearly to equal the value of the capital or stock, on the credit of which the bills were issued. Supposing, therefore, that 30,000,000 was necessary for a circulating medium, and that 160,000,000 had issued, the natural depreciation is but little more than as five to one: but the actual depreciation exceeds that proportion and that excess is artificial. The natural depreciation is to be removed only by lessening the quantity of money in circulation. It will regain its primitive value whenever it shall be reduced to the sum necessary for a medium of commerce. This is only to be effected by loans and taxes.

The artificial depreciation is a more serious subject, and merits minute investigation. A distrust (however occasioned) entertained by the mass of the people either in the ability or inclination of the United States to redeem their bills is the cause of it. Let us enquire how far reason will justify a distrust in the ability of the United States.

The ability of the United States must depend on two things; first, the success of the present revolution; and secondly, on the sufficiency of the natural wealth, value and resources of the country.

That the time has been when honest men might, without being chargeable with timidity, have doubted the success of the present revolution, we admit: but that period is passed. The independence of America is now as fixed as fate, and the petulant efforts of Britain to break it down are as vain and fruitless as the raging of the waves which beat against their cliffs. Let those who are still afflicted with these doubts consider the character and condition of our enemies. Let them remember that we are contending against a kingdom crumbling into pieces; a nation without public virtue; and a people sold to and betrayed by their own representatives; against a prince governed by his passions and a ministry without confidence or wisdom.

dom; against armies half paid and generals half trusted; against a government equal only to plans of plunder, conflagration and murder—a government by the most impious violations of the rights of religion, justice, humanity and mankind, courting the vengeance of heaven and revolting from the protection of providence. Against the fury of these enemies you made successful resistance, when single, alone and friendless, in the days of weakness and infancy, before your hands had been taught to war or your fingers to fight. And can there be any reason to apprehend that the divine disposer of human events, after having separated us from the house of bondage, and led us safe through a sea of blood, towards the land of liberty and promise, will leave the work of our political redemption unfinished, and either permit us to perish in a wilderness of difficulties, or suffer us to be carried back in chains to that country of oppression, from whose tyranny he hath mercifully delivered us with a stretched out arm?

In close alliance with one of the most powerful nations in Europe which has generously made our cause her own, in amity with many others, and enjoying the good will of all, what danger have we to fear from Britain? Instead of acquiring accessions of territory by conquest, the limits of her empire daily contract: her fleets no longer rule the ocean, nor are her armies invincible by land. How many of her standards, wrested from the hands of her champions, are among your trophies, and have graced the triumphs of your troops? and how great is the number of those, who, sent to bind you in fetters, have become your captives, and received their lives from your hands? In short, whoever considers that these states are daily increasing in power; that their armies have become veteran; that their governments, founded in freedom, are established; that their fertile country and their affectionate ally furnish them with ample supplies; that the Spanish monarch, well prepared for war, with fleets and armies ready for combat, and a treasury overflowing with wealth, has entered the lists against Britain; that the other European nations, often insulted by her pride, and alarmed by the strides of her ambition, have left her to her fate; that Ireland, wearied with her oppressions, is panting for liberty, and even Scotland displeased and uneasy at her edicts: whoever considers these things, instead of doubt-

ing the issue of the war, will rejoice in the glorious, the sure and certain prospect of success.

This point being established, the next question is whether the natural wealth, value and resources of the country will be equal to the payment of the debt?

Let us suppose for the sake of argument, that at the conclusion of the war, the emissions should amount to 200,000,000, that exclusive of supplies from taxes, which will not be inconsiderable, the loans should amount to 100,000,000, then the whole national debt of the United States would be 300,000,000. There are at present 3,000,000 of inhabitants in the thirteen states: three hundred million of dollars divided among three million of people would give to each person one hundred dollars; and is there an individual in America unable in the course of eighteen or twenty years to pay it again? Suppose the whole debt assessed, as it ought to be, on the inhabitants in proportion to their respective estates, what would then be the share of the poorer people? Perhaps not ten dollars. Besides, as this debt will not be payable immediately, but probably twenty years allotted for it, the number of inhabitants by that time in America will be far more than double their present amount. It is well known that the inhabitants of this country increased almost in the ratio of compound interest. By natural population they doubled every twenty years, and how great may be the host of emigrants from other countries cannot be ascertained. We have the highest reason to believe the number will be immense. Suppose that only ten thousand should arrive the first year after the war, what will those ten thousand with their families count in twenty years time?—probably double the number. This observation applies with proportionable force to the emigrants of every successive year. Thus you see great part of your debt will be payable not merely by the present number of inhabitants, but by that number swelled and increased by the natural population of the present inhabitants, by multitudes of emigrants daily arriving from other countries, and by the natural population of those successive emigrants, so that every person's share of the debt will be constantly diminishing by others coming in to pay a proportion of it.

These are advantages which none but young countries enjoy. The number of inhabitants in every country in Europe

Europe remains nearly the same from one century to another. No country will produce more people than it can subsist; and every country, if free and cultivated, will produce as many as it can maintain. Hence we may form some idea of the future population of these states. Extensive wildernesses, now scarcely known or explored, remain yet to be cultivated, and vast lakes and rivers, whose waters have for ages rolled in silence and obscurity to the ocean, are yet to hear the din of industry, become subservient to commerce, and boast delightful villas, gilded spires, and spacious cities rising on their banks.

Thus much for the number of persons to pay the debt. The next point is their ability. They who enquire how many millions of acres are contained only in the settled part of North-America, and how much each acre is worth, will acquire very enlarged and yet very inadequate ideas of the value of this country. But those who will carry their enquiries further, and learn that we heretofore paid an annual tax to Britain of three millions sterling in the way of trade, and still grew rich; that our commerce was then confined to her; that we were obliged to carry our commodities to her market, and consequently to sell them at her price; that we were compelled to purchase foreign commodities at her stores, and on her terms, and were forbid to establish any manufactories incompatible with her views of gain; that in future the whole world will be open to us, and we shall be at liberty to purchase from those who will sell on the best terms, and to sell to those who will give the best prices; that as the country increases in number of inhabitants and cultivation, the productions of the earth will be proportionably increased, and the riches of the whole proportionably greater: whoever examines the force of these and similar observations, must smile at the ignorance of those who doubt the ability of the United States to redeem their bills.

Let it also be remembered that paper money is the only kind of money which cannot "make unto itself wings and fly away." It remains with us, it will not forsake us, it is always ready and at hand for the purpose of commerce or taxes, and every industrious man can find it. On the contrary, should Britain like Ninevah (and for the same reason) yet find mercy, and escape the storm ready to burst upon her, she will find her national debt in a very different situation. Her territory diminished, her people wasted,

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her commerce ruined, her monopolies gone, she must provide for the discharge of her immense debt by taxes to be paid in specie, in gold or silver, perhaps now buried in the mines of Mexico or Peru, or still concealed in the brooks and rivulets of Africa or Indostan.

Having shewn that there is no reason to doubt the ability of the United States to pay their debt, let us next enquire whether as much can be said for their inclination.

Under this head three things are to be attended to :

1st. Whether and in what manner the faith of the United States has been pledged for the redemption of their bills.

2d. Whether they have put themselves in a political capacity to redeem them : and,

3d. Whether, admitting the two former propositions, there is any reason to apprehend a wanton violation of the public faith.

1st. It must be evident to every man who reads the journals of Congress or looks at the face of one of their bills, that Congress have pledged the faith of their constituents for the redemption of them. And it must be equally evident, not only that they had authority to do so, but that their constituents have actually ratified their acts, by receiving their bills, passing laws establishing their currency, and punishing those who counterfeit them. So that it may with truth be said that the people have pledged their faith for the redemption of them not only collectively by their representatives, but individually.

2d. Whether the United States have put themselves in a political capacity to redeem their bills, is a question which calls for more full discussion.

Our enemies, as well foreign as domestic, have laboured to raise doubts on this head. They argue that the confederation of the states remains yet to be perfected ; that the union may be dissolved, Congress be abolished, and each state resuming its delegated powers proceed in future to hold and exercise all the rights of sovereignty appertaining to an independent state. In such an event, say they, the continental bills of credit, created and supported by the union, would die with it. This position being assumed, they next proceed to assert this event to be probable, and in proof of it urge our divisions, our parties, our separate interests, distinct manners, former prejudices, and

and many other arguments equally plausible and equally fallacious. Examine this matter.

For every purpose essential to the defence of these states in the progress of the present war, and necessary to the attainment of the objects of it, these states now are as fully, legally and absolutely confederated as it is possible for them to be. Read the credentials of the different delegates who composed the Congress in 1774, 1775, and part of 1776. You will find that they establish an union for the express purpose of opposing the oppressions of Britain and obtaining redress of grievances. On the 4th of July, 1776, your representatives in Congress, perceiving that nothing less than unconditional submission would satisfy our enemies, did in the name of the people of the Thirteen United Colonies declare them to be free and independent states, and "for the SUPPORT of that declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, did mutually pledge to each other their LIVES, their FORTUNES and their SACRED HONOUR." Was ever confederation more formal, more solemn or explicit? It has been expressly assented to and ratified by every state in the union. Accordingly, for the direct SUPPORT of this declaration, that is for the support of the independence of these states, armies have been raised, and bills of credit emitted and loans made to pay and supply them. The redemption, therefore, of these bills, the payment of these debts and the settlement of the accounts of the several states for expenditures or services for the common benefit and in this common cause, are among the objects of this confederation; and consequently while all or any of its objects remain unattained, it cannot, so far as it may respect such objects, be dissolved, consistent with the laws of God or Man.

But we are persuaded, and our enemies will find, that our union is not to end here. They are mistaken when they suppose us kept together only by a sense of present danger. It is a fact which they only will dispute, that the people of these states were never so cordially united as at this day. By having been obliged to mix with each other, former prejudices have worn off, and their several manners become blended. A sense of common permanent interest, mutual affection (having been brethren in affliction,) the ties of consanguinity daily extending, constant reciprocity of good offices, familiarity in language,

in governments, and therefore in manners, the importance, weight and splendor of the union, all conspire in forming a strong chain of connection, which must forever bind us together. The United Provinces of the Netherlands and the United Cantons of Switzerland became free and independent under circumstances very like ours: their independence has been long established, and yet their confederacies continue in full vigor. What reason can be assigned why our union should be less lasting? or why should the people of these states be supposed less wise than the inhabitants of those? You are not uninformed that a plan for a perpetual confederation has been prepared and that twelve of the thirteen states have already acceded to it. But enough has been said to shew that for every purpose of the present war, and all things incident to it, there does at present exist a perfect solemn confederation, and therefore that the states now are and always will be in political capacity to redeem their bills, pay their debts and settle their accounts.

3d. Whether, admitting the ability and political capacity of the United States to redeem their bills, there is any reason to apprehend a wanton violation of the public faith?

It is with great regret and reluctance that we can prevail upon ourselves to take the least notice of a question which involves in it a doubt so injurious to the honour and dignity of America.

The enemy, aware that the strength of America lay in the union of her citizens, and the wisdom and integrity of those to whom they committed the direction of their affairs, have taken unwearied pains to disunite and alarm the people, to depreciate the abilities and virtue of their rulers, and to impair the confidence reposed in them by their constituents. To this end repeated attempts have been made to draw an absurd and fanciful line of distinction between the Congress and the people, and to create an opinion and a belief that their interests and views were different and opposed. Hence the ridiculous tales, the invidious insinuations, and the whimsical suspicions that have been forged and propagated by disguised emissaries and traitors in the garb of patriots. Hence has proceeded the notable discovery that as the Congress made the money they also can destroy it; and that it will exist no longer than they find it convenient to permit it. It is not surprising that

that in a free country, where the tongues and pens of such people are and must be licensed, such political heresies should be inculcated and diffused, but it is really astonishing that the mind of a single virtuous citizen in America should be influenced by them. It certainly cannot be necessary to remind you that your representatives here are chosen from among yourselves; that you are or ought to be acquainted with their several characters; that they are sent here to speak your sentiments, and that it is constantly in your power to remove such as do not. You surely are convinced that it is no more in their power to annihilate your money than your independence, and that any act of theirs for either of those purposes would be null and void.

We should pay an ill compliment to the understanding and honour of every true American, were we to adduce many arguments to show the baseness or bad policy of violating our national faith, or omitting to pursue the measures necessary to preserve it. A bankrupt faithless republic would be a novelty in the political world, and appear among reputable nations like a common prostitute among chaste and respectable matrons. The pride of America revolts from the idea: her citizens know for what purposes these emissions were made, and have repeatedly plighted their faith for the redemption of them; they are to be found in every man's possession, and every man is interested in their being redeemed; they must therefore entertain a high opinion of American credulity, who suppose the people capable of believing, on due reflection, that all America will, against the faith, the honour and the interest of all America, be ever prevailed upon to countenance, support or permit so ruinous so disgraceful a measure. We are convinced that the efforts and arts of our enemies will not be wanting to draw us into this humiliating and contemptible situation. Impelled by malice, and the suggestions of chagrin and disappointment, at not being able to bend our necks to their yoke, they will endeavour to force or seduce us to commit this unpardonable sin, in order to subject us to the punishment due to it, and that we may therefore be a reproach and a bye-word among the nations. Apprized of these consequences, knowing the value of national character, and impressed with a due sense of the immutable laws of justice and honour, it is impossible that America should think without horror of such an execrable deed.

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If then neither our ability or inclination to discharge the public debt are justly questionable, let our conduct correspond with this confidence, and let us rescue our credit from its present imputations. Had the attention of America to this object been unremitting, had taxes been seasonably imposed and collected, had proper loans been made, had laws been passed and executed for punishing those who maliciously endeavoured to injure the public credit; had these and many other things equally necessary been done, and had our currency, notwithstanding all these efforts, declined to its present degree of depreciation, our case would indeed have been deplorable. But as these exertions have not been made, we may yet experience the good effects which naturally result from them. Our former negligences therefore should now animate us with hope, and teach us not to despair of removing by vigilance and application the evils which supineness and inattention have produced.

It has been already observed, that in order to prevent the further natural depreciation of our bills we have resolved to stop the press, and to call upon you for supplies by loans and taxes. You are in capacity to afford them, and are bound by the strongest ties to do it. Leave us not therefore without supplies, nor let in that flood of evils which would follow from such a neglect. It would be an event most grateful to our enemies, and depend upon it they will redouble their artifices and industry to compass it. Be therefore upon your guard, and examine well the policy of every measure and the evidence of every report that may be proposed or mentioned to you before you adopt the one or believe the other. Recollect that it is the price of the liberty, the peace and the safety of yourselves and posterity, that now is required; that peace, liberty and safety, for the attainment and security of which you have so often and so solemnly declared your readiness to sacrifice your lives and fortunes. The war, though drawing fast to a successful issue, still rages. Disdain to leave the whole business of your defence to your ally. Be mindful that the brightest prospects may be clouded, and that prudence bids us be prepared for every event. Provide therefore for continuing your armies in the field till victory and peace shall lead them home, and avoid the reproach of permitting the currency to depreciate in your hands, when by yielding a part to taxes and loans, the whole might have

have been appreciated and preserved. Humanity as well as justice makes this demand upon you, the complaints of ruined widows, and the cries of fatherless children, whose whole support has been placed in your hands and melted away, have doubtless reached you; take care that they ascend no higher. Rouse therefore; strive who shall do most for his country; rekindle that flame of patriotism which at the mention of disgrace and slavery blazed throughout America, and animated all her citizens. Determine to finish the contest as you began it, honestly and gloriously. Let it never be said that America had no sooner become independent than she became insolvent, or that her infant glories and growing fame were obscured and tarnished by broken contracts and violated faith, in the very hour when all the nations of the earth were admiring and almost adoring the splendor of her rising.

By the unanimous order of Congress,

J O H N J A Y, president.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1779.

T U E S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 14, 1779.

Mr. Jenifer, a delegate from the state of Maryland, attended and took his seat in Congress.

A memorial of the proprietors of a tract of land called Indiana, signed on behalf of the proprietors and as their agent by George Morgan, was read, stating "that on the 2d day of November, 1768, at a general congress with the Six nations and other Indians, held at Fort-Stanwix, in consideration of the sum of eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds ten shillings and eight pence, the amount of the value of the damages sustained by the traders, the said Six United and Independent Nations, the true and absolute owners and proprietors, did grant a tract of land called Indiana, described as follows, viz. Beginning at the southerly side of the mouth of little Kenawawa Creek, where it empties itself into the river Ohio, and running from thence south east to the Laurel-Hill, thence along the Laurel-Hill until it strikes the river Monongehela, thence down the stream of the said river Monongehela, according to the several courses thereof, to the southern boundary line of the province of Pennsylvania, thence westerly along the course of the said province boundary line, as far as the same shall extend, and from

Y y

thence

thence by the same course to the river Ohio, thence down the said river Ohio, according to the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning: that the said tract of land, thus obtained for so valuable a consideration, and with every circumstance of notoriety and authority that can give validity to any grant, was afterwards (as being included within the bounds of a larger tract of land called Vandalia,) by order of the king of Great-Britain in council, before the declaration of the independency of these United States, separated from the dominion which, in right of the crown, Virginia claimed over it. And therefore the memorialists are advised, that the said tract of country cannot remain subject to the jurisdiction of Virginia or any particular state, but of the whole United States in Congress assembled: that some acts of the state of Virginia, directing the sale of the lands in question, to commence in October next, for the particular benefit of that state, seem intended to prevent and defeat the interposition of Congress, and therefore praying this honourable house to take the distressed case of the memorialist into speedy consideration, and that such order may be directed as may be thought proper to stay Virginia in the sale of the lands in question, till Virginia, as well as the memorialists, can be heard before this honourable house, and the whole rights of the owners of the tract of land called Vandalia, of which Indiana is a part, shall be ascertained in such a manner as may tend to support the sovereignty of the United States and the just rights of individuals therein."

Also a memorial of William Trent, in behalf of Thomas Walpole and his associates, claiming a right to the tract of land called Vandalia, was read.

A motion was made by Mr. Scudder, seconded by Mr. Fell, that the first memorial, signed by George Morgan, be referred to a committee.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Scudder,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Langdon	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Holten	ay		no
	Mr. Patridge	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay		ay
	Mr. Collins	ay		
				Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay	} ay
	Mr. Spencer	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	} divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	} ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
	Mr. Houston	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	ay	} ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinſon	ay	} ay
	Mr. M'Kean	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	} ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
	Mr. Jenifer	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	} no
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Fleming	no	
	Mr. Mercer	no	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	} no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	no	} no
	Mr. Matthews	no	

So it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That the committee conſiſt of five.

W E D N E S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 15, 1779.

A letter of this day from the honourable ſieur Gerard, miniſter plenipotentiary of France, was read, deſiring in the courſe of this week an audience, in order that he may take his leave :

Reſolved, That Friday next be aſſigned for granting a private audience to the honourable ſieur Gerard, miniſter plenipotentiary of France, in order to his taking leave.

Another letter of this day from the ſaid miniſter plenipotentiary was read, informing that “ he has conſtituted the ſieur James Willſon advocate general of the French nation, in order that he may be charged with all the cauſes and matters relative to navigation and commerce.

The committee on the treaſury brought in a report ; whereupon,

Reſolved,

Resolved, That a copy of colonel Butler's letter of the 21st of August, which was enclosed in general Washington's letter of the 23d of the said month, and referred to the board of treasury, be transmitted to the auditors of the main army, who are directed to allow him two thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars, the sum mentioned in his letter, on his making oath to the facts set forth in the same.

Resolved, That all applications in future for monies for the use of the different departments under the direction of the board of war, be made to the treasury by the paymaster of the said board, who is instructed to have them previously certified by the board of war; and that for all sums granted in consequence of such applications the said paymaster be accountable.

T H U R S D A Y, (SEPTEMBER 16, 1779.

A memorial from captain William Macpherson was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That a brevet of major in the army of the United States be granted to William Macpherson, and that while in actual service he receive the pay and subsistence of a major.

Ordered, That major Macpherson repair to the southern army, and receive the orders of major general Lincoln or the commanding officer in that department for the time being.

A committee, consisting of Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Smith, to whom a memorial from colonel Knobelauch was referred, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration; and thereupon,

Congress came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That although colonel Knobelauch brought with him very respectable recommendations to a member of Congress and to general Washington, yet it is inconsistent with the arrangement of the army to employ him agreeable to his wishes.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a proper sense of colonel Knobelauch's zeal for the cause of America, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be paid to colonel Knobelauch, in order to defray his expences to Europe, and those incurred during his residence in America.

Resolved, That the order of the 26th of August, in favour of colonel Knobelauch, be cancelled. The

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter from major Widdersheime, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That major Widdersheime, be informed that though Congress entertain a proper sense of his offer to enter into the service of these states, yet it is impracticable to employ him in the line of the army consistent with the arrangement thereof.

A letter of this day from William Palfrey, paymaster general, was read, informing that John Baynton has resigned the office of paymaster for the western district, and that it is necessary another person be appointed to succeed him; whereupon,

Congress proceeded to an election; and, the ballots being taken,

John Boreman was elected deputy paymaster for the western district, in the room of Mr. John Baynton, resigned.

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 17, 1779.

Resolved, That two members be appointed to introduce the minister to the private audience:

The members chosen, Mr. Laurens and Mr. Jenifer.

The minister being introduced took his leave in a speech, of which the following is a translation;

Gentlemen,

The king my master having been pleased to attend to the representations which my ill state of health obliged me to make to him, his majesty has granted me leave to return. At the same time he has taken care to send a new minister plenipotentiary to America, that there may be no interruption in his care to cultivate a mutual friendship. I must leave it to the abilities of monsieur the chevalier de la Luzerne to explain to you his majesty's sentiments, and confine myself at this time in testifying to you, gentlemen, the satisfaction I shall have in rendering him an account of the occurrences which I have been witness of for more than a year during my residence with you. His majesty will thereby perceive the sentiments with which your councils are animated and governed, your wisdom, your firmness, your attachment to the alliance, and your zeal for the prosperity of the common cause and the two nations respectively. He will see with
pleasure

pleasure that that inestimable union, which constitutes the principal force and weight of the confederacy, reigns among the United States ; that the citizens are so far from being wanting in zeal and spirit to repel incursions which can have no other object than a barbarous devastation, that there is not an American, who is not sensible of the necessity of concurring to humble still farther and weaken the common enemy, by efforts proportionate to the importance of happily terminating a glorious revolution, and of securing as speedily as possible to the United States of America by a solid and honourable peace the inestimable advantages of liberty and independence, which is the essential and fundamental object of the alliance, and of the war kindled and rendered necessary by England.

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to offer you as a body and as individuals, the tribute of my thanks for the marks of confidence and esteem, and also of attention which I have received from you ; I have always endeavoured to deserve them by the most sincere and zealous attachment to the interests and dignity of the United States as well as to the principles and sentiments resulting from the alliance. I have not been wanting in zeal for every thing that could have any relation to that object, and that could farther cement the connexions, whether political or personal, between the two nations. The most flattering recompence of all my labours would be the testimony of your satisfaction.

To which the president in behalf of Congress returned the following answer :

SIR,

We receive with much concern the intimation you have given us, that the bad state of your health obliges you to leave America : though at the same time we are sensible of the continued friendly care of His Most Christian Majesty in sending a new minister plenipotentiary to these States.

Great as our regret is in thus parting with you, yet it affords us pleasure to think how well disposed you are to improve the favourable opportunities you will have on your return to France of evincing to his majesty the reality of those sentiments on our part, which may justly be termed the animating principles of the United States.

By

By such representations the king will be assured, that the citizens of these states observe with the most lively satisfaction the repeated instances of his amity for them; that they regard the alliance as an inestimable connexion, endeared to them by the purity of the motives on which it was founded, the advantages derived from it, and the blessings it promises to both nations; that their resolution of securing its essential objects, liberty and independence, is unalterable; that they are determined by all the exertions in their power to advance the common cause, and to demonstrate that while they are attentive to their own interests, they as ardently desire to approve themselves not only faithful but affectionate allies.

By a residence of more than a year near Congress, you are enabled to form a competent judgment of the difficulties we have had to encounter as well as of our efforts to remove them.

Sir, We should be deficient in the respect due to distinguished merit, if we should fail to embrace this opportunity of testifying the high esteem which you have obtained throughout this country by your public and private conduct. You have happily combined a vigilant devotion for the dignity and interest of our most excellent and illustrious ally, with a zealous attachment to the honour and welfare of these states.

Your prudence, integrity, ability and diligence in discharging the eminent trust reposed in you, have secured our entire confidence, and now solicit from us the strongest declarations of our satisfaction in your behaviour.

That you may be blessed with a favourable voyage, the approbation of your sovereign, the perfect recovery of your health, and all happiness, is among the warmest wishes of every member of this body.

The marine committee, to whom was referred the letter from admiral Arbuthnot, dated at New-York, the 30th of August, 1779, report,

“ That on an enquiry they find there is a person of the name of Willbank now in the prison of this city, who was taken a pilot of the sloop Hotham; that there is also in the said prison a person of the name of Papley: that those persons, as well as other prisoners in general, are in comfortable rooms, provided with good provisions, and indulged with the liberty of the yard at certain hours every day,

day, and are not "in close and cruel confinement," as is suggested in the admiral's letter :"

Resolved, That the president return an answer to admiral Arbuthnot's letter, and enclose him a copy of the foregoing report.

The marine committee, to whom was referred a letter of the 27th of August from governor Livingston, enclosing a letter from Mr. Musco Livingston, report,

"That it is not eligible to employ Mr. Musco Livingston in the way he proposed, and recommend that his letter and certificate be returned to governor Livingston."

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report.

On motion of Mr. Laurens, seconded by Mr. Armstrong,

Resolved, That in consideration of the distinguished merit of lieutenant colonel Talbot, a commission of captain in the navy of the United States be given him, but that his pay and rations as lieutenant-colonel cease while actually employed in the navy ; and that the marine committee be directed to provide a proper vessel for him as soon as possible.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That five millions one hundred and eighty dollars be emitted on the faith of the United States, and under the direction of the board of treasury, in bills of credit of the following denominations, viz.

27028	of	80	dollars	-	2162240
27028	of	70	do.	-	1891960
27028	of	20	do.	-	540560
27028	of	5	do.	-	135140
27028	of	4	do.	-	108112
27028	of	3	do.	-	81084
27028	of	2	do.	-	54056
27028	of	1	do.	-	27028

5,000,180

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as those emitted the 17th day of July last, and be numbered from the last number in each respective denomination progressively.

Resolved, That a farther sum of ten millions and eighty dollars be emitted under the direction of the board of treasury, and on the faith of the United States, in bills of credit of the following denominations, viz.

26316 of 65 dollars	-	-	-	1710510
26316 of 60 do.	-	-	-	1578961
26316 of 55 do.	-	-	-	144380
26316 of 50 do.	-	-	-	131800
26316 of 45 do.	-	-	-	118420
26316 of 40 do.	-	-	-	1052040
26316 of 35 do.	-	-	-	91060
26316 of 30 do.	-	-	-	79480

10000080

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emissions directed on the 14th of January last, and be numbered from the last number in every denomination progressively.

Ordered, That the committee of commerce forthwith report a proper allowance for the commercial and other continental agents in these United States, and that the marine committee and committee of commerce direct their respective agents forthwith to render their accounts in order for settlement.

The committee on the treasury, to whom was referred the letter of the 8th from the board of war, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress entertain a just sense of the exertions of the board of war in superintending and directing the necessary purchases of cloathing for the army, and of their constant attention to that important business, and that it is necessary the board should, for the present campaign and until some more expedient arrangement can be adopted, provide by every means in their power and upon the best terms they are able, the necessary supplies of cloathing as aforesaid.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the committees of Cumberland county, together with instructions from the senate and assembly of the state of New-York to their delegates in Congress, and other papers accompanying the same, brought in a report.

M O N D A Y, SEPTEMBER 20, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Laurens, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Holten, Mr. Harnett, Mr. Fitzhugh, appointed to correspond with major general Lincoln, and to whom was refer-

red a letter of the 7th from general Washington, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That it is expedient and necessary to detach the North-Carolina troops, now at or near West-Point, to join the troops under the command of major general Lincoln in South-Carolina, and that the pleasure of Congress be signified thereon to the commander in chief.

The second paragraph being amended, a division was called for; and on the question to agree to the first clause, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Sharpe,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	no
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Partridge	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Collins	no	}	no
	Mr. Huntington	ay		
	Mr. Root	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Jay	no	}	divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
	Mr. Ailee	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Carmichael	no	}	no
	Mr. Forbes	no		
	Mr. Jenifer	no		
Maryland,	Mr. Griffin	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Mercer	ay		
	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Harnett	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Hewes	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Matthews	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

That three of the continental frigates or ships of war, now in the port of Boston or elsewhere in the eastern states, be ordered to repair to South-Carolina with all possible expedition, after having received on board at such place as the marine committee shall appoint, as many of the North-Carolina troops, with stores and baggage, as the said frigates or ships of war can safely accommodate, and taking under their protection one or more transport or transports,

transports, if necessary to be employed for conducting such of the said troops and necessary stores for the voyage, as the three frigates or ships of war cannot conveniently receive or take on board.

On the question to agree to the latter clause, from the word "expedition," the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Laurens,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Holten	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay	1	ay
	Mr. Jay	no	}	no
	Mr. Lewis	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	}	no
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no		
	Mr. Forbes	no		
	Mr. Jenifer	no	}	ay
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
	Mr. Mercer	ay	}	ay
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay		
	Mr. Harnett	ay		
	Mr. Hewes	ay	}	no
South Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	no		
	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Matthews	ay	}	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the marine committee be directed immediately to take order for hiring such transports as shall be found necessary, and for dispatching the said frigates or ships of war with their convoy without delay :

That the commander in chief be directed to order the North-Carolina troops to proceed to such place or places as the marine committee shall advise :

That the marine committee be directed to give orders to the commanding officer of the frigates or ships of war going to South-Carolina, to confer and co operate with major general Lincoln or the commanding officer for the time being till further orders from the marine committee :

That

That the said commanding officer be directed to confer on all naval operations with the governor and executive council of the state of South-Carolina, and that it be recommended to the said state to afford every practicable and necessary aid and assistance for promoting and effectuating such purposes.

On the question to agree to the whole set of resolutions on the report, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	no
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Partridge	no		
Rhode Island,	Mr. Collins	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay	1	ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no	}	divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no	}	no
	Mr. Forbes	no		
	Mr. Jenifer	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	}	ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
	Mr. Mercer	ay		
	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Hewes	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Matthews	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the report of the committee on the petition from Cumberland, &c. be referred to a committee of the whole.

W E D N E S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 22, 1779.

The committee of commerce having informed Congress that a prize, captured by a continental ship of war, is carried

carried into Boston, on board of which is a quantity of wine.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce be directed to give orders for procuring a division of the said wine; and that the part thereof belonging to the continent be preserved for the use of the army of the United States.

F R I D A Y, SEPTEMBER 24, 1779.

Congress took into consideration resolutions reported from the committee of the whole, which were agreed to as follows:

Whereas on the first day of June last Congress, by a certain resolution reciting "that whereas divers applications had been made to Congress on the part of the state of New-York, and of the state of New Hampshire, relative to disturbances and animosities among inhabitants of a certain district known by the name of the New-Hampshire Grants," praying their interference for quieting thereof, did resolve, "that a committee be appointed to repair to the New-Hampshire Grants, and enquire into the reasons why they refuse to continue citizens of the respective states which heretofore exercised jurisdiction over the said district; for that as Congress are in duty bound on the one hand, to preserve inviolate the rights of the several states, so on the other they will always be careful to provide that the justice due to the states does not interfere with the justice which may be due to individuals: that the said committee confer with the said inhabitants, and that they take every prudent measure to promote an amicable settlement of all differences, and prevent divisions and animosities so prejudicial to the United States:" and did farther resolve, "that the farther consideration of this subject be postponed until the said committee shall have made report."

And whereas it so happened that a majority of the committee appointed in pursuance of the aforementioned resolution, did not meet in the said district, and therefore have never executed the business committed to them or made a regular report thereupon to Congress:

Ordered, That the said committee be discharged.

And whereas the animosities aforesaid have lately proceeded so far and risen so high as to endanger the internal peace of the United States, which renders it indispensably necessary for Congress to interpose for the restoration of quiet and good order,

And

And whereas one of the great objects of the union of the United States of America is the mutual protection and security of their respective rights: and whereas it is of the last importance to the said union that all causes of jealousy and discontent between the said states should be removed; and therefore that their several boundaries and jurisdictions be ascertained and settled: and whereas disputes at present subsist between the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay and New-York, on the one part, and the people of a district of country called New-Hampshire Grants, on the other, which people deny the jurisdiction of each of the said states over the said district, and each of the said states claim the said district against each other as well as against the said people, as appertaining in the whole or in part to them respectively:

Resolved, unanimously, That it be and hereby is most earnestly recommended to the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay and New-York, forthwith to pass laws, expressly authorising Congress to hear and determine all differences between them relative to their respective boundaries, in the mode prescribed by the articles of confederation, so that Congress may proceed thereon by the first day of February next at the farthest: and further, that the said states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay and New-York, do by express laws for the purpose refer to the decision of Congress all differences or disputes relative to jurisdiction, which they may respectively have with the people of the district aforesaid, so that Congress may proceed thereon on the said first day of February next, and also to authorise Congress to proceed to hear and determine all disputes subsisting between the grantees of the several states aforesaid, with one another or with either of the said states, respecting title to lands lying in the said district, to be heard and determined in the mode prescribed for such cases by the articles of confederation aforesaid: and further, to provide that no advantage be taken of the non-performance of the conditions of any of the grants of the said lands, but that further reasonable time be allowed for fulfilling such conditions.

Resolved, unanimously, That Congress will and hereby do pledge their faith to carry into execution and support their decisions and determinations in the premises, in favour of whichever of the parties the same may be, to

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the end that permanent concord and harmony may be established between them, and all cause of uneasiness removed.

Resolved, unanimously, That Congress will on the said first day of February next proceed, without delay, to hear and examine into the disputes and differences relative to jurisdiction aforesaid, between the said three states respectively, or such of them as shall pass the laws before mentioned on the one part, and the people of the district aforesaid who claim to be a separate jurisdiction on the other; and after a full and fair hearing will decide and determine the same according to equity; and that neither of the said states shall vote on any question relative to the decision thereof. And Congress do hereby pledge their faith to execute and support their decisions and determinations in the premises.

And whereas it is essential to the interest of the whole confederacy, that all intestine dissensions be carefully avoided, and domestic peace and good order maintained:

Resolved, unanimously, That it is the duty of the people of the district aforesaid, who deny the jurisdiction of all the afore named states, to abstain in the mean time from exercising any power over any of the inhabitants of the said district who profess themselves to be citizens of, or to owe allegiance to, any or either of the said states: but that none of the towns, either on the east or west side of Connecticut river, be considered as included within the said district but such as have heretofore actually joined in denying the jurisdiction of either of the said states, and have assumed a separate jurisdiction which they call the state of Vermont. And further, that in the opinion of Congress the said three states afore named ought in the mean time to suspend executing their laws over any of the inhabitants of the said district, except such of them as shall profess allegiance to, and confess the jurisdiction of, the same respectively. And further, that Congress will consider any violences committed against the tenor, true intent and meaning of this resolution as a breach of the peace of the confederacy, which they are determined to keep and maintain. And to the end that all such violences and breaches of the public peace may be the better avoided in the said district, it is hereby recommended to all the inhabitants thereof to cultivate harmony and concord among themselves, to forbear

vexing

vexing each other at law or otherwise, and to give as little occasion as possible to the interposition of magistrates.

Resolved, unanimously, That in the opinion of Congress no unappropriated lands or estates which are or may be adjudged forfeited or confiscated, lying in the said district, ought, until the final decision of Congress in the premises, to be granted or sold.

Ordered, That copies of the foregoing resolution be sent by express to the states of New York, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts Bay, and to the people of the district aforesaid, and that they be respectively desired to lose no time in appointing their agent or agents and otherwise preparing for the hearings aforesaid.

The aforesaid resolutions being read over, and a question taken to agree to the whole,

Resolved, unanimously, in the affirmative.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Paca, Mr. Atlee, Mr. Dickinson, to whom were referred a letter of the 23d of August from general Washington, and the papers therein enclosed; whereupon,

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to his excellency general Washington, for ordering with so much wisdom the late attack on the enemy's fort and works at Powles Hook.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to major general lord Stirling, for the judicious measures taken by him to forward the enterprize and to secure the retreat of the party.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to major Lee, for the remarkable prudence, address and bravery displayed by him on the occasion; and that they approve the humanity shewn in circumstances prompting to severity, as honourable to the arms of the United States, and correspondent to the noble principles on which they were assumed.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the discipline, fortitude and spirit manifested by the officers and soldiers under the command of major Lee, in the march, action and retreat; and while with singular satisfaction they acknowledge the merit of these gallant men, they feel an additional pleasure by considering them as part of an army, in which very many brave officers and soldiers have proved by their chearful performance of every duty

duty under every difficulty, that they ardently wish to give the truly glorious examples they now receive.

Resolved, That Congress justly esteem the military caution so happily combined with daring activity by lieutenants McCallister and Rudolph, in leading on the forlorn hope,

Resolved, That a medal of gold, emblematical of this affair, be struck under the direction of the board of treasury and presented to major Lee.

Resolved, That the brevet and the pay and subsistence of captain be given to lieutenant McCallister and to lieutenant Rudolph respectively.

A motion having been made, that the sum of one hundred dollars for every prisoner be put into the hands of major Lee, to be by him distributed among the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of his detachment, in such manner as the commander in chief shall direct.

On the question to agree thereto, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Jay,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Patridge	ay		ay
Rhode Island,	Mr. Collins	no	1	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no		
	Mr. Root	no		no
New-York,	Mr. Jay	no		
	Mr. Lewis	ay		divided
New-Jersey,	Mr. Houston	no	1	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	no		no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	1	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	no		
	Mr. Forbes	no		no
	Mr. Jenifer	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no		
	Mr. Griffin	no		
	Mr. Fleming	no		no
	Mr. Mercer	ay		
	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay		
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay		
	Mr. Hewes	no		ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay		
	Mr. Matthews	ay		ay

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So

So the states were equally divided and the question lost.
On motion of Mr. Atlee, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be put into the hands of Major Lee, to be by him distributed among the non commissioned officers and foldiers of the detachment he commanded at the attack and surprize of Powles-Hook, in such manner as the commander in chief shall direct.

A letter of major Aug. des Epiniers was read, praying, as circumstances prevented his making use of the leave of absence which Congress were pleased to grant him in December last, that the same be now renewed; whereupon,

Resolved, That major Aug. des Epiniers have leave of absence for six months, to commence from the time of his leaving America.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, seconded by Mr. Forbes,

Resolved, That the pay and subsistence of captains be allowed to lieutenants Gibbons and Knox, the officers who lead on the forlorn hope in the late attack on Stoney-Point, and also to Mr. Archer, the bearer of the general's letter and volunteer aid, to commence from the date of their respective commissions of brevets voted by Congress the 26th day of July last.

S A T U R D A Y, SEPTEMBER 25, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Houston, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Huntington, to whom was referred intelligence communicated by the honourable Mr. Gerard, minister plenipotentiary of France, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the president return Mr. Gerard the following answer:

S I R,

Congress feel themselves obliged by your communication of the 7th instant, and are happy that Mr. Gerard will be able to contradict from the fullest evidence every insinuation which may be made prejudicial to the faith and honour of the United States.

M O N D A Y, SEPTEMBER 27, 1779.

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee appointed to superintend the quartermaster and commissary general's

general's departments, and that another be elected in the room of Mr. Whipple who is absent:

The members chosen, Mr. Jenifer and Mr. Mercer.

Resolved, That a member be elected for the board of war, in the room of Mr. Spencer, who is absent.

The member chosen, Mr. Root.

A letter of this day from lieutenant colonel Fleury was read, desiring that he may be indulged with a furlough to revisit his native country; and accompanied with a letter of the 22d in his favour from general Washington, under a flying seal, directed to the president of Congress:

Resolved, That lieutenant colonel Fleury have leave of absence for nine months, to commence from the time of his departure from America.

Ordered, on the request of lieutenant colonel Fleury, That the letter from general Washington in his favour be delivered to him.

T U E S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 23, 1779.

Congress having appointed the honourable John Jay, esquire, their minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce and of alliance between the United States of America and His Catholic Majesty, and he having signified his acceptance of that office, and thereupon resigned the chair:

Resolved, That Congress proceed to the choice of a president:

Congress accordingly proceeded to an election; and the ballots being taken and counted,

The honourable Samuel Huntington, esquire, was elected.

The committee on the treasury having reported, that by a letter of this day's date from the board of war, they are informed that major general Phillips and sundry other officers of the convention troops, with their families, are on their way to New-York;

Resolved, That it is highly improper, under the present circumstances of our affairs, to permit any of the officers or persons aforesaid to go into New-York; and the board of war are hereby directed to detain them until the further order of Congress.

Ordered, That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the commander in chief.

Ordered,

Ordered, That Mr. Smith have leave of absence.

Ordered, That Mr. Fleming have leave of absence.

Resolved, That three members be elected for the marine committee in the room of Mr. Whipple, Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Fleming :

The members chosen, Mr. Langdon for New-Hampshire ; Mr. Root for Connecticut ; Mr. Mercer for Virginia.

W E D N E S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 29, 1779.

Mr. Sherman, one of the delegates for Connecticut, attended and took his seat.

A letter of this day from Gideon Olmstead was read :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the memorial of Gideon Olmstead, and to confer with a committee of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, relative to carrying into execution the decree of the court of appeals concerning the sloop Active :

The members chosen, Mr. Root, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Laurens.

Ordered, That a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to the speaker of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania ; and that he be requested to procure a committee of that house to be appointed to confer with the above committee.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report ;

Whereas on the 23d day of August last the delegates of the state of Virginia represented to Congress, that application was made to the said delegates by the board of trade in that state, to procure on account of the state, a sum of continental money, to be paid into the hands of John Moss, esquire, agent for the said state in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing supplies of cloathing and other necessaries for the immediate use of the troops of that state in the continental army ; and that it was proposed by the said board of trade, to repay the money by answering the bills or orders of the treasury, for the amount of the sum borrowed payable in the said state, or otherwise as Congress may direct : and whereas a warrant was accordingly issued by Congress on the continental treasurer, in favour of the said John Moss, esquire, for four hundred thousand dollars, the said state to be accountable :

Ordered,

Ordered, That a warrant issue on the board of trade of Virginia, in favour of Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary general of purchases, to be paid to the order of his assistants, Chaloner and White, for four hundred thousand dollars, to reimburse a like sum lent to the said state as aforesaid; the said Jeremiah Wadsworth to be accountable.

Resolved, That the daily pay of Robert Parson, messenger, and William Hurrie, door keeper, of Congress, be increased to eight dollars from the first of May last, and that in future they be allowed ten dollars per day until the further order of Congress.

Congress proceeded to the election of a person to examine the accounts of the several commissioners, commercial agents and others in Europe entrusted with the public money of these United States; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Joshua Johnson was elected, having been previously nominated by Mr. Jenifer.

The delegates for the state of Virginia, to whom was referred a letter of the 27th from the board of war, with the letters enclosed, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That copies of the letters before mentioned be forthwith transmitted to the governor of Virginia, and that it be recommended to the executive authority of that state to superintend the stationing and safe keeping of the convention troops in case any invasion shall be made on that state, and that the said executive authority do from time to time, as occasion may require, advise the board of war of their proceedings in that business.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 30, 1779.

The committee on the departments of the quartermaster and commissary general, consisting of Mr. Root, Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Mercer, to whom were referred the letters of the 24th of August from general Washington, and the 5th of September from J. Wadsworth, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That Mr. J. Bradford, continental agent at Boston, be directed to sell and deliver out of the stores of these United States there, to the state of New York, on or before the first day of January next, or to such person or persons as shall be authorized by them for the purpose,
any

any quantity of sugar and rum not exceeding five hundred hogheads of the former, and fifty hogheads of the latter, at the current wholesale price of those articles in cash: and that it be recommended to the legislature or the executive powers of the said state, to cause the said rum and sugar to be sold and distributed among the people in such manner, as that all may partake of the benefit intended them, and at no higher price than will raise the amount of the prime cost and charges:

That the marine committee be directed to give the necessary orders to enable the commissary general to perform his engagements actually made with the people for sugar, &c.

On passing this resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	}	no
	Mr. Langdon	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	no	}	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Partridge	ay		
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Marchant	no	}	no
	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Huntington	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Root	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
	Mr. Houston	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Winkopp	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Forbes	no	}	divided
	Mr. Jenifer	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Mercer	ay		
	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay		
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Hewes	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South Carolina,	Mr. Laurens	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Matthews	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

That the commissary general be informed, that although the necessity of the case may justify his using the expedient in this instance, yet Congress cannot approve of his making any purchases in ordinary cases otherways than for money:

Resolved,

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee on the treasury, in the room of Mr. Carmichael;
The member chosen, Mr. Sherman.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1779.

A letter from the marine committee was read :

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee, and that they be directed to prepare and report a plan of regulations for conducting the naval affairs of the United States and that the committee formerly appointed for that purpose be discharged.

The board of war, to whom was referred their report respecting lieutenant colonel Fleury, brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the zeal, activity, military genius and gallantry of lieutenant colonel Fleury, which he has exhibited on a variety of occasions during his service in the armies of these states, wherein, while he has rendered essential benefit to the American cause, he has deservedly acquired the esteem of the army and gained unfading reputation for himself.

On motion of Mr. Fell, seconded by Mr. Matthews,

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to the honourable John Jay, esquire, late president, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public business.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Peabody, Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas in the first resolution of Congress of the 24th of September last, relative to a district of country called "New Hampshire Grants," is the following clause, viz.

"And also to authorise Congress to proceed to hear and determine all disputes subsisting between the grantees of the several states aforesaid with one another, or with either of the said states, respecting title to lands lying in the said district, to be heard and determined in the mode prescribed for such cases by the articles of confederation aforesaid:" And whereas no provision is made in the said articles of confederation for hearing and determining disputes between any state and the grantees of another state:

Resolved,

as inspectors; their subsistence money as officers in the line to remain as heretofore.

A memorial from the minister plenipotentiary of France was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That it be recommended to his excellency the governor of Maryland to permit the ship Defence, which is loaded with provisions for the fleet of His Most Christian Majesty, to depart and carry her cargo to the place of her destination; and that care be taken that she carry no other provision than the above, and what may be necessary for the use of the crew.

W E D N E S D A Y, J U L Y 7, 1779.

A letter of the 1st from major general Heath was read, desiring to be informed what the duties of the commissioners of the board of war are, and whether in case of his acceptance of the office he will retain his rank in the army:

Ordered, That major general Heath be furnished with a copy of the resolutions establishing the board of war and defining its powers, and that he be informed he will retain his rank, but be paid only as a commissioner of the board.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 8, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Marchant,

Resolved, That a standing committee of three be appointed to correspond with the commanding officer in South-Carolina and Georgia, and report from time to time the necessary measures for defending the said states;

The members chosen, Mr. Laurens, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Holten.

Whereas Jonathan Trumbull, junior, esquire, has represented to the board of treasury, that the trust reposed in him for settling the accounts of the deputies and agents of the late commissary general, Joseph Trumbull, deceased, cannot be discharged without more assistance than is allowed by the resolution of Congress of the 5th of May last:

Resolved, That the board of treasury be authorized to employ so many additional accountants or clerks to assist in the execution of the said trust as they shall judge necessary.

F R I D A Y,

F R I D A Y, J U L Y 9, 1779.

Mr. Houston, a delegate for New-Jersey, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the committee, consisting of Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Burke, appointed on the 28th of May to make strict enquiry into the alarming expences in the commissary general's, quartermaster general and medical departments, and to whom was referred a letter of the 3d from J. Cox and Charles Petit, assistant quartermasters general; and, thereupon,

Resolved, That the executive powers of each state be earnestly requested instantly to make the strictest enquiry into the conduct of every person within such state respectively employed, either in the quartermaster general or purchasing or issuing commissary generals departments, and in case of any kind of misbehaviour or strong suspicion thereof in any such person not being an officer immediately appointed by Congress, to remove or suspend every such person, ordering him at their discretion to be prosecuted at the expence of the United States, and to appoint another in his place if necessary, and so from time to time as occasion may be, giving notice to the board of war, and also to the quartermaster general or commissary general in whose department such removal or suspension shall be, of the change; the person so appointed to have the same authority and pay which the person removed had been vested with and entitled to, or such pay as the said executive powers respectively shall agree for, to be in like manner subject to the head of the department to which he belongs, and to observe all the regulations for the government of deputy quartermasters and deputy commissaries respectively; and that the executive powers of each state be in like manner requested to enquire into the number of persons employed in the quartermaster general's and commissary's departments, and immediately to discharge such as shall be judged unnecessary.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Smith,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Whipple	ay	} ay
	Mr. Peabody	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	

Rhode-Island,

Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	} ay
	Mr. Collins	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	} ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Spencer	ay	} ay
New-York,	Mr. Jay	ay	
	Mr. Duane	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	} ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
	Mr. Houston	ay	} ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Armstrong	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	} ay
	Mr. Atlee	ay	
	Mr. Searle	ay	} ay
	Mr. M'Clene	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	} ay
Maryland,	Mr. Carmichael	ay	
	Mr. Henry	ay	} ay
Virginia,	Mr. Smith	no	
	Mr. Griffin	ay	} ay
	Mr. Fleming	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Drayton	ay	} ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1779.

A letter of the 9th from P. Wikoff was read, declining to accept the office of cloathier general.

The board of war, to whom was referred the letter from major general Gates, in recommendation of captain Bancke, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That captain Bancke be informed that although Congress have a high sense of his merit and are obliged by his offers to serve in the army of these United States; yet they find it impracticable to employ him suitably to his wishes:

That in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of captain Bancke's case, the expences he has incurred, and the losses by him sustained, the sum of three thousand dollars be paid to him, to enable him to return to Europe; and that until a convenient passage can be procured by captain Bancke,

J U L Y, 1779.

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Bancke, he proceed to the army under the command of major general Gates, who is authorised to employ him, during his necessary stay in America, in such way as the general shall think most conducive to the good of the service and agreeable to captain Bancke.

M O N D A Y, JULY 12, 1779.

Mr. Forbes, a delegate from Maryland, attended and took his seat.

Resolved, That on Thursday next, immediately after reading the journal, Congress proceed to the election of a cloathier general.

On a report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Paca and Mr. Morris, to whom was referred an extract of a letter from his excellency the governor of North-Carolina, to the delegates of the said state, requesting that the troops of that state in the continental line, may be ordered to march to the southward for the defence of South-Carolina.

Resolved, That the season of year renders it dangerous to the lives of the men, and that it will in other respects be inexpedient to march the troops of North-Carolina in the continental-line, from the main army to the southern states, but that as soon as it can consistently be done, Congress will cheerfully comply with the request of the said state. In the mean time Congress earnestly recommend it to the state of North-Carolina, to afford the army in South-Carolina the reinforcements of which they stand in need, agreeably to their former recommendation.

T U E S D A Y, JULY 13, 1779.

On a report from the board of war,

Resolved, That captain M'Lane's company, now attached to the Delaware regiment, and the dismounted dragoons belonging to major Lee's partizancorps, be formed into a fourth troop and added to the corps: this troop to be commanded by captain M'Lane, and to serve on foot: the numbers of which it is to consist, to be ascertained, and the rest of the officers thereof to be appointed by the commander in chief.

Mr. Witherspoon and Mr. Atlee, two of the members of the committee appointed to go to the New-Hampshire Grants, laid before Congress an account of their proceedings, which was read,

W E D N E S D A Y,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred the case of Harman Baron Zedwitz, brought in a report ; whereupon, *Resolved*, That Harman Baron Zedwitz, formerly a lieutenant colonel in the service of these states, and who, for certain traiterous practices, was sentenced by a court martial to be confined during the war, be nevertheless, in consideration of his own unhappy condition, after a confinement of near three years, and the consequent distress of his wife and children, permitted to depart these states, together with his family, on giving his parole not to bear arms against the United States or their allies during the war ; and that the marine committee be directed to provide a passage for them in a continental vessel to the West-Indies, and furnish necessaries for the voyage thither, from whence they may return to their friends in Europe.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1779.

Mr. Perzifor Frazer was nominated by Mr. M'Kean for the office of cloathier general :

Congress proceeded to the election ; and, the ballots being taken, Mr. Perzifor Frazer was elected.

On motion of Mr. McClene, seconded by Mr. Mar-
chant,

Resolved, That the marine committee be and they hereby are directed forthwith to cause the crews of vessels captured from the enemy, to be confined on board prison ships, and supplied and treated in all respects in the same manner as the crews of vessels belonging to these United States and captured by the enemy, are supplied and treated.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1779.

The board of war report,

That they have attended to the letter of colonel John Brown, relative to colonel James Easton, referred to them, and upon examining into the case of colonel Easton, they find that a charge had been exhibited against him and colonel Brown, then major Brown, by general Arnold, for plundering the effects of prisoners taken at Sorrel : that on the 26th of April, 1776, Congress resolved that the com-
missioners

missioners from Congress in Canada, should be instructed to cause enquiry to be made by a court martial or otherwise into the said charge, so far as it respected colonel Easton: that on the 1st of August, 1776, Congress resolved, that colonel John Brown should be allowed the rank and pay of a lieutenant colonel in the continental army from the 20th day of November, 1775, to that time.

That James Easton was entitled to the rank of colonel in the continental army from the 1st day of July, 1775, and to the pay of a colonel from that day until he should be discharged, which it was declared ought to be done as soon as a court of enquiry should report in his favour, or a court martial should determine upon his conduct, and their sentence be carried into execution: that it seems no such enquiry or court martial has ever been and at this late period probably never will be held, that it was the duty of colonel Easton long since to have procured such court to sit, or if that had been found impracticable, to have informed Congress thereof: that it does not appear he has done or attempted to do either, but has contentedly drawn his pay to this time:" whereupon,

Resolved, That colonel James Easton be dismissed from the service of the United States.

A letter of the 14th from the board of war was read, inclosing a letter of the 26th of June from Samuel Safford, lieutenant colonel, informing that William Sherman, paymaster of colonel Warner's regiment, had offered to resign, which, as he has not settled the accounts of the regiment since raised, and has in his hands a considerable sum of money which is its due, the said lieutenant colonel thinks ought not to be admitted until his accounts are settled.

S A T U R D A Y, J U L Y 17, 1779.

A letter of the 17th from Ann Conyngham, and a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, were read, representing that captain Gustavus Conyngham, now a prisoner with the enemy, is closely confined and ordered to be sent to England, and praying that measures may be taken for the security of his person:

Ordered, That the same be referred to a committee of three:

The

The members chosen, Mr. Morris, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Whipple.

The board of war, to whom was referred a petition from Mr. S. de Lucena, brought in a report : whereupon,
Resolved, That Mr. de Lucena has no just claim upon the United States for a reimbursement of his expences incurred in searching for sulphur mines, as set forth in his petition.

On a recommendation and report of the board of war,
Resolved, That William Wallace be appointed second lieutenant in colonel Harrison's regiment of artillery, his commission to bear date May 1st, 1779 :

That John Carlon be appointed second lieutenant in ditto, his commission to bear date May 2d, 1779 :

That Benjamin Mosely, junior, be appointed second lieutenant in the said regiment, his commission to bear date May 3d, 1779 :

That Alexander Thompson be appointed second lieutenant in colonel Lamb's regiment of artillery, his commission to bear date May 31st, 1779 :

That Henry Savage and Moses Porter be appointed second lieutenants in colonel Crane's regiment of artillery, their commissions to bear date April 21st, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That five millions one hundred and eighty dollars be emitted on the faith of the United States, and under the direction of the board of treasury, in bills of the following denominations, viz.

27028 bills of 80 dollars each	2,162,240
27028 do. 70 do.	1,891,960
27028 do. 20 do.	540,560
27028 do. 5 do.	135,140
27028 do. 4 do.	108,112
27028 do. 3 do.	81,084
27028 do. 2 do.	54,056
27028 do. 1 do.	27,028

5,000,180

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as those emitted the 7th day of May last, and be numbered from the last number in each respective denomination progressively.

Resolved,

27028 of 3 dollars	81084
27028 of 2 do.	54056
27028 of 1 do.	27028

5,000,180

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as those emitted the 17th of September last, and be numbered from the last number in each respective denomination progressively.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1779.

A letter of this day from Mr. Jay was read, soliciting leave of absence for lieutenant colonel Livingston to accompany him to Spain :

A motion was made by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Harnett,

That lieutenant colonel H. B. Livingston have leave of absence for twelve months.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Marchant,

New-Hampshire,	Mrs Peabody	ay	} divided
	Mr. Langdon	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Patridge	ay	
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Marchant	no	} no
	Mr. Sherman	no	
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,	Mr. Root	ay	} ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
	Mr. Atlee	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
Maryland,	Mrs Wynkoop	ay	} ay
	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Jenifer	ay	} ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Mercer	no	
North Carolina,	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay	} ay
	Mr. Harnett	ay	
	Mr. Hewes	ay	
South Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	ay	} ay
	Mr. Matthews	ay	

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So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A report from the board of war was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the resignation of captain Thomas Buchanan, of the first Pennsylvania regiment, be accepted.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the reverend Mr. Kirkland be appointed chaplain to the garrison of Fort Schuylcr, and the other posts established in that quarter, with the pay and subsistence of a brigade chaplain, continuing at the same time to pay as great attention to the Oneidas, and other Indians contiguous to them, as may be consistent with the above mentioned appointment.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1779.

The board of war, to whom their report respecting major la Neuville was recommitted, brought in another report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That major de la Neuville, who has served two campaigns in the American army, and has obtained very honourable testimonials of his merit, valour and services in the several capacities in which he has been employed, be appointed a lieutenant colonel by brevet in the army of the United States :

That lieutenant colonel Noirmont de la Neuville have leave to return to France.

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of the 25th of September last from the governor of Virginia, brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the governor of Virginia be informed, that in the opinion of Congress the deficiency of flour for the convention troops, which cannot be obtained from wheat in Virginia, ought to be supplied with meal made of Indian corn, which is equally wholesome :

That his excellency the governor of Virginia be requested to inform the commanding officer of those troops, that if the commander in chief of the British forces will order supplies of flour to be sent to Virginia from parts in possession of the British army, passports will be ordered for the purpose when applied for.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the board of war be directed to give the necessary orders to the commissary general of purchases and the commissary general of issues, for supplying the convention troops with rations of Indian meal, in lieu of flour, agreeably to the forgoing resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Marchant, seconded by Mr. Paca,

Resolved, That the resolution of Congress passed the second of July last, so far as it directs or provides, "that each indorsement of the certificates issued by the commissioners of the continental loan-offices for exchanging bills of the emissions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, be witnessed by a magistrate," be and the same is hereby repealed.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1779.

On motion of Mr. Fell, seconded by Mr. Sherman,

Resolved, That the board of war be directed to make enquiry into the number and quality of rations drawn and delivered in the city of Philadelphia, within three months past, from the quartermaster, commissaries of purchases and issues, and barrackmaster, the names of the persons to whom such rations have been delivered, their office, rank or occupations, and the particular departments they belong to, and make report to Congress.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1779.

The marine committee laid before Congress a letter of the 13th from Jacob Rush, which was read, notifying "that an appeal, in which the United States are a party, from the court of admiralty in the state of Massachusetts-Bay, relative to the ship Viper, is now depending before the commissioners of appeal; that the marine committee may, if they think proper, retain council on the part of the continent."

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee to take order thereon.

The committee appointed to prepare a recommendation to the several states for setting apart the second Thursday in December next as a day of general thanksgiving, brought in a draught, which was agreed to as follows:

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praise for the wonders

ders which his goodness has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this western world ; for his protection to them and to their posterity amidst difficulties and dangers ; for raising us, their children, from deep distress to be numbered among the nations of the earth ; and for arming the hands of just and mighty princes in our deliverance ; and especially for that he hath been pleased to grant us the enjoyment of health, and so to order the revolving seasons, that the earth hath produced her increase in abundance, blessing the labours of the husbandman, and spreading plenty through the land ; that he hath prospered our arms and those of our ally ; been a shield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their swords to victory and led them in triumph over the bulworks of the foe ; that he hath gone with those who went out into the wilderness against the savage tribes ; that he hath stayed the hand of the spoiler, and turned back his meditated destruction ; that he hath prospered our commerce, and given success to those who fought the enemy on the face of the deep ; and above all, that he hath diffused the glorious light of the gospel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory : therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several states, to appoint, Thursday, the ninth of December next, to be a day of public and solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God for his mercies, and of prayer for the continuance of his favour and protection to these United States ; to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased to influence our public councils, and bless them with wisdom from on high, with unanimity, firmness and success ; that he would go forth with our hosts and crown our armies with victory ; that he would grant to his church the plentiful effusions of divine grace, and pour out his holy spirit on all ministers of the gospel ; that he would bless and prosper the means of education, and spread the light of christian knowledge through the remotest corners of the earth ; that he would smile upon the labours of his people and cause the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance ; that we may with gratitude and gladness enjoy them ; that he would take into his holy protection our illustrious ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him equally great, as the father of his people and the protector of the rights of mankind ; that he would graciously be pleased

pleased to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to dispense the blessings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon our sins and receive us into his favour, and finally, that he would establish the independence of these United States upon the basis of religion and virtue, and support and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety.

Done in Congress, the twentieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, president.

Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1779.

Mr. Scudder, a delegate from New Jersey, attended and took his seat in Congress.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That Thomas Smith, esquire, commissioner of the continental loan-office for the state of Pennsylvania, be directed to renew for Philip Marsteller, six defaced certificates of the following denominations, viz.

1 of 200 dollars,	dated April 9, 1779,	to Adam Heilman;
1 of 200 do.	- do.	to Henry Humberger;
1 of 1000 do.	- do.	to Casper Stoever;
1 of 600 do.	- do.	to Jacob Neff;
1 of 600 do.	- do.	to Peter Witmer;
1 of 300 do.	- do.	to William Young.

Resolved, That two members be added to the committee on the representation from the legislative council and general assembly of the state of New Jersey, in the room of Mr. Witherspoon and Mr. Vandyke, who are absent.

The members chosen, Mr. Scudder and Mr. Dickinson.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1779.

A letter of the 20th from Charles Pettit was read, reciting his former applications to Congress on account of a tax, to which by an act of the legislature of New Jersey, he is subjected as assistant quartermaster master general, and the proceedings of Congress thereon; and informing that he is called on for one thousand pounds tax as assist-
ant

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and quartermaster general, and requesting the attention of Congress to his letter of the 7th of July and to the report of the committee thereon ;

A motion was made by Mr. Marchant, seconded by Mr. Paca,

That the letter be referred to a committee :

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Fell,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	} divided
	Mr. Langdon	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	no	} no
	Mr. Holten	no	
	Mr. Patridge	no	
Rhode-Island, .	Mr. Marchant	ay	1 ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	} no
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Root	no	
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	ay	1 0
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	} no
	Mr. Fell	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	no	} no
	Mr. Searle	no	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	no	1 no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	} no
	Mr. Paca	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Forbes	no	} ay
	Mr. Griffin	ay	
	Mr. Mercer	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay	} no
	Mr. Harnett	no	
	Mr. Hewes	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	ay	} ay
	Mr. Laurens	ay	
	Mr. Matthews	ay	

So it passed in the negative.

The board of war having represented that monsieur Noirmont de la Neuville has expressed his uneasiness least his not being gratified with the rank and command of a lieutenant colonel, should create disagreeable comparisons between the supposed ideas entertained by Congress of his merit and that of those enjoying such command :

Resolved, That Congress entertain a very favourable opinion of the personal merit and military character of monsieur Noirmont, which he has evidenced on every occasion presenting

presenting itself to him during his service in America ; but a reformation of the army having lately taken place, which renders it inconsistent with the arrangement as now settled to grant commands in the line to gentlemen under Mr. Noirmont's circumstances, has prevented his having a commission of the same nature with some others, though his merit and services would otherwise entitle him thereto.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1779.

Ordered, That Mr. Jenifer and Mr. Paca have leave of absence.

Ordered, That two members be added to the committee on the post-office, in the room of Mr. Laurens and Mr. Paca, who have leave of absence ;

The members chosen, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Sherman,

The marine committee, to whom was referred the letter of the 21st from the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, report, that they have written a letter to captain Harding, of the Confederacy, reciting " that they have received information, that he has lately impressed on board the said frigate several seamen, citizens of this State, who have left families in this city in a distressed situation, and ordering him, if this be true, to discharge them immediately."

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, on the letter of the 31st of August last from the board of war, to whom was referred so much of the resolutions respecting the establishment of a board of treasury, as relates to the annual election of the officers, and who were also to consider proper salaries for the said officers ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the commissioners, secretary and clerks of the board of treasury, and all officers in the departments of the auditor general, treasurer and chambers of accounts, who may be appointed before the conclusion of the present war, shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of Congress ; any thing contained in an ordinance for establishing a board of treasury, and the proper offices for managing the finances of these United States, to the contrary notwithstanding :

On passing the foregoing resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Mercer,

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	} no
	Mr. Langdon	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
	Mr. Partridge	no	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	1 no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	} no
	Mr. Sherman	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	} ay
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	ay	} ay
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	no	1 no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	} ay
	Mr. Mercer	no	
	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	} ay
	Mr. Hewes	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	1 ay

So it passed in the affirmative.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress the commissioners of the board of treasury, not members of Congress, be respectively allowed a salary of fourteen thousand dollars per annum :

That the auditor general be allowed a salary of twelve thousand dollars per annum :

That the commissioners of the chambers of accounts be allowed twelve thousand dollars per annum :

That the secretary of the board of treasury, and the assistant auditor general, be respectively allowed ten thousand dollars per annum :

That the treasurer be allowed fifteen thousand dollars per annum :

That the clerks of the board of treasury, and of the departments of the auditor general, treasurer and chambers of accounts, be allowed seven thousand dollars per annum respectively :

That the salaries aforesaid shall be annually or oftener, if Congress

Congress shall judge it expedient, revised and altered agreeable to the appreciation of the continental currency.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1779.

Whereas it is represented to Congress, on behalf of Sufannah Hotchkiss, widow of John Hotchkiss, late of New-Haven, deceased, That the said John Hotchkiss on the 31st of May last, deposited in the continental loan-office in the state of Connecticut, two hundred and seventy dollars, of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, for exchange; that on the 5th of July last at New Haven aforesaid the said John Hotchkiss was slain in battle in repelling the common enemies of the United States, and that his pocket-book, in which was the certificate which he received for said bills, cannot be found; that the commissioner of the said loan-office does not think himself warranted to pay the sum due on said certificate without the special order of Congress:

On motion of Mr. Sherman, seconded by Mr. Marchant,
Ordered, That the said application be referred to the board of treasury.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1779.

Congress proceeded to the election of a secretary to the board of ordnance, and paymaster to the board of war and ordnance; and, the ballots being taken,

Joseph Carleton was elected.

The board of war having represented to Congress that Mr. J. Carleton has by their appointment discharged the business of the office, to which he is now elected, from the time of Mr. Nourse's resignation, at which date he was by them recommended to Congress:

Resolved, That Mr. J. Carleton be considered as secretary to the board of ordnance, and paymaster to the board of war and ordnance, and entitled to the pay and emoluments of that office from the time of Mr. J. Nourse's resignation.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Atlee, Mr. Houston and Mr. Marchant, to whom was referred a letter of the 21st from general Washington, enclosing an extract of a letter from colonel D. Broadhead, brought in a report; whereupon,

D d d

Resolved,

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to his excellency general Washington, for directing, and to colonel Broadhead and the brave officers and soldiers under his command, for executing the important expedition against the Mingo and Munsey Indians, and that part of the Senecas on the Allegheny river, by which the depredations of those savages, assisted by their merciless instigators, subjects of the king of Great-Britain, upon the defenceless inhabitants of the western frontiers, have been restrained and prevented.

The board of war, to whom was recommitted their report respecting baron de Frey, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the resolution of the 4th instant, giving a furlough to baron de Frey, be reconsidered and repealed.

Resolved, That the baron de Frey, being desirous of returning to France, be excused from any further service:

That in consideration of his merit and good services, he be allowed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to enable him to return to France.

On motion of Mr. Scudder, seconded by Mr. Houston,

Resolved, That the director general, each of the deputy directors general, each physician and surgeon general, each senior physician and surgeon, each junior surgeon, each apothecary general, each chaplain and each apothecary's assistant, in the hospital of the United States, shall be entitled to draw cloathing annually from the stores of the cloathier general, in the same manner and under the same regulations as are established for officers of the line, by a resolution of the 26th day of November, 1777.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress, the said officers of the military hospital shall also be entitled to subsistence, in like manner as is granted to officers of the line, to be estimated in the following ratio:

1st. The director general to receive the same subsistence as a colonel in the line:

2d. The deputy directors general, the physicians, surgeons and apothecaries general, the same as lieutenant colonels:

3d. The senior physicians and surgeons the same as majors:

The junior surgeons and apothecary's assistants the same as captains: and the chaplains, the same as chaplains of brigades

brigades are entitled to by a resolution of the 18th day of August last, and to commence from the said 18th day of August.

Resolved, That the mates of the military hospital shall, during service, be entitled to the same subsistence as is given to regimental surgeon's mates, by the resolution of the 18th day of August last.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 28, 1779.

A letter of the 27th from the board of war was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the board of war be authorised to purchase a quantity of leather, not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds weight, in the state of South-Carolina :

That the board of war be authorised to draw upon the governor of the state of South Carolina for such sum or sums as will be necessary to pay for the said leather, and that the governor of the said state of South Carolina be requested to advance out of the taxes raised on the continental account, such sums as shall be drawn for by the board of war for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Scudder, seconded by Mr. Laurens,

Resolved, That the resolutions of yesterday, respecting the officers of the hospital department of the United States, be reconsidered ; and, together with the report of the medical committee on the hospital department, be recommitted.

Congress took into consideration the report of the marine committee respecting the navy department ; whereupon,

Resolved, That a board of admiralty be established, to superintend the naval and marine affairs of these United States ; to consist of three commissioners not members of Congress, and two members of Congress, any three of whom to form a board for the dispatch of business ; to be subject in all cases to the controul of Congress :

That there shall not be more than one member of the said board at any time belonging to the same state :

That there shall be a secretary to the said board, to be appointed by Congress :

That the board have power to appoint a clerk to assist them in the execution of the business of the department :

That the said board of admiralty be, and they are hereby authorised, empowered and directed, to form proper plans

plans for encreasing the naval force of the United States, and for the better regulating the same, and lay them before Congress:

That they have the ordering and directing the destination of all ships and vessels of war; that they superintend and direct such navy boards as are now established or may at any time hereafter be established by Congress; cause fair entries to be made and proper accounts kept of all business transacted by them; examine the accounts of the several navy boards, and all agents and other persons who have transacted or may transact any business relative to the marine department, where such accounts have not been finally settled; report the same to Congress and make proper entries in their books, so that the whole matters may be comprehended in one view; keep an alphabetical and accurate register of the names of all officers of the navy in the service of the United States, with their rank and the date of their commissions, which commissions shall be signed by the president of Congress and countersigned by the secretary to the said board of admiralty; publish annually a register of all appointments; obtain regular and exact returns of all warlike stores, cloathing, provisions, and all other necessary articles belonging to the marine department; take the care and direction of all marine prisoners; execute all such matters as shall be directed, and give their opinion on all such subjects as shall be referred to them by Congress, or as they may think necessary for the better regulation and improvement of the navy of the United States; and in general to superintend and direct all the branches of the marine department:

That the said board shall sit in the place where Congress shall be held, and no member of the board shall absent himself without leave of Congress, or the committee of the states in the recess of Congress:

That all the proceedings of the said board shall be inspected by Congress, or a committee by them appointed for that purpose, as often as may be thought proper and convenient; and every member of Congress may have free access to the records and papers of the said board, excepting such as are in their nature secret:

That all navy and marine officers and others, attending upon or connected with the admiralty department, be and they are hereby required and enjoined to observe the directions of the said board in all such other matters as they
may

may be directed, or may tend to facilitate the business of the department.

Resolved, That the salary of each of the three commissioners who shall conduct the business of the board of admiralty, be fourteen thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the secretary of the said board be ten thousand dollars per annum; said salaries to be annually, or oftener if Congress shall judge it expedient, revised and altered agreeably to the appreciation of the continental currency.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1779.

A memorial from major Widdershiem was read :

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee, and that they provide major Widdershiem with a passage to Europe by the first opportunity.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee on the memorial of George Morgan, and petition of William Trent :

After debate, a motion was made by Mr. Mercer, seconded by Mr. Morris, that the report be recommitted.

On which the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Griffin.

The report being as follows :

“ The committee to whom were referred the memorial of G. Morgan, and the petition of William Trent, beg leave to report, that they have read over and considered the state of facts given in by the delegates of Virginia, and cannot find any such distinction between the question of the jurisdiction of Congress and the merits of the cause, as to recommend any decision upon the first separately from the last : that they recommend to Congress the following resolution, that considering the present incomplete state of the confederation, it be recommended to the state of Virginia, and every other state in similar circumstances, to suspend the sale, grant or settlement of any land unappropriated at the time of the declaration of independence, until the conclusion of the war.”

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	}	no
	Mr. Langdon	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	}	no
				Connecticut,

Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no	}	no
	Mr. Huntington	no		
	Mr. Root	no		
New-York,	Mr. Morris	ay	}	1 *
	Mr. Wither Spoon	no		
	Mr. Scudder	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Houston	no	}	no
	Mr. Wynkoop	no		
	Mr. Dickinson	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Paca	no		
	Mr. Forbes	no		
Delaware,	Mr. Jenifer	no	}	no
	Mr. Griffin	ay		
	Mr. Mercer	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Harnett	ay		
	Mr. Hewes	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Sharpe	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Matthews	no		
North-Carolina,			}	no
South-Carolina,			}	no
So it passed in the negative.				

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1779.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That the managers be directed to make sale of the tickets of the third class of the lottery of the United States without delay, that the drawing thereof commence the first of March next, and be completed as soon as may be, and that the tickets then unfold be the property and at the risque of the said states.

Resolved, That loan-office certificates of the following denominations, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, be struck under the direction of the board of treasury, to be issued to such fortunate adventurers in the second class as may be entitled to and apply for the same; and that the said certificates be dated at the time of finishing the drawing of the said class, and made payable at the end of five years from their date, viz.

18 certificates of	5000 dollars each,	90,000
100 do.	1000 do	100,000
820 do.	500 do.	410,000

dollars 600,000
A motion

A motion was made by Mr. Paca, seconded by Mr. Plater, in the following words :

" Whereas it appears to Congress that the opening the land-office in the state of Virginia, for the purpose of locating lands unappropriated at the time independence was declared, has produced much uneasiness, dispute and controversy, and greatly weakened these United States by the emigrations of their inhabitants to parts remote from defence against the common enemy : Resolved, therefore, that it be earnestly recommended to the state of Virginia to reconsider their late act of assembly for opening their land-office : and that it be recommended to the said state, and all other states similarly circumstanced, to forbear settling or issuing warrants for such unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the present war :"

The resolution was taken into consideration, and, a division being called for, on the question to agree to the first clause as far as " land-office," inclusive, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Griffin,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Langdon	ay		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Partridge	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	}	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Huntington	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Morris	no	}	divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Wither Spoon	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Scudder	ay		
	Mr. Fell	ay		
	Mr. Houston	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
	Mr. Jenifer	ay		

Virginia,

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Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	}	no
	Mr. Mercer	no		
	Mr. Fitzhugh	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	}	no
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	1	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Sharpe, to strike out the words "and all other states similarly circumstanced."

And on the question, shall those words stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Morris,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Langdon	ay		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Patridge	ay		
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Marchant	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Huntington	ay		
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Morris	no	}	divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Scudder	ay		
	Mr. Fell	ay		
	Mr. Houston	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Paca	ay		
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
	Mr. Jenifer	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	}	ay
	Mr. Mercer	ay		
	Mr. Fitzhugh	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	}	no
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	1	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the latter clause as it stands:
Resolved in the affirmative.

On

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Sherman,
Resolved, That the consideration of the preamble be postponed.

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Sherman,
Resolved, That the following preamble be adopted :

“ Whereas the appropriation of vacant lands by the several states, during the continuance of the war, will in the opinion of Congress, be attended with great mischiefs; therefore,”

On the question to agree to the preamble, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Griffin,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	} ay
	Mr. Langdon	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Patridge	ay	
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Marchant	ay	} ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Sherman	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Root	ay	} ay
	Mr. Morris	no	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	} divided
	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Houston	ay	} ay
	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} ay
	Mr. Paca	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Jenifer	ay	} no
	Mr. Griffin	no	
	Mr. Mercer	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Fitzhugh	no	} no
	Mr. Harnett	no	
	Mr. Sharpe	no	
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	ay

So it was resolved as follows :

Whereas the appropriation of vacant lands by the several states during the continuance of the war, will in the opinion of Congress, be attended with great mischiefs; therefore,

E e e

Resolved,

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the state of Virginia, to reconsider their late act of assembly for opening their land office; and that it be recommended to the said state, and all other states similarly circumstanced, to forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the present war.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1779.

A letter from the board of war was read; whereupon, Congress came to the following resolution:

Lieutenant colonel J. Connolly having made frequent applications to be liberated and exchanged; therefore, in consideration of his long captivity and confinement,

Resolved, That the commissary general of prisoners be authorised to exchange lieutenant colonel J. Connolly for any lieutenant colonel of the army of the United States who is now prisoner to the enemy.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1779.

A letter of the 29th of October, 1779, from governor Livingston was read, enclosing an account of expences in carrying into execution the resolution of the 9th of July last:

Resolved, That a letter be addressed by the president to his excellency governor Livingston, expressing the satisfaction of Congress at his conduct in carrying into effect their resolution of the 9th of July last.

A letter of the 1st from John Clark, one of the auditors of accounts in the main army, was read, requesting leave, on account of his weak state of health, to resign:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted, and that the letter be referred to the board of treasury.

A letter of the 26th of October from Thadeus Benedict was read, respecting the conduct of doctor Forster;

Ordered, That it be referred to the commander in chief, and that he be directed to cause such proceedings to be had thereon, as that the charges alluded to in it be speedily enquired into and justice done.

Ordered, That the medical committee transmit to the commander in chief the memorial of Thadeus Benedict and others against doctor Forster, and such other papers as they may have respecting that matter. A petition

A petition of John Emes was read ; whereupon, Congress took into consideration the proceedings of a court martial for the trial of John Emes, which was laid before them by the marine committee ; and thereupon,

Resolved, That that part of the sentence of the court-martial which orders the said John Emes to be banished, be set aside, and that in consideration of his long confinement, the whole of the stripes ordered to be inflicted upon him be remitted ; and that the said John be discharged from his present imprisonment.

F R I D A Y, N O V E M B E R 5, 1779.

Resolved, That a member be added to the present committee on the treasury, in the room of Mr. Hewes, whose health will not admit his attendance ;

The member chosen, Mr. Sharpe.

Resolved, That two members be added to the committee appointed to superintend the departments of the quartermaster and commissary general ;

The members chosen, Mr. Wynkoop and Mr. Forbes.

S A T U R D A Y, N O V E M B E R 6, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of general Washington, with an application in favour of captain lieutenant Vandyke, brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That captain lieutenant Vandyke, of the artillery, have leave of absence for eight months ; that agreeably to his intentions he may take a voyage to sea, this being judged necessary for the recovery of his health, as appears by certificates produced to Congress.

M O N D A Y, N O V E M B E R 8, 1779.

A letter of the 26th from colonel Broadhead, at Pittsburgh, was read, informing that some of the inhabitants from Yoghiaganin and Ohio counties had crossed the Ohio and made small improvements on the Indians land from the river Muskingum to Fort M'Intosh, and thirty miles up the branches of the Ohio river ; and that he had ordered the trespassers to be apprehended and the huts to be destroyed ;

Ordered,

Ordered, That a letter be written to the governor of Virginia, enclosing a copy of colonel Broadhead's letter, and requesting his excellency to endeavour to prevent a repetition of the trespasses mentioned in it.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Morris, *Resolved*, That the late and former presidents of Congress be desired to lodge, as soon as they conveniently can, in the secretary's office, copies of all public letters by them respectively written during their presidencies.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1779.

Congress proceeded to the election of officers for the board of treasury, agreeable to the ordinance for establishing that board; and, the ballots being taken,

The following gentlemen were chosen:

Mr. Ezekiel Foreman, } commissioners of the
Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, junior, } board of treasury.

Mr. Michael Hillegas, treasurer.

Mr. James Milligan, auditor general.

Mr. Joseph Nourse, assistant auditor general.

Mr. Robert Troup, secretary of the board of treasury.

Mr. William Govett, }

Mr. Resolve Smith }

Mr. William Geddes, }

Mr. John D. Mercier, }

Mr. Eleazer M'Comb, }

Mr. Nathaniel Mumford, }

Mr. John Nicholson, }

Mr. William Ramsay, }

Mr. James Johnson, }

Mr. Joseph Howell, }

Mr. Bedlow, }

Mr. Felix Varley, }

Mr. Alexander Fowler. }

commissioners of the chambers of accounts.

clerks of the chambers of accounts.

auditors of the army.

Congress proceeded to the election of two members for the board of treasury; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. Houston and Mr. Sharpe were chosen.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1779.

Congress being informed that Mr. J. Hewes, one of the delegates for the state of North-Carolina, died this morning, and that it is proposed to inter him to-morrow evening,

Resolved,

Resolved, That Congress will in a body attend the funeral to morrow evening at three o'clock, with a crape round the left arm, and will continue in mourning for the space of one month:

Resolved, That Mr. Harnett, Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Griffin be a committee to superintend the funeral, and that the reverend Mr. White, the attending chaplain, be notified to officiate on the occasion.

Ordered, That the said committee be directed to invite the general assembly and the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, the minister plenipotentiary of France, and other persons of distinction now in town, to attend the funeral.

A motion was made by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Harnett, that three of the frigates now at Boston, be ordered by the marine committee to proceed immediately for Charlestown South-Carolina, there to be under the direction of the commanding officer for the time being in the southern department, until farther orders:

On the question to agree to this motion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry;

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	divided
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Lewis	ay	1	*
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Houston	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay	1	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Forbes	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	1	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	1	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved,

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee appointed to correspond with the commanding officer in the southern department, in the room of Mr. Laurens, who is absent;

The member chosen, Mr. Matthews.

A copy of the proceedings of a convention of committees from the five eastern states, met at Hartford for the regulation of prices, and

A letter of the 15th of October from the general assembly of New York, were read :

Ordered, That they be referred to the committee on the representation from the legislature of the state of New Jersey.

Resolved, That Mr. Griffin, member for the state of Virginia, be added to the committee on the representation from the legislature of the state of New Jersey, in the room of Mr. Mercer.

Resolved, That the committee on the treasury continue in the exercise of the duties formerly enjoined them, until a board on the new establishment be formed and ready to proceed to business.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 11, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Laurens, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Holten, Mr. Harnett and Mr. Fitzhugh, appointed to correspond with the commanding officer in the southern department, and to whom were referred the letters of the 22d of October last from major general Lincoln, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That general Washington order the North-Carolina troops, and such others as may be conveniently spared from his army, to reinforce general Lincoln without delay.

Resolved, That the states of South-Carolina and Georgia be assured of the attention of Congress to their preservation, and be requested to make those exertions in their own defence recommended by the resolutions of Congress of the 9th and 29th of March last, for filling up the continental army, and to provide that the militia of the said states, when called into service, shall be subject to the continental articles of war in like manner with the militia of other states.

Resolved, That the governors of Virginia and North-Carolina be again requested to use their utmost exertions to have

have the whole of the troops ordered from their respective states, sent forward without loss of time to join general Lincoln's army, and that the troops be ordered away as they can from time to time be collected.

Resolved, That general Lincoln be directed to cause a court of enquiry to be held on brigadier general Scott, for disobedience of the orders of Congress of the 27th of July last.

Resolved, That a deputy quartermaster general in Philadelphia, be ordered to procure a proper vessel and immediately to transport the military stores ordered and now in readiness for the state of South Carolina.

F R I D A Y, NOVEMBER 12, 1779.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Marchant and Mr. Paca, on the memorial of colonel W. Palfrey:

The first resolution reported by the committee being read: "That W. Palfrey, paymaster general, as a further compensation of his past services, be allowed the sum of thousand dollars:"

A motion was made by Mr. Fell, seconded by Mr. Root, to fill the blank with "twenty-five:"

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	} divided
	Mr. Langdon	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	} no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	
	Mr. Sherman	no	
	Mr. Root	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	no	} divided
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	ay	} ay
	Mr. Houston	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Ailes	no	} no
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	} ay
	Mr. McKean	ay	
			Maryladd,

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Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Forbes	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	}	no

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Harnett, that the blank be filled with "twenty."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Langdon	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay	}	no
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Morris	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
	Mr. Houston	no	}	ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Atlee	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no	}	ay
	Mr. Wynkoop	ay		
Delaware,	Mr. Dickinson	ay	}	ay
	Mr. M'Kean	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Forbes	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	}	no

So it was resolved that William Palfrey, esquire, paymaster general, as a further compensation for his past services, be allowed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress the paymaster general to the armies of the United States, be allowed at the rate of fourteen thousand dollars per annum:

That so much of the memorial of colonel Palfrey of the 29th of September last, as relates to the deputy paymaster general, be referred to the board of treasury.

Congress

Congress resumed the consideration of a report of the board of treasury which was postponed on the 6th instant; and, thereupon,

Resolved, That each of the commissioners of the board of war, not members of Congress, be allowed fourteen thousand dollars per annum, and each of the commissioners of the navy board twelve thousand dollars per annum; the secretary to the board of war ten thousand dollars; and each of the clerks in the office of the secretary of Congress and of the board of war seven thousand dollars per annum.

Resolved, That the salaries aforesaid be annually or oftener, as Congress shall judge it expedient, revised and altered according to the appreciation of the continental currency.

Resolved, That regimental paymasters, not being of the rank of captains, quartermasters and adjutants, be entitled to receive the same subsistence money as is allowed to captains by the act of Congress of the 18th of August last; this subsistence to commence on that day.

Resolved, That the eleven companies of artificers, raised by the quartermaster general, be reformed, and incorporated and arranged in such manner as the commander in chief shall deem proper:

That when such arrangement shall have been made, the same be transmitted to the board of war, to the intent the officers may receive their commissions, which shall entitle them to rank only in their own corps, and enable them to hold regimental courts-martial in cases that concern their own corps only, and are usually cognizable by regimental courts-martial of the line;

That the officers and men of the said corps be considered as part of the quotas of the eighty battalions as apportioned on the several States to which they respectively belong.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Morris.

Resolved, That the marine committee be empowered, if they judge it proper, to discharge the vessel which they were directed to take up and employ as a prison-ship.

S A T U R D A Y , N O V E M B E R 13, 1779.

Mr. Muhlenberg, a delegate for the State of Pennsylvania, laid before Congress the credentials of the delegates

F f f

gates for the said state, which were read; whereby it appears that, the general assembly proceeded to the choice of five persons to serve the state in Congress; and, the election being taken by ballot,

John Armstrong, James Searle, Frederick Muhlenberg, James M'lene and William Shippen, senior, esquires, were duly elected, and declared accordingly.

A letter of the 9th from major general Sullivan was read, requesting leave, on account of his ill state of health, to retire from the service:

Whereupon a motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Harnett, "that the resignation of major general Sullivan be not accepted, but that he have leave to retire from the service as long as he shall judge it expedient for the recovery of his health:"

A motion was made by Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Matthews, that the foregoing letter and motion be referred to a committee of three;

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	}	no -
	Mr. Langdon	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	divided
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Patridge	ay		
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Marchant	ay 1	}	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay		
	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Morris	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lewis	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
	Mr. Houston	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay 1	}	ay
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay 1		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	}	divided
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay 1	}	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The

The members chosen, Mr. Morris, Mr. Harnett and Mr. Forbes.

On motion of Mr. Root, seconded by Mr. Morris,

Resolved, That the board of war be informed, that major general Phillips and brigadier general Reidesfel, with their families, are permitted to proceed to New-York on parole; and that they take necessary measures to forward them immediately.

Resolved, That Wednesday next be assigned for giving audience to the honourable chevalier de la Luzerne, minister plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty.

Congress proceeded to the election of two members to wait upon the honourable the chevalier de la Luzerne, and conduct him to the audience;

The members chosen, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Morris.

Resolved, That a member be added to the committee on the treasury, in the room of Mr. Wynkoop;

The member chosen, Mr. Muhlenberg.

Resolved, That the door of the Congress chamber be open during the audience to be given to the minister plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty.

Resolved, That the delegates of Pennsylvania be requested to inform the president and supreme executive council, and the speaker and assembly of the said state, that the minister plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty the King of France, will receive his audience of Congress on Wednesday next at twelve o'clock; when the doors of the Congress chamber will be opened.

Resolved, That each member of Congress may give two tickets for the admittance of other persons to the audience, and that no person, except those specified in the foregoing resolution, be admitted without such a ticket, or a ticket signed by the members appointed to introduce the minister to Congress.

M O N D A Y, NOVEMBER 15, 1779.

A letter of this day from W. Palfrey, paymaster general, was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That W. Palfrey, esquire, paymaster general, have leave of absence to visit his family.

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Sherman,

“Whereas

"Whereas it may be highly injurious to the interest of these United States, to permit candidates for public offices to vote in or otherways influence their own elections:

Resolved, That Congress will not appoint any member thereof during the time of his sitting, or within six months after he shall have been in Congress, to any office under the said states for which he or any other for his benefit may receive any salary, fees or other emolument."

On which the previous question was moved by Mr. Forbes, and seconded by Mr. Morris, and

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	} no
	Mr. Langdon	no	
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	} no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Partridge	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	} no
	Mr. Sherman	no	
New-York,	Mr. Morris	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	} divided
	Mr. Fell	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	} ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	} divided
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the main question was set aside.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Sharpe, and Mr. Marchant, to whom was referred a memorial of captain Charles de Frey, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That captain Charles de Frey have leave of absence for eight months.

T U E S D A Y, NOVEMBER 16, 1779.

Mr. Philip Schuyler, a delegate for the state of New-York, attended and produced a notification of his appointment, which was read.

The

The marine committee having communicated to Congress a paragraph of a letter from J. Beatty, commissary general of prisoners, informing, "that there are some Spaniards on board the prison ship at New-York, whose necessities call for our support;" thereupon,

Resolved, That the commissary general of prisoners be directed, until the further order of Congress, to make the same provision for the Spanish prisoners in New-York as is made for the prisoners of the United States, keeping a separate account thereof.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Mavor, Mr. Houston, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Scudder and Mr. Matthews, to whom was referred a letter of the 21st of September last from the council of Massachusetts-Bay, report the following resolution :

"That although Congress have the highest sense of the zeal and exertions of the State of Massachusetts-Bay, in the common cause, and are at all times disposed to give them every possible proof thereof, yet in the present situation of the general treasury, and from the pressing necessity of a full and punctual payment of the taxes required for the prosecution of the war, their request to retain the six millions of dollars, mentioned in their letter of the 21st of September last, cannot be complied with."

On the question to agree to the said resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	} divided
	Mr. Langdon	ay	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	} no
	Mr. Lovell	no	
	Mr. Holten	no	
	Mr. Patridge	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sherman	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay	} ay
	Mr. Morris	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	ay	} ay
	Mr. Fall	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Seank	ay	} ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
Delaware,	Mr. McKean	ay	} ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
			Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay 1 *
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay } 4
	Mr. Sharpe	ay } 4
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay 1 4

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The committee on the quartermaster and commissary general's departments, laid before Congress a letter of the 1st and one of the 9th from J. Wadsworth, commissary general of purchases; whereupon,

Resolved, That the rum and sugar belonging to the public be delivered over to the committee on the commissary and quartermaster general's departments, to be disposed of in such manner as they may from time to time direct, excepting such parts thereof as the marine committee may think necessary for the use of the continental navy.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That in addition to the sub-cloathiers appointed by virtue of the ordinance of the 23d of March, 1779, for regulating the cloathing department, the cloathier general, with the approbation of the board of war and the commander in chief, appoint a sub-cloathier to receive from the cloathier general and the several sub state cloathiers, the proportion of cloathing assigned the artillery, cavalry, artificers and corps composed of troops from different states, according to the general estimate, and to cause such cloathing to be distributed to the officers and soldiers of the several corps aforesaid, and in all other respects to govern his conduct in the execution of the said business agreeably to the regulation of Congress of the 23d of March, 1779, respecting the sub-cloathiers.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several states to allow the corps of artificers established by Congress the 12th instant, all the benefits provided for officers and soldiers in the line of their quotas of the continental battalions except the half-pay:

That the commanding officer of the corps of artificers shall be allowed the same pay and subsistence as a lieutenant colonel:

That the allowance of pay, subsistence and cloathing of the other officers and men of the said artificers, be the same with that of the artillery artificers under the command of colonel B. Flower.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Lovell,

Resolved, That the deputy secretary of Congress be allowed at the rate of ten thousand dollars per annum, until the further order of Congress.

Congress

Congress proceeded to the election of a deputy secretary; and, the ballots being taken,

Mr. George Bond was elected.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Paca and Mr. Dickinson, to whom was referred a letter of the 25th of October last from doctor J. Morgan, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive authority of the respective states, upon the application of the judge advocate for that purpose, to grant proper writs requiring and compelling the person or persons whose attendance shall be requested by the said judge, to appear and give testimony in any cause depending before a court-martial; and that it be recommended to the legislatures of the several states to vest the necessary powers for the purposes aforesaid in their executive authorities, if the same be not already done.

Resolved, That in cases not capital in trials in courts-martial, depositions may be given in evidence, provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at the taking the same.

On motion of Mr. Langdon, seconded by Mr. Morris,

Resolved, That the marine committee be authorized from time to time to appoint advocates for the purpose of taking care of and managing the maritime causes in which the United States are or may be concerned.

Ordered, That Mr Langdon have leave of absence.

W E D N E S D A Y, NOVEMBER 17, 1779.

According to order, the honourable chevalier de la Luzerne, minister plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty, was introduced to an audience by Mr. Matthews and Mr. Morris, the two members for that purpose appointed, and being seated in his chair, the secretary of the embassy delivered to the president a letter from his Most Christian Majesty, of which the following is a

T R A N S L A T I O N:

To our very dear great friends and allies the president and members of the general Congress of the United States of North-America,

Very dear great friends and allies,

THE bad state of health of the sieur Gerard, our minister plenipotentiary to you, having laid him under the necessity

necessity of applying for a recall, we have made choice of the chevalier de la Luzerne, a colonel in our service, to supply his place. We have no doubt but he will be agreeable to you and that you will repose entire confidence in him. We pray you to give full credit to all he shall say to you on our behalf, especially when he shall assure you of the sincerity of our wishes for your prosperity, as well as of the constancy of our affection and of our friendship for the United States in general, and for each one of them in particular. We pray God to keep you, our very dear, great friends and allies, in his holy protection.

Done at Versailles, the 31st of May, 1779.

Your good friend and ally,

(Signed)

LOUIS.

(Underneath)

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

The minister was then announced to the house ; whereupon he arose and addressed Congress, in a speech, which, when he had finished, the secretary delivered in writing to the president, and of which the following is a

TRANSLATION.

Gentlemen,

THE wisdom and courage which have founded your republic ; the prudence which presides over your deliberations ; your firmness in execution ; the skill and valour displayed by your generals and soldiers, during the course of the war, have attracted the admiration and regard of the whole world. The king, my master, was the first to acknowledge a liberty acquired midst so many perils and with so much glory. Since, treaties dictated by moderation, have fixed upon a permanent base the union of France with the American republic, his majesty's whole conduct must have demonstrated how dearly he tenders your prosperity, and his firm resolution to maintain your independence by every means in his power. The events which have successively unfolded themselves shew the wisdom of those measures. A powerful ally hath acknowledged the justice of those motives which had compelled the king to take arms, and we may reasonably hope for the most solid success, from the operations of the united fleets. The naval force of the enemy hath been diverted from your continent. Compelled to flee to the defence of their own possessions, all their efforts have been too feeble to prevent our troops from conquering a considerable part. The other British islands
feared

feared the same lot, when the French general stopped the current of his success, to seek new dangers here. In conforming to his majesty's intentions, he has complied with his own inclinations, the desires of the French, and the request of the Americans, which invited him to join his arms to those of your republic. Events have not completely answered his courage and his efforts, but his blood and that of my countrymen, shed in a cause so dear to us, hath cemented the base on which the alliance is founded, and impressed on it a character as indelible as are all those by which it is already consecrated.

That alliance, gentlemen, becomes daily more indissoluble, and the benefits which the two nations derive from it, have given it the most perfect consistence. The relations of commerce between the subjects of the king, my master, and the inhabitants of the Thirteen United States continually multiply; and we may already perceive, in spite of those obstacles which embarrass the reciprocal communication, how natural it is, how advantageous it will be to the two nations and all who participate in it, and how much the monopolizing spirit, the jealous attention and prohibitory edicts of the enemy to your freedom, have been prejudicial to your happiness.

It is under these circumstances, gentlemen, that the king, my master, hath been pleased to appoint me his minister plenipotentiary to you. You have seen in the letter which I had just now the honour to deliver from him, fresh assurances of his friendship. I consider as the happiest circumstance of my life, a mission in the course of which I am certain of fulfilling my duty when I labour for your prosperity; and I felicitate myself upon being sent to a nation whose interests are so intimately blended with our own, that I can be useful neither to France nor the American republic, without rendering myself agreeable both to the one and to the other.

It was certainly desirable that the affairs with which I am charged, had remained in the hands of that enlightened minister whom I succeed, and whose health compels him to return to France. I have not his abilities, but like him I have an unbounded zeal for the welfare and success of the common cause; like him I am directed to concur in every thing which can be useful or agreeable to your republic. I have the same attachment to the people you, gentlemen, represent, and the same admiration of their conduct. I

G g g

have

have the most fervent wish to give you proofs of it, and I hope by these different titles to merit your confidence and your esteem.

LE CHEV. DE LA LUZERNE.

To which the President returned the following answer.

S I R,

THE early attention of our good friend and ally to these United States is gratefully felt by all their virtuous citizens; and we should be unfaithful representatives if we did not warmly acknowledge every instance of his regard, and take every opportunity of expressing the attachment of our constituents to treaties formed upon the purest principles.

His Most Christian Majesty, in rendering himself protector of the rights of mankind, became entitled to assistance from the friends of man. This title could not but be recognized by a monarch whose diadem is adorned with equity and truth: that monarch by joining his arms to those of our great ally hath given a fatal blow to the common enemy; and from the justness of the motive which unite the combined fleets, we expect the most solid benefits will crown their operations; nor can we doubt that other powers will rejoice to see that haughty nation humbled, in proportion as they have been insulted by her presumptuous arrogance.

We well know, and all the world must acknowledge, the moderation and friendship of the Most Christian King, in neglecting conquests which courted his acceptance for the benevolent pleasure of succouring his allies. In this as in every other instance, we perceive his strict adherence to the principles of our defensive alliance. We are sensible of the zeal of the French general, in executing his majesty's orders. We esteem his courage, we lament his wounds, and we respect that generous valour which hath led your countrymen to contend with ours in the same common cause, in the same field of glory. A noble emulation which hath poured out the blood of the two nations, and mingled it together as a sacred pledge of perpetual union!

The consequences which have followed from the appearance of the French fleet upon our coasts, particularly by disconcerting the enemy's plans of operation, and destroying a considerable part of their naval force, demonstrate

strate the wisdom of the measure. That they have not been still more beneficial, is to be attributed to those incidents which in the hand of Omnipotence determine all human events: but our disappointment is compensated by reflecting on the perfect harmony that subsisted between the generals and the troops of the two nations.

The prosperous course of the campaign gives a pleasing hope that the moment of peace may soon arrive, when the reciprocation of mutual good offices shall amply recompence our mutual labours and cares; and we doubt not, but in that moment the commerce between the allied nations, now struggling under great inconveniences, will shoot forth with vigor and advantage, and happily demonstrate the injuries we once suffered from the restraints of our enemies.

While we lament, sir, the loss of your worthy predecessor, we are led from your personal character to the pleasing expectation that you will possess that confidence and esteem which he enjoyed. They are due to the servant of our benefactor: we are happy in his choice, and being thoroughly convinced of the intimate connection between the interests and views of the allied nations, we cannot but persuade ourselves that the more attentively you shall perform your duty to your sovereign, and the more sedulously you shall guard and promote the welfare of your country, the more agreeable and respectable you will render yourself to the citizens of America.

The secretary of Congress delivered to the minister a copy of the foregoing reply, dated in Congress, November 17, 1779, and signed Samuel Huntington, president. Whereupon the minister withdrew, and was conducted home in the manner in which he was brought to the house.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; *Resolved*, That five million and forty dollars be emitted on the faith of the United States, and under the direction of the board of treasury, in bills of credit of the following denominations, viz.

13158	bills	of	65	dollars	855270
13158	do.	of	60	do.	789480
13158	do.	of	55	do.	723690
13158	do.	of	50	do.	657900
13158	do.	of	45	do.	592110
					13158

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13158	do.	of	40	dollars	526320
13158	do.	of	35	do.	460530
13158	do.	of	30	do.	394740

5,000,040

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emissions directed on the 17th of September last, and be numbered from the last number in every denomination progressively.

Resolved, That the farther sum of five million fifty thousand and five hundred dollars be emitted on the faith of the United States, and under the direction of the board of treasury, in bills of credit of the following denominations, viz.

27300	bills	of	80	dollars	2184000
27300	do.	of	70	do.	1911000
27300	do.	of	20	do.	546000
27300	do.	of	5	do.	136500
27300	do.	of	4	do.	109200
27300	do.	of	3	do.	81900
27300	do.	of	2	do.	54600
27300	do.	of	1	do.	27300

5,050,500

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as those emitted the 14th of October last, and be numbered from the last number in every denomination progressively.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1779.

A letter of the 14th from general Washington was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the president inform general Washington, that Congress approve the sentiments and opinion expressed in his letter of the 14th instant, and desire that he may take what measures he thinks most proper upon the intelligence he must have by this time received.

A letter of the 29th of October from colonel Safford was read, enclosing a letter of the 21st of the same month from Jacob Safford, an ensign in colonel Warner's regiment, requesting leave to resign:

Resolved, That the resignation of ensign Jacob Safford be accepted.

Ordered,

Ordered, That Mr. Dickinson have leave of absence.

F R I D A Y, NOVEMBER 19, 1779.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the representation of the legislative council and general assembly of New-Jersey, and the proceedings of the convention of commissioners from the five eastern states, and thereupon came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the fluctuating state of prices not only causes inequality and injustice in private dealings, and in furnishing the public supplies from the several states, but renders it impracticable to make the proper estimates for future expences, and to fix equitable salaries for those employed in the service of the United States: and whereas the estimates, according to which the requisitions for the taxes of the succeeding year have been made by the resolution of the 6th of October last, have been formed on the principle, that the prices of commodities necessary for the public use, would not exceed twenty fold of the former prices, and should they rise above that rate the taxes must be accordingly encreased, but should they fall below it the surplus of the sum raised may be applied to the sinking fund: therefore,

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the several states forthwith to enact laws for establishing and carrying into execution a general limitation of prices throughout their respective jurisdictions, on the following principles, and to commence in their operation from the first day of February next.

Articles of domestic produce, farming and common labour, the wages of tradesmen and mechanicks, water and land carriage, not to exceed twenty fold of the prices current through the various seasons of the year 1774.

Articles imported from foreign parts to be in due proportion with labour and the articles as above stated, making a proper allowance for freight, insurance and other charges.

Salt and military stores, whether of home manufacture, or imported from abroad, to be excepted from limitation of price.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the several states to enact strict laws against engrossing and withholding; and

and to take the necessary measures for having the same carried into full execution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the commissioners from the eastern states to New-York inclusive, at their meeting in Hartford, in Connecticut, on the 20th of October last, discover a generous attention to the public good, and are well calculated to promote the same : it is nevertheless expected that no time will be lost in giving effect to these resolutions, as the same general purpose may thereby be attained and at an earlier period.

Resolved, That all officers and agents employed in making purchases for the United States be directed to conform strictly to all regulations that are or may be established in the several states :

That accounts be kept and returns made by all persons employed to make purchases in behalf of the United States, or to hire vessels, carriages or men for the service of the same, of the prices by them respectively given in such states as shall not before the first day of February, 1780, pass laws for the limitation of prices agreeable to the recommendation contained in the foregoing resolutions ; to the intent that such states as shall have neglected to pass laws for the purposes aforesaid may respectively be charged in the public accounts with the aggregate amount of the difference of prices paid from and after the said first day of February, 1780, in such states and those in which such laws may have been enacted.

The last resolution reported by the committee, being read, viz.

“ That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several states to revise their laws for making the paper currency a tender in the payment of debts, and so to frame them that injustice to creditors and debtors may be prevented :” and an amendment being moved by Mr. Witherspoon, seconded by Mr. Forbes, by adding the words “ and that the injustice, which has already taken place may be remedied as far as may be practicable :”

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Matthews, that the consideration of that part of the report and the amendment, be postponed ;

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	} divided
	Mr. Langdon	no	
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	} ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Partridge	ay	
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Marchant	no l no	} no
	Mr. Huntington	no	
	Mr. Sherman	no	
New-York,	Mr. Root	no	} divided
	Mr. Schuyler	ay	
	Mr. Lewis	no	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	} ay
	Mr. Scudder	ay	
	Mr. Fell	no	
	Mr. Houston	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	} ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} divided
	Mr. Forbes	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no l *	} ay
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay l ay	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

S A T U R D A Y, NOVEMBER 20, 1779.

Mr. J. M'Lene, a delegate for the state of Pennsylvania, attended and took his seat in Congress.

Mr. R. R. Livingston, a delegate for the state of New-York, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

Congress took into consideration the report of the medical committee on the hospital staff; whereupon,

Resolved, That the director general, deputy directors general, the assistant deputy directors, the physicians and surgeons general of the hospitals and army, the senior surgeons, the second or junior surgeons, the apothecaries general, and apothecaries mates or assistants, the hospital chaplains, regimental surgeons and mates, mates of the military hospitals, commissaries, assistant commissaries, paymasters and stewards of the hospital, who shall have been

been in the service for the space of one year, and are at present employed in the same, shall each be entitled annually to draw cloathing from the stores of the cloathier general, in the same manner and under the same regulations as are established for officers of the line by a resolution of Congress of the 26th day of November, 1777.

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress the following officers of the military hospital shall be entitled to subsistence, in like manner as is granted to officers of the line by a resolution of the 18th day of August last, and in the following proportions, viz.

Each deputy director general,	500 dollars per month.
Each assistant deputy director	400 do.
Each physician gen. and surgeon gen.	500 do.
Each physician and surgeon general	500 do.
Each senior surgeon	400 do.
Each junior surgeon	300 do.
Each apothecary general	400 do.
Each apothecary's assistant or mate	100 do.
Each commissary	300 do.
Each commissary's assistant	200 do.
Each clerk, who is to be paymaster	200 do.
Each steward	100 do.
Each chaplain	400 do.

The same to commence from the 18th day of August last.

Resolved, That all mates necessarily employed in the military hospital or army shall, during service, be entitled to the same subsistence as is given to regimental mates, viz. one hundred dollars per month.

M O N D A Y, NOVEMBER 22, 1779.

The committee appointed to correspond with the commanding officer of the southern department laid before Congress a letter of the 24th of October from major general Lincoln, which was read, together with a list of articles wanted for the southern department :

Ordered, That the list enclosed be referred to the board of war, and that the board order as many of the said articles as can be spared, consistent with the general service, to be sent with all dispatch to the southern department.

Ordered, That the marine committee give every assistance in their power in forwarding stores and troops to South Carolina.

A petition

A petition from captain John Palfrey, a prisoner, was read :

Ordered, That the petitioner be permitted on parole to proceed to Boston, and that his petition be referred to the council of the said state, to take order thereon.

Resolved, That the medical committee be instructed to revise the several resolutions passed respecting the hospital department, and to digest and arrange them with such amendments as may make the whole consistent with and conformable to the alterations made by Congress in the original system, and report the same to Congress.

Resolved, That two members be added to the committee of commerce, in the room of Mr. Laurens and Mr. Lewis, who are absent ;

The members chosen, Mr. Griffin and Mr. Harnett.

The board of war, to whom was referred the memorial of the baron de Bonstallen, brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That Congress have a due sense of the zeal of the baron de Bonstallen for the service of the United States; but that it is not compatible with the present arrangement of the army to employ him in a station suited to his military pretensions, nor consistent with the principles established for rank and promotion therein, to grant him the brevet he requests.

Resolved, That the remainder of the report be referred to the marine committee, to take order thereon.

T U E S D A Y, NOVEMBER 23, 1779.

According to order Congress was resolved into a committee of the whole, and after some time the president resumed the chair, and Mr. Plater reported that the committee have had under consideration the report of the committee on ways and means, and come to a conclusion thereon, which he was directed to report :

The report being read,

“ That bills of exchange be drawn on Mr. J. Jay to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, and on Mr. Henry Laurens to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at six months sight; and that the same be sold at the current rate of exchange.”

A division was called for, and that the first question be that bills of exchange be drawn on Mr. J. Jay to the amount

H h h

amount of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable at six months sight; and that the same be sold at the current rate of exchange.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1 ay
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	ay
	Mr. Patridge	no	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	
	Mr. Sherman	no	no
	Mr. Root	no	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay	
	Mr. Livingston	ay	ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Witherspoon	ay	
	Mr. Scudder	ay	ay
	Mr. Fell	no	
	Mr. Houston	ay	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	ay
	Mr. M'Lene	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	divided
	Mr. Forbes	no	
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	ay
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	1 ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was taken on the second part :

Resolved in the affirmative.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report on the manner of carrying the above resolution into effect;

The members chosen, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Matthew and Mr. Gerry.

Resolved, That a member be appointed to the board of war in the room of Mr. Atlee;

The member chosen, Mr. R. R. Livingston.

Resolved, That the board of treasury be authorized to appoint one or more special commissioners of accounts in conjunction with any one or two of the commissioners already appointed, to proceed to Maryland, in order to settle such public accounts as the said board shall direct.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1779.

The delegates of Connecticut laid before Congress their credentials, which were read.

The delegates of New-Hampshire laid before Congress the credentials of their appointment, which were read.

Resolved, That two members be added to the committee of foreign affairs;

The members chosen, Mr. Houston and Mr. Livingston.

A letter of the 23d from the board of war was read :

Ordered, That it be referred to the marine committee to take order thereon, and that the quartermaster be discharged from procuring a vessel to forward stores to South-Carolina, as directed by the resolution of the 11th instant.

On petition of John Palfrey :

Resolved, That the order of the 22d on his former petition be reconsidered and repealed, and that the said petition be referred to the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania to take order thereon.

A letter of the 22d from doctor J. Morgan was read :

Ordered, That the same be transmitted to the commander in chief, doctor Shippen being first furnished with a copy thereof.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1779.

A report from the board of war was read ; whereupon, Congress came to the following resolutions :

Whereas Congress, by sundry resolutions, have provided that cloathing be furnished to officers of the line and others at prices proportioned to their pay ; but no enumeration of the articles intended to be comprehended in a suit of cloaths, having been made, or any rules explicitly laid down for the delivery of or payment for the same ;

Resolved, That the following articles be delivered as a suit of cloaths for the current and every succeeding year of their service, to the officers of the line and staff, entitled by any resolutions of Congress to receive the same, viz.

One hat,

One watch-coat,

One body coat,

Four vests, one for winter and three for summer,

Four pair of breeches, two for winter and two for summer,

Four

Four shirts,

Four stocks,

Six pair of stockings, three pair thereof worsted and three of thread,

Four pair of shoes.

For which articles of cloathing the officers shall pay, on receipt thereof, one half more than the prices at which the same were currently sold before the commencement of hostilities in April, 1775; and for this end the purchasing agents employed on continental account shall transmit to the cloathier general, with the cloathing they shall respectively purchase, the prices marked thereon at the rates aforesaid, and also correct invoices of the same, and copies of such rates and invoices, to the board of war. And all cloathing purchased on continental account by the respective states shall be valued, marked and invoiced in like manner, and copies of such invoices and rates also transmitted to the board of war and the cloathier general: the cloathing so purchased shall be distributed to and among the sub or state cloathiers, to be issued by them to the regimental cloathiers, and by the latter to the officers of the regiments and corps; and the said regimental cloathiers shall receive from the officers, on delivery of the cloathing, the prices thereof so fixed: and they shall every three months settle their accounts of monies received for cloathing with the auditors of the army in which they shall serve, and pay the monies which in such settlements shall be found chargeable to them or in their hands, to the paymaster general or deputy paymaster general of the army or detachment in which such regimental cloathiers shall serve. And the said paymaster general or deputy paymaster general shall make returns of the amount of all such monies so received to the board of treasury, that the said paymaster general or deputy paymaster general may be duly charged with the same. The auditors making such settlements with the regimental cloathiers, shall transmit to the paymaster or deputy paymaster general abstracts of such settlements, specifying the balances due from the regimental cloathiers respectively, that in cases of neglect they may be duly called on for payment of the same: copies of such abstracts shall also be transmitted to the board of treasury. Excepting from this rule of distribution all staff officers not taken from the line, who are to receive their cloathing immediately from the cloathier
general

general ; or, if attached to the corps of or residing in any state at a distance from the cloathier general's store, from the sub cloathier of such state ; paying for the same at the rates aforesaid. And all monies so received by the cloathier general or such sub or state cloathiers, shall be placed to the credit of the United States, and accounts thereof duly transmitted to the board of treasury. The cloathier general to be charged in the settlement of his contingent account with the monies so received, and the sub or state cloathiers to be accountable for and pay the monies received by them, to the order of the executive of the state appointing them respectively ; and the state to be charged in its cloathing account with the amount of such monies. Excepting also all staff officers who receive commissions on their expenditures of public monies, who are not to receive any cloathing provided at continental expence.

That all cloathing issued to non commissioned officers and soldiers, enlisted artificers and waggoners, beyond that allowed to them as a bounty, shall also be valued and paid for at the rate before mentioned ; but no non-commissioned officer, soldier, waggoner or artificer, shall be entitled to purchase in any one year, out of the public store, any other additional articles than those of hats, hose, shirts and shoes, and not more of these than are absolutely necessary, and not exceeding the number of the like articles allowed as their bounty cloathing.

That all the cloathing before mentioned for officers in the line and soldiers, shall be issued on returns certified by the commanding officer of the corps to which they belong ; all cloathing to staff officers on the certificates of their principal with the army or in the district within which they shall serve ; to artificers, on the certificate of the commanding officer of their corps ; and to waggoners on the certificate of the quartermaster general, one of the assistant quartermasters general or of the deputy quartermaster general employing them, or of the waggonmaster general or deputy waggonmaster general under whom they serve.

That no staff officer, artificer or waggoner, not being engaged for at least one year, shall receive cloathing ; and if any such officer, artificer or waggoner, being engaged for one year or more, after receipt of such cloathing, shall quit the service before the expiration of the term for which he or they are or shall be engaged, he or they shall
forfeit

and pay the full value of such cloathing, and be subject to all other penalties and inconveniences attending his or their breach of contract, or desertion.

Congress proceeded to the election of a commissioner of the board of treasury; and, the ballots being taken,

John Gibson was elected.

A motion was made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Sherman, in the following words:

"Whereas it may be highly injurious to the interest of these United States to permit candidates for public offices to vote in or otherwise influence their own elections:

Resolved, That Congress will not appoint any member thereof during the time of his sitting, or within six months after he shall have been in Congress, to any office under the said states for which he or any other for his benefit may receive any salary, fees or other emolument."

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Livingston, seconded by Mr. Searle, to postpone the consideration thereof:

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	1	no
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Patridge	no		
Rhode-Island, Connecticut,	Mr. Marchant	no	1	no
	Mr. Huntington	no	}	no
	Mr. Sherman	no		
	Mr. Root	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Livingston	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Scudder	no	}	ay
	Mr. Fell	ay		
	Mr. Houston	ay		
Pennsylvania, Maryland,	Mr. M'Lene	no	1	no
	Mr. Plater	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	1	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	}	no
	Mr. Sharpe	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	1	no

So it passed in the negative.

A motion

A motion was made by Mr. Schuyler, seconded by Mr. Sharpe, after the words "in Congress," to insert the words "unless he shall have been deprived of his seat by the act of the legislature of the state which he represented."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Patridge	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	1	no
	Mr. Huntington	no	}	no
	Mr. Sherman	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Schuyler	ay		
	Mr. Livingston	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Fell	no	}	no
	Mr. Houston	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Shippen	no	}	no
	Mr. M'lene	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Plater	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Griffin	no	1	*
Virginia,	Mr. Harnett	no	}	divided
North-Carolina,	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	1	no

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Schuyler, seconded by Mr. Sharpe, to add to the original motion as follows, "unless to the office of ambassador, plenipotentiary or envoy to a foreign state, and unless to the office of a commissioner to negotiate a foreign loan."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	no
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Patridge	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	1	no
	Mr. Huntington	no	}	no
	Mr. Sherman	no		
Connecticut,	Mr. Root	ay	}	no
New-York,				

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New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay	} ay
	Mr. Livingston	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	} divided
	Mr. Houston	no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	no	} n?
	Mr. M'Lene	no	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} divided
	Mr. Forbes	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	} 1 *
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	} ay
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	

So it passed in the negative.

The previous question was then moved by Mr. Holten, seconded by Mr. Marchant.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	} 1 no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	
	Mr. Lovell	ay	} divided
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Partridge	no	} 1 ay
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sherman	no	
	Mr. Root	ay	} ay
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay	
	Mr. Livingston	ay	} ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	
	Mr. Houston	ay	} ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. M'Lene	no	} divided
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	
	Mr. Forbes	ay	} ay
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	} ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	} 1 no

So it passed in the affirmative, and the main question was set aside.

On motion of Mr. Marchant seconded by Mr. Root,
Resolved, That the departments of the quartermaster general and of the commissaries general of purchases and issues be for the future under the superintendency and direction

rection of the board of war; and that the committee of Congress on those departments deliver over to the board of war all papers in their hands respecting them, and thereupon be discharged.

F R I D A Y, N O V E M B E R 26, 1779.

A letter of this day from J. Gibson was read, accepting the office of commissioner of the board of treasury.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the returns for cloathing for officers in the medical staff, (regimental surgeons and their mates, who are to draw with the regimental staff, excepted) be signed by the director general, or the physician general and surgeon general of the district, and such cloathing shall be delivered either by the cloathier general or any sub-cloathier in the state in which the officer to receive cloathing shall reside, as is provided in the cases of other staff officers not taken from the line:

That no cloathing shall be sold or delivered to non-commissioned officers or soldiers beyond the articles they have received as their bounty, until the whole of the army shall have received their bounty cloathing, it being the intention hereof that the surplus only shall be disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Schuyler, seconded by Mr. Matthews,

Resolved, That when any committee appointed by Congress have prepared their report, the same shall be delivered to the secretary, at the table, who shall immediately indorse thereon the day of delivery, and if more than one are delivered on the same day, the first shall be indorsed No. 1, the second No. 2, and so on, to the intent that on the following day after the journals, and any dispatches which may have been received, and the reports from the board of treasury and board of war, are severally read, decided upon or postponed, the reports of the committees may be read in the order of the dates and numbers indorsed on them.

Congress proceeded to the election of commissioners for the board of admiralty; and, the ballots being taken,

Thomas Waring, esquire, and William Whipple, esquire, were elected.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1779.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Forbes, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Morris, on a letter of the 17th of October last from major general Schuyler; and thereupon agreed to the following answer to the said letter:

"S I R,

"Notwithstanding the many injuries committed by the savages, Congress are disposed to peace: the conditions on which they insist are,

First, that it shall be supplicated on the part of the enemy; secondly, that they shall surrender all the Americans in their hands; thirdly, that they shall expel all British agents and emissaries; fourthly, that they shall covenant to deliver up such as shall hereafter go among them; fifthly that they shall covenant not to take up the hatchet again under penalty of being driven from their country; and sixthly, that they shall give hostages for their strict adherence to the promises to be by them made."

To which it was moved by Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Houston, to add "and that Congress are willing to accept of any cession of territory which the said Indians may be inclined to make to the United States, reserving to any particular state their right of a prior claim to the territory aforesaid, or any part thereof."

An amendment was moved by Mr. Livingston, seconded by Mr. Schuyler, to add "which session shall be for the benefit of such state as may have a prior right."

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		ay
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	1	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no		
	Mr. Sherman	no		no
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay		
	Mr. Livingston	ay		ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no		
	Mr. Houston	no		no
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		no
	Mr. M'Lene	no		
	Mr. Shippen	no		
				Maryland,

Maryland,	Mr. Forbes	no	} no
	Mr. Plater	no	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	} *
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	} ay
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	
		l	no

So it passed in the negative.

The previous question was then moved by Mr. Gerry, and seconded by Mr. Sharpe.

On which the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	} l	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay	} ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Patridge	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	} l	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay		
	Mr. Sherman	ay	} ay	
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay		
	Mr. Livingston	ay	} ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no		
	Mr. Houston	no	} no	
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	} ay	
	Mr. McLene	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	} no	
	Mr. Forbes	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	} l	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	ay	} ay	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay		
		l	ay	

So it passed in the affirmative, and the main question was set aside.

A motion was then made by Mr. Marchant, seconded by Mr. Forbes,

“ That it be one condition of the peace, that no land be sold or ceded by any of the said Indians, either as individuals or as a nation, unless to the United States of America or by the consent of Congress.”

On which the previous question was moved by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Sharpe, and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Marchant,

New-Hampshire,

New-Hampshire,	Mr Peabody	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Patridge	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	1	no
	Mr. Huntington	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Sherman	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Livingston	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Houston	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay		
	Mr. M'lene	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Forbes	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	1	ay
North Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	1	ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the main question was set aside.

M O N D A Y, NOVEMBER 29, 1779.

The delegates of New-Jersey laid before Congress the credentials of their appointment for the year ensuing, which were read, and by which it appears that,

The honourable John Fell, William Churchhill Houston, and Thomas Henderson, esquires, were duly elected.

Congress took under consideration the report of the committee appointed to report the manner in which the resolution of the 23d instant, relative to the drawing bills of exchange on Mr. Jay and Mr. Laurens, shall be carried into execution; whereupon,

Resolved, That the bills be prepared under the direction of the board of treasury, and with such checks as they may devise to prevent counterfeits, and be signed by the treasurer of loans:

That so many of the bills as the treasury board shall from time to time think proper to issue, be put into the hands of the continental loan-officer in the state of Pennsylvania,

sylvania, or of any other state; and that the board of treasury direct the lowest rate of exchange at which the same may be sold:

That the board of treasury may at their discretion suspend the sale of such bills, reporting to Congress their reasons for so doing, that they may receive directions thereon:

That the committee of foreign affairs be and they are hereby directed to write to Mr. Jay and Mr. Laurens, informing them of the drafts that will be made upon them, and explaining fully the reasons that urge Congress to draw, directing them to keep up a mutual correspondence and afford each other every assistance in procuring money to pay the bills:

That one eighth per cent. on monies received in payment for the said bills, shall be allowed to the persons entrusted with the sale thereof:

That no bill be drawn for a less sum than the amount of fifty pounds sterling:

On the question to agree to the foregoing resolutions, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no		no
	Mr. Patridge	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay		} divided
	Mr. Sherman	no		
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay		ay
	Mr. Livingston	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no		} divided
	Mr. Houston	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay		} ay
	Mr. M'Lene	ay		
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay		} divided
	Mr. Forbes	no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay		} ay
	Mr. Sharpe	ay		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A letter of the 31st of October from major general Lincoln was read, enclosing a letter of the 5th of the same month from lieutenant colonel Bedaulx, giving information of the death of brigadier count Pulaski.

Resolved,

Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of brigadier count Pulaski, and that a committee of three be appointed to bring in a resolution for that purpose :

The members chosen, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Livingston and Mr. Harnett.

The committee on the treasury brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That ten millions one hundred and forty dollars, being in full of the two hundred millions of dollars, be emitted on the faith of the United States, and under the direction of the board of treasury, in bills of credit of the following denominations, viz.

26316	bills of 65	dollars	1709640
26317	do. of 60	do.	1579020
26316	do. of 55	do.	1447380
26316	do. of 50	do.	1315800
26316	do. of 45	do.	1184220
26316	do. of 40	do.	1052640
26316	do. of 35	do.	921960
26316	do. of 30	do.	789480

10000140

That the said bills, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emissions directed on the 17th of November instant, and be numbered from the last number in every denomination progressively.

Resolved, That the treasurer be directed to retain in his hands four millions of dollars of the sum this day ordered to be emitted, for discharging such warrants as may be hereafter issued for supplying the several military chests.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, late on the commissary and quartermaster's departments, to whom was referred a letter of the 10th of October last from J. Wadsworth, esquire, commissary general of purchases; whereupon,

Resolved, That Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary general of purchases, have leave to resign his office on the first day of January next, agreeable to his request, and that he settle his accounts with the public as soon after he is out of office as may be, agreeable to the directions of the board of treasury.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1779^d

Mr. Ellery, a delegate for Rhode-Island, attended and took his seat.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Houston, to whom was recommitteed their report on a letter of the 20th from general Washington, brought in a report; whereupon,

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to repair to head-quarters and confer with the commander in chief, on the state of the southern department:

That the said committee, previous to their departure, confer with the committee appointed to correspond with the commanding officer in the southern department, who are hereby directed to furnish them with all such intelligence relating to the same as has been received:

That the committee also confer with the commander in chief on the subject of the papers transmitted to Congress by the minister plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty and Don Juan de Miranilles, and report to Congress such measures as to the conferees may seem most advisable to be taken:

That the commander in chief apply to any of the states he may think proper for such number of militia as he may judge requisite, to replace the troops detached or which may be detached to the southward.

The members chosen, Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Marchant.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Livingston, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Matthews, on a letter of the 6th of October from Mr. W. Bingham; whereupon,

Resolved, That Mr. Bingham's letter of the 6th of October last, with the papers enclosed therein, and marked No. 1, 2, 3, 4, together with a certified copy of his appointment to the place of continental agent, be transmitted by the president to the legislature of the state of Massachusetts Bay, with the following letter:

" Gentlemen,

" I am directed by Congress to transmit to you the enclosed papers from Mr. Bingham. They contain an account of his proceedings relative to a vessel said to be Danish property, captured by the sloop Pilgrim, and carried into

into Martinique, about which, as he says, a suit is now commenced against him in your superior court. Upon a full examination of the papers, you will judge of the measures which ought to be adopted to prevent, on the one hand injustice to individuals, and on the other, the embarrassment of agents, who are obliged to conform to the will of the ruling powers at the place of their residence. As courts are now instituted at Martinique for the trial of such causes, Congress submit to you whether it would not be adviseable to stop the suit already commenced till judgment is obtained upon the principal question; after which it will be in Mr. Bingham's power to discharge himself by delivering to the true owners the property placed in his hands for their use. If you should be of a contrary opinion, they request you to furnish Mr. Bingham's agent with the enclosed papers. I am, &c."

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee on the letter of the 9th instant from major general Sullivan, which is as follows:

"That Congress have a just sense of the services and abilities of major general Sullivan, and greatly regret the indisposition which deprives them of so gallant an officer: that as general Sullivan's health will not permit his continuance in the American army, his resignation be accepted."

A motion was made by Mr. Geary, seconded by Mr. Peabody, to strike out the words "that as general Sullivan's health," &c. to the end, in order to insert in lieu thereof, "and that general Sullivan have leave to retire from the service so long as he shall judge necessary for the recovery of his health."

On the question, shall the words moved to be struck out stand?

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no		
	Mr. Lovell	no		no
	Mr. Partridge	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Marchant	no	1	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay		
	Mr. Sherman	ay		ay
New-York,	Mr. Schuyler	ay		
	Mr. Livingston	ay		ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay		
	Mr. Houston	ay		ay
				Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	} ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
	Mr. M'Lene	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} ay
	Mr. Forbes	ay	
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	1 *
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	} no
	Mr. Sharpe	no	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the report :

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, seconded by Mr. Marchant,

Resolved, That the president be requested to return the thanks of Congress to major general Sullivan for his past services.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, seconded by Mr. Peabody,

Resolved, That the board of war be directed to procure from the quartermaster general, the commissaries general, the forage master, and the barrackmaster general, a return of all the assistants, deputies, officers, agents, and other persons employed in their respective departments, the districts in which they are so employed, and the terms upon which they are engaged ; and that such returns be made by the first day of January next.

Ordered, That Mr. Marchant have leave of absence :

That Mr. Schuyler have leave of absence.

W E D N E S D A Y, DECEMBER 1, 1779.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee on the post-office ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the accounts of the postmaster general be referred to the board of treasury, to be by them adjusted and liquidated :

That the salary of the postmaster general be encreased to three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to commence the first day of September last :

That the comptroller's salary be encreased to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to commence on the said first day of September.

K k k

T H U R S D A Y,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1779.

Mr. W. Floyd and Mr. Ezra L'Hommedieu, delegates for the state of New-York, attended, and having severally produced an exemplification signed by the governor, and with the great seal of the state appendant, of a commission to delegates for that state in Congress, in which their names are included, they took their seats in Congress.

A letter of the second from Morgan Connor, lieutenant colonel commandant of the 7th Pennsylvania regiment, was read, requesting leave of absence, that he may make a voyage to the West-Indies for the recovery of his health, and enclosing a letter of the 23d of November from general Washington, approving his request, and referring him to Congress for obtaining it; whereupon,

Resolved, That lieutenant colonel Morgan Connor have leave of absence for six months, that he may make a voyage to the West-Indies for the recovery of his health.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That monsieur L'Ecluse receive the pay and subsistence of a captain, during the pleasure of Congress:

That so soon as cloathing shall be provided for the staff of the army, and the state cloathier of New York shall be thereby enabled to deliver out the same, he be directed by the board of war to furnish monsieur L'Ecluse with a suit of cloaths on the terms on which cloathing is delivered to the officers of the staff, agreeably to the regulation of the 25th ultimo.

Congress took into consideration the report of the late committee on the quartermaster and commissary general's departments, to whom was referred a memorial of E. Blaine, deputy commissary general of purchases, of the 27th of October last; whereupon,

Resolved, That the board of war be directed to report to Congress, an estimate of the provisions wanted for one year from the first instant, for the army of the United States; and that they inform themselves from the consul of France what provisions will probably be wanted for the fleets of our ally in the ensuing year, and also report the same.

Resolved, That the marine committee be directed to report to Congress an estimate of the provisions that will be wanted for one year from the 1st instant for the navy of United States.

Congress

Congress proceeded to the election of a commissary general of purchases; and, the ballots being taken, Ephraim Blaine, esquire, was elected.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1779.

Congress proceeded to the election of a commissioner for the board of admiralty; and, the ballots being taken, George Bryan, esquire, was elected, having been previously nominated by Mr. Sherman.

The members of Congress elected for the said board, are Mr. Floyd and Mr. Forbes.

Mr. J. Brown was elected secretary of the board of admiralty.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1779.

A letter of the 29th of November last from general Washington was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That general Washington be informed it is the desire of Congress, that the troops of the Virginia line be immediately put in motion, agreeably to what is mentioned in the former part of his letter.

Ordered, That the letter be referred to the board of war, and that the board be instructed to take measures for carrying into execution the views of the general.

A motion was made by Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Fell,

"That major general Charles Lee be informed that Congress have no further occasion for his services in the army of the United States of America."

On which the previous question being moved by Mr. Ellery, seconded by Mr. Gerry, and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Ellery,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay.
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Partridge	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1	ay
	Mr. Huntington	no	}	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	no		
	New-York,	Mr. Livingston	ay	}
Mr. Floyd		ay		
Mr. L'Houmedieu		ay		
				New-Jersey,

New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no	}	no
	Mr. Houston	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Forbes	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	}	1 *
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	ay		
	Mr. Sharpe	no	}	divided
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay		
		1	ay	

So it passed in the affirmative, and the main question was set aside.

Resolved, That J. Wadsworth, esquire, be informed that Congress have agreed to accept of his resignation, and have elected Ephraim Blaine, esquire, to succeed him, but as Mr. Blaine has not yet signified his acceptance, and a failure of supplies may be attended with dangerous consequences, that Mr. Wadsworth with the deputies under him be desired to continue in the business of supplying the army, until his successor shall have accepted and shall be in capacity to enter upon and execute the duties of the office.

M O N D A Y, DECEMBER 6, 1779.

A letter of the 2d from general Washington was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That general Washington be informed that Congress approve of colonel Baylor's regiment of dragoons, at present commanded by lieutenant colonel Washington, being sent to South Carolina, and that the board of war order them to proceed immediately to join major general Lincoln.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That all officers who have been or shall be indulged with furloughs, and who have not joined or shall not join their corps at the expiration of the times limited therein, and all officers absent without leave, shall, when practicable so to do, be personally notified and directed by the commanding officer of the corps, to join their regiment or corps in a reasonable time after receipt of such notification; and in case of neglect or refusal so to do, or to give satisfactory reasons for their remaining absent therefrom, a court-martial, on proof made of such notice given

given and consequent neglect or refusal, shall proceed against such absentees, in the same manner as if they were present, and such absence and neglect or refusal to appear or give satisfactory reasons for their continuance of absence, shall be sufficient cause for cashiering, by judgment of the court-martial, the officers so notified and neglecting or refusing :

That, when from the want of information of the residence of any absent officer or officers, the commanding officer of the corps or regiment shall not have it in his power to send a personal notification he shall publish in the news papers of the state, where such absent officer or officers belong and usually reside, an order requiring generally all absent officers belonging to such corps or regiment, to join the same in a specified time ; and in case of neglect or refusal to appear within the time limited or before the sitting of the court-martial, if such space of time in the opinion of the court be reasonable and proper, such absentee or absentees shall be proceeded against in like manner with those receiving personal notice.

A note from the honourable the minister plenipotentiary of France was read, relative to the capture of an English vessel called the Greyhound, by eight American sailors :

Ordered, That a certified copy of the resolution of October the 14th, 1777, be transmitted to the minister, and that he be informed it is the pleasure of Congress that the money arising from the sale of the capture be paid to the captors, agreeably to the said resolution.

T U E S D A Y, DECEMBER 7, 1779.

A letter of November the 8th from lieutenant colonel Charles Simms was read, desiring leave to resign :

Ordered, That his resignation be accepted.

A letter of the 6th from G. Bryan, esquire, was read, declining to accept the office of commissioner of the board of admiralty.

Congress proceeded to the election of a commissioner for the board of admiralty ; and, the ballots being taken, Francis Lewis, esquire, was chosen.

Congress proceeded to the election of a commissioner for the board of war ; and, the ballots being taken, Colonel William Grayson was chosen.

Resolved,

Resolved, That two members be added to the committee on appeals, in the room of Mr. Marchant and Mr. Root: The members chosen, Mr. L'Homedieu and Mr. Ellery.
Ordered, That Mr. Harnett have leave of absence.

W E D N E S D A Y, DECEMBER 8, 1779.

Mr. Thomas Burke and Mr. Allen Jones, delegates for the state of North-Carolina, attended and produced their credentials, which were read.

A letter of this day from F. Lewis was read signifying his acceptance of the office of commissioner of the board of admiralty.

A motion was made by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Harnett,

That the board of war be directed to use the best means in their power to forward by land the Virginia troops to join the southern army,

A motion was made by Mr. Ellery, seconded by Mr. Forbes,

That the consideration of the foregoing motion be postponed until the committee who are gone to head-quarters, and, among other things, were to confer with general Washington on the state of the southern department, shall have reported the result of their conference.

A division of the last motion was called for, and on the question to postpone the consideration of the first motion, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Matthews,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Lovell	no	}	no
	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Patridge	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	}	no
	Mr. Sherman	no		
	Mr. Livingston	no		
New-York,	Mr. Floyd	no	}	no
	Mr. L'Homedieu	no		
	Mr. Fell	ay	}	divided
New-Jersey,	Mr. Houston	no		
	Mr. Muhlenberg	no		
	Mr. Shippen	no	}	no
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
Maryland,				
				divided
				Virginia,

Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	1 *
North-Carolina,	Mr. Harnett	no	
	Mr. Burke	no	no
	Mr. Jones	no	
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	1 no

So it passed in the negative.

Congress proceeded in the consideration of the first motion, which being amended by striking out sundry words:

On the question,

Resolved, That the board of war be directed to forward the Virginia troops to join the southern army.

On motion of Mr. Livingston, seconded by Mr. Lovell,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the board of war about the best method of conveying the troops of the Virginia line to join the southern army, by land or by means of any inland navigation, and take order thereon;

The members chosen, Mr. Burke. Mr. Griffin, Mr. Matthews.

Resolved, That a member be elected for the committee appointed to correspond with the commanding officer in the southern department in the room of Mr. Marchant;

The member chosen, Mr. Burke.

The election of Mr. Lewis, and his acceptance of the office of a commissioner of the board of admiralty, having vacated Mr. Floyd's seat at that board, both of them being from the same state:

On motion of Mr. Floyd,

Resolved, That a member be elected for the board of admiralty in the room of Mr. Floyd.

The member chosen, Mr. Ellery.

Resolved, That all matters heretofore referred to the marine committee be transmitted to the board of admiralty.

F R I D A Y, DECEMBER 10, 1779.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That governor Jefferson be informed that Congress approve of the measures taken by the executive of the state of Virginia in sending to the post of Charlottesville, as guards to the convention troops, a new raised battalion of infantry and a troop of light horse of their state troops; and that those troops be considered in continental service and receive continental pay and rations, while doing duty at the convention barracks:

That

That the board of war be directed to order the party of colonel Bland's regiment of light dragoons now at Charlotteville, to proceed to South Carolina forthwith and join the regiment there :

That Congress have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct, firmness and prudence evidenced by colonel Bland in his command at the convention barracks; but as the state of his health and the situation of his private affairs will not permit him to remain in command at that post, general Washington be directed to appoint a successor in the command to colonel Bland, who shall immediately proceed to the post, and take upon him the direction of affairs there.

Resolved, That the resignation of colonel Bland be accepted.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Morris, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Forbes, to whom was referred a letter of the 23d of September from J. Bradford ; whereupon,

Resolved, That instructions be sent to the respective agents under the authority of these United States, that they do not in future on any consideration dispose of any part of the continental share of prizes, unless it be of such articles as are in a perishable state, without orders for that purpose.

S A T U R D A Y, DECEMBER 11, 1779.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Gerry, Mr. Wither Spoon, Mr. Morris, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Sherman, appointed to devise means for procuring supplies for the army; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the legislature of the state of Virginia be requested to furnish, for the army of the United States, on or before the first day of April next, twenty thousand barrels of Indian corn, and transport the same to such places within the said state as the commissary general of purchases shall direct :

That the legislature of the state of Maryland be requested, in addition to the fifteen thousand barrels of flour heretofore required of them, to furnish for the army of the United States, on or before the first day of April next, five thousand barrels of flour and five thousand barrels of Indian corn.

That

That the state of Pennsylvania be requested to furnish, for the army of the United States, on or before the first day of April next, fifty thousand barrels of flour, or wheat, in proportion :

That the ten thousand barrels of flour, or wheat in proportion, heretofore requested from the state of Delaware by the committee of Congress, be furnished as soon as possible :

That eight thousand barrels of flour be requested from the state of New-Jersey, part of which to be furnished as soon as possible, to answer the immediate demands of the army :

That the state of Connecticut be requested to furnish for the army of the United States eight thousand barrels of flour.

Resolved, That the committee who brought in the report, be directed to confer with his excellency the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, in order to their carrying into execution the request of Congress made to their state :

That letters be written to the other states, requesting them immediately to proceed in furnishing the supplies.

Resolved, That the remainder of the report be postponed. A letter of this day from the honourable the minister of France was read, relative to the proceeds of the vessel captured by eight American seamen : whereupon,

Resolved, That the minister of France be informed, that Congress approve the paying the money arising from the sale of the Greyhound, which was captured by eight American seamen, to the captors or to their attorneys in equal shares ; and that measures will be taken to convey intelligence to the said captors.

Ordered, That the said letter together with his note on this subject, be referred to the delegates of Massachusetts-Bay and Rhode Island,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1779.

A memorial of Christ. Hile was read, praying to be exchanged, and to have leave to go to New-York upon his parole for a few days, to procure a person in his room :

Resolved, That Mr. Hile be informed that the prayer of his memorial cannot be granted until captain Cunningham is released, as it has been determined that he must abide the fate of that officer.

L 11

A letter

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A letter of the 17th from Charles Pope, lieutenant colonel of the Delaware regiment, was read, praying leave to resign his commission:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted;

Resolved, That a member be added to the board of treasury, in the room of Mr. Sharpe, who is absent;

The member chosen, Mr. Floyd.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1779.

Mr. Penn, a delegate for North-Carolina, attended and took his seat in Congress:

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on supplies, and thereupon came to the following resolution:

Whereas the aid of the several states is necessary in furnishing provisions for the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war; and justice requires that they be called upon to furnish their respective quotas at equitable prices:

Resolved, That all the states shall be called upon to furnish their quotas of such supplies as may from time to time be wanted for carrying on the war; and in making the requisitions, due care shall be taken to suit the convenience of the several states; and the articles by them respectively furnished shall be credited towards their quotas of the monies which they are called upon to raise for the United States, at equal prices for articles of the same kind and quality, and for others in due proportion; and the accounts shall be finally compared and adjusted so as to do equity to all the states.

On passing the foregoing resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}
	Mr. Lovell	ay	
	Mr. Holten	ay	
	Mr. Patridge	ay	
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	}
	Mr. Sherman	ay	
New-York,	Mr. Livingston	ay	}
	Mr. Floyd	ay	
	Mr. L'Houmedieu	ay	
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay	}
	Mr. Houston	ay	
			Pennsylvania,

Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	} ay
	Mr. Muhlenberg	ay	
	Mr. McLene	ay	
	Mr. Shippen	ay	
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	} no
	Mr. Forbes	no	
North Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay	} ay
	Mr. Jones	ay	
South Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	1 ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1779.

A report from the board of war was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That such of the Virginia troops whose times of service will expire by the last day of March next, and who incline to enlist for the usual bounties, to serve during the war, be permitted to go home on furlough, till the first day of April next:

That such as do not incline thus to re-enlist be ordered to rejoin the main army, except those whose times of service will expire by the last day of December instant; who are to be employed during the residue of their service as the board of war shall direct.

On motion of Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Gerry,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislative; or, where vested with competent authority, to the executive powers of such of the states where embargoes are in force, to continue the same; and where embargoes are not in force, to lay them, to prohibit until the first day of April next, the exportation of the several articles mentioned and described in the resolution of Congress of the 21st of August last.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1779.

Mr. Ellsworth, a delegate for Connecticut, attended and took his seat in Congress.

A letter from the board of war was read, enclosing one from lieutenant colonel Adams, requesting leave to take a voyage to the West-Indies, for the recovery of his health; whereupon,

Resolved.

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Resolved, That a furlough for six months be granted to lieutenant colonel Peter Adams, to enable him to take a voyage to the West-Indies for the recovery of his health.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1779.

The board of treasury, to whom was recommitted their report on Mr. Milligan's letter, report,

That, after maturely reflecting upon the ordinance for establishing a board of treasury, it appears evident to them that Congress intended the auditor general and his assistant should examine the accounts and vouchers reported upon by the chambers of accounts, as a check; which in the opinion of the board, is of too much importance to be dispensed with, and, in order that the intention of Congress may be fully complied with, the board beg leave to observe, that the assistant auditor general should not be confined to the posting of the books, as the ordinance directs, but that this duty be performed hereafter by a clerk properly qualified; whereupon,

Resolved, That the duty of keeping and stating the public books at the treasury be assignable, as often as necessary, to the first clerk in the auditor general's office, that the assistant auditor general may be the better enabled to attend to other parts of his duty.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, seconded by Mr. Burke,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to obtain estimates of the supplies necessary to be procured for the use of the army for the year ensuing, in the commissary's and quartermaster's departments, and also for the support of the war, and report to Congress the quantities and kinds which each state ought to furnish as its quota thereof.

Resolved, That when the legislature of any state shall have undertaken to procure its quota of any of the articles required, all purchases of such articles by the commissaries and quartermasters in such state be discontinued:

The members chosen, Mr. Searle, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Burke, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Griffin.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1779.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Livingston, Mr. Fell, Mr. Sherman, to whom was referred a memorial of Stephen

phen Moore, brought in a report, which being read and considered :

Resolved, That upon the said Stephen Moore producing a certificate from the quartermaster general of the quantity of wood cut on the farm mentioned in the said memorial, for the purpose of supplying the army with wood, or for the erecting of fortifications, and of the value thereof, Congress will make such compensation therefor as has been usually allowed in similar cases.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Matthews, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Houston, to whom was referred general Washington's letter of the 18th of November last, and having amended a proposition so as to read,

"That for the ensuing campaign the several states be required to furnish, by draughts or otherwise, on or before the first day of February next, the deficiency of their respective quotas of eighty battalions of infantry, as apportioned by a resolution of Congress of the 9th of March, 1779."

A motion was made by Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Plater, to strike out the words "as apportioned by a resolution of Congress of the 9th of March, 1779."

And on the question, Shall these words stand? the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay			no		
	Mr. Lovell	ay			no		
	Mr. Holten	no			no		
	Mr. Patridge	no			no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1	ay			
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay					
	Mr. Sherman	ay			ay		
	Mr. Ellsworth	ay					
New-York,	Mr. Livingston	ay					
	Mr. Floyd	ay			ay		
	Mr. L'Houmedieu	ay					
New-Jersey,	Mr. Houston	ay					
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay					
	Mr. M'Lehe	ay			ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no					
	Mr. Forbes	no			no		
North-Carolina,	Mr. Burke	ay			ay		
	Mr. Jones	ay					
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	1	ay			
So it was resolved in the affirmative.				A motion			

A motion was then made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Peabody, to add the words, "excepting the state of Massachusetts-Bay, two of whose battalions shall be recruited by the state of Virginia:"

To which an objection was made as being out of order: and on the question is the motion in order, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	no		
	Mr. Holten	no		
	Mr. Partridge	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	1	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no		
	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Ellsworth	no		
New-York,	Mr. Livingston	no		
	Mr. Floyd	no		
	Mr. L'Honnimedieu	no		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Houston	no	1	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	no		
	Mr. McLene	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no		
	Mr. Forbes	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	1	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	no		
	Mr. Burke	no		
	Mr. Jones	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	1	no

So it was determined that the motion was not in order.

A motion was then made by Mr. Gerry, seconded by Mr. Peabody, to reconsider the question, shall the words moved to be struck out stand? in order to add after "1779," the following words "excepting the state of Massachusetts-Bay, two of whose battalions shall be recruited by the state of Virginia:"

On the question for reconsidering, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Gerry,

New-Hampshire;	Mr. Peabody	ay	1	ay
Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay		
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Partridge	ay		
Rhode-Island,				

Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	no	1	no
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	}	no
	Mr. Sherman	no		
New-York,	Mr. Ellsworth	no	}	no
	Mr. Livingston	no		
	Mr. Floyd	no		
	Mr. L'Hommedieu	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Houston	no	1	*
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	no	}	divided
	Mr. M'Lene	ay		
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	no
	Mr. Forbes	no		
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	no	1	*
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	no
	Mr. Burke	no		
	Mr. Jones	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	1	no

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Peabody, Mr. Gerry and Mr. Lovell then desired that their eyes on the first question be changed into noes; which was agreed to, the determination of the question not being thereby affected.

T U E S D A Y, DECEMBER 21, 1779.

A letter of the 18th from J. Laurence, judge advocate general, was read; whereupon;

Resolved, That until the further order of Congress, the subsistence of a judge advocate be the same as the present subsistence of a colonel; and that the subsistence of a deputy judge advocate be the same as the present subsistence of a lieutenant colonel.

Whereas it is represented to Congress that the soldiers in the barracks near this city are not properly supplied with wood, and that great injury to the troops and to the citizens may arise therefrom:

Resolved, That the board of war immediately cause enquiry to be made into the truth of the above representation, and if it shall appear to them to be well founded; that they cause the barrackmaster to be arrested and duly tried for his neglect, and in the mean time take effectual measures to provide wood for the troops in or near the city of Philadelphia.

A report

A report from the board of war was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That commissions be granted to the officers of the company of artillery artificers attached to the artillery in the field, and bear date as follows, viz-

That of Noah Nicholls, captain, November 16, 1776.

Thomas Patten, captain lieutenant,

Bela Nicholls, first lieutenant,

Peter Sears, second lieutenant,

} March 1st, 1779.

Resolved, That an express be sent to the state of Delaware, requesting them to procure, in part of their quota, as much flour as can be obtained within their state, the necessities of the army calling for their immediate and most strenuous exertions.

W E D N E S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 22, 1779.

A letter of the 13th from Lewis Dubois, colonel of the fifth New-York regiment, was read, praying for leave to resign his commission ;

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

The board of treasury, to whom was referred the petition of Paul Fooks, praying an encrease of his salary, brought in a report ; whereupon,

Resolved, That Paul Fooks be allowed a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, for acting as interpreter to Congress in the French and Spanish languages.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 23, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred a letter of the 21st from Mr. Hodgdon, field commissary of military stores, brought in a report which was taken into consideration ; and thereupon,

Resolved, That instead of the subsistence allowed by an act of Congress of the 18th day of February last, to the officers in the department of the field commissary of military stores, the following sums be allowed, viz-

To the field commissary,	400 dollars per month.	
To a deputy field commissary,	300 ditto	ditto.
To a conductor,	100 ditto	ditto.
To a clerk,	100 ditto	ditto.

And

And that this encreased subsistence commence the 18th of August last, and continue till the further order of Congress.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1779.

The board of war, to whom was referred a memorial of baron Beniowski, having reported thereon, Congress took their report into consideration; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the board of war inform baron Beniowski that the circumstances of the army will not admit of his being employed.

A report from the board of treasury was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That Robert Patton, messenger, and William Hurrie, door-keeper, of Congress, be in future allowed twenty dollars per day, until the further of Congress.

The committee, consisting of Mr. McKean, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Ellery, to whom was referred the letter of the 20th from doctor Morgan, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration; and thereupon,

Resolved, That on the trials of cases not capital before courts-martial, the depositions of witnesses not in the line or staff of the army, may be taken before some justice of the peace, and read in evidence, provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at the taking the same, or that notice be given of the times and places of taking such depositions to the opposite party four days previous thereto, where the witness resides within the distance of thirty miles from such party, and six days where the witness resides above the distance of thirty and not exceeding eighty miles, and a reasonable time for a greater distance.

On the question to agree to this resolution, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Peabody,

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	1	no
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Holten	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Sherman	ay		
"	Mr. Ellsworth	ay	}	ay
New York,	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. L'Honnædieu	ay	}	ay
M m m				
	New-Jersey,			

New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	ay }
	Mr. Houston	ay }
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay }
	Mr. M'Lene	ay }
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	ay 1 ay
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay }
	Mr. Forbes	ay }
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay 1 *
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay }
	Mr. Jones	ay }
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay 1 ay

So it passed in the affirmative.

Resolved, That to encourage witnesses who do not belong to the army to attend on courts-martial, and give their evidence viva voce when required by the judge advocate, the reasonable expences of such witnesses shall be defrayed by the United States, and paid by the paymaster to the board of war and ordnance, being first adjusted by the said board.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1779.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole; and thereupon,

Resolved, That bills to the amount of seventy-five thousand pounds sterling of the money directed to be drawn for by a resolution of Congress passed the 23d of November last, be sold at the rate of twenty-five dollars in continental bills of credit, for four shillings and six-pence sterling, on condition that the persons purchasing the same, lend to the United States a sum of money equal to the sum paid for the bills, for which they shall receive six per cent. per annum interest.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Forbes and Mr. Livingston, to whom was referred a letter from the president of the state of Pennsylvania to the delegates of that state, dated the 15th of December instant, and thereupon came to the following resolution:

Whereas it appears to Congress, from the representation of the delegates of the state of Pennsylvania, that disputes have arisen between the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia, relative to the extent of their boundaries, which may probably be productive of serious evils to both states, and

and tend to lessen their exertions in the common cause: therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the contending parties not to grant any part of the disputed land, or to disturb the possession of any persons living thereon, and to avoid every appearance of force until the dispute can be amicably settled by both states, or brought to a just decision by the intervention of Congress: that possessions forcibly taken be restored to the original possessors, and things placed in the situation in which they were at the commencement of the present war, without prejudice to the claims of either party.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee on the post-office; whereupon,

Resolved, That the post-office be so regulated as that the post shall set out and arrive at the place where Congress shall be sitting twice in every week, to go so far as Boston in the state of Massachusetts-Bay, and to Charlestown in state of South-Carolina:

That all express riders in the pay of the United States be discharged, and that no established express rider be in future maintained at the public expence:

Resolved, That the three surveyors of the post-office be allowed the sum of forty dollars a day, until the further order of Congress:

That as the duties of the postmaster general and comptroller will henceforward be considerably increased by the above resolutions, the salary of the postmaster general be five thousand dollars per annum, and the comptrollers be four thousand dollars per annum.

Ordered, That the board of war and the quartermaster, his assistants and deputies in Philadelphia, be immediately informed of the aforesaid resolutions.

T U E S D A Y, DECEMBER 28, 1779.

A letter of November the 26th from the president of New-Hampshire was read, accompanied with a copy of "an act to allow appeals to Congress in certain maritime causes," passed by that state:

Ordered, That the said copy be referred to the committee on appeals.

A letter of November the 29th from the council of Massachusetts-Bay was read, accompanied with the proceedings

ings of a committee appointed by the legislature of that state "to investigate the causes of the failure of the expedition to Penobscot, and to examine into the conduct of the commanders by land and sea employed in the said expedition," &c.

Ordered, That the minutes of the said proceedings lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

A letter of this day from captain Galvan was read, soliciting the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army of the United States :

Resolved, That captain Galvan be informed his request cannot be complied with.

On motion of Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Fell,

Resolved, That hereafter all applications for promotion in the army of the United States of America be made to the board of war, and all applications for promotion in the navy to the board of admiralty, and that they report to Congress.

The board of treasury to whom was referred a memorial of captain Joseph Baldesqui, paymaster to brigadier count Pulaski's legion, report,

That by a certificate of messieurs Johnson and Howell, auditors of the main army, dated at West-Point, the 24th of August, 1779, accompanying the said memorial, it appears that captain Baldesqui has duly and regularly settled his accounts, as paymaster to count Pulaski's legion, to the first day of March last; and that on the whole of the evidence before the board, they are of opinion he has discharged his duty with strict integrity and honour :

Resolved, That Congress concur in the said report.

The committee on the post-office brought in a report, which was read ; whereupon,

Resolved, That the rate of postage, until the further order of Congress, be twenty prices upon the sums paid in the year 1775 :

That single letters, directed to any officer of the line, and all letters directed to general officers or to officers commanding in a separate department, and all letters to and from the ministers, commissioners and secretaries of these United States at foreign courts, be free.

Congress took into consideration the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Houston, Mr. McKean and Mr. Matthews, to whom was referred a letter of November the 2d, from the governor of Connecticut ; and thereupon,

Resolved,

Resolved, That Congress entertain a just sense of the great and effectual exertions of the state of Connecticut in the common cause, and of the readiness with which they have executed the measures recommended to them:

That as any alteration in the quotas established by the resolution of the 7th of October last would probably be productive of confusion and embarrassment, it be recommended to the said state to raise the quota therein assigned to them, confiding that due attention will in future be paid to the circumstances mentioned in governor Trumbull's letter of the 2d of November last:

That Congress are earnestly disposed to do full justice to every state in the liquidation and allowance of all regular and necessary expenditures, and have established the means of adjusting and settling all accounts of the respective states with the United States, in order that due attention may be seasonably paid to that object; but cannot in the present critical posture of affairs, assent to the retaining of any part of the taxes raised for general use, as an example of that kind might involve the most fatal consequences:

That continental pay and rations, agreeably to the resolutions of the 2d and 6th of June, 1778, be allowed for the service of the militia which shall appear to have been necessarily employed for the defence of the said state, between the first day of April and first day of November last:

On passing the last of the foregoing resolutions, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Forbes;

Massachusetts Bay,	Mr. Gerry	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Lovell	ay		
	Mr. Holten	ay		
	Mr. Partridge	ay		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Huntington	ay		
Connecticut,	Mr. Sherman	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
New-York,	Mr. L'Houmiedieu	no	}	divided
	Mr. Fell	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Houston	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Searle	ay		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. M'lene	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Shippen	ay		

Maryland,

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Maryland,	Mr. Plater	ay	} divided
	Mr. Forbes	no	
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	} ay
	Mr. Burke	ay	
	Mr Jones	no	
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	ay	1 ay

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

W E D N E S D A Y , D E C E M B E R 29, 1779.

A report from the board of war, on a memorial of lieutenant colonel Derick, being read:

Resolved, That, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances attending the case of lieutenant colonel Derick, that gentleman receive the pay and subsistence of a lieutenant colonel in the army of the United States from the date of his brevet until the further order of Congress.

A report from the board of war, on a memorial of captain Baldesqui, was read; whereupon,

Congress came to the following resolution;

The circumstances of the corps lately commanded by general count Pulaski not now requiring a paymaster, and captain Joseph Baldesqui, its present paymaster, for that reason and from the situation of his private affairs, desiring leave to resign:

Resolved, That his resignation be accepted.

Resolved, That major general Lincoln be empowered, if he shall think it for the good of the service, to reduce the corps lately commanded by brigadier count Pulaski, and to incorporate such of the men as remain, into such of the regiments of horse and infantry under his command, as he shall think proper; the men so incorporated to be nevertheless considered as part of the quotas of the states to which they belong.

Another report from the board of war, on a memorial of brigadier general Muhlenberg, was read:

Whereupon Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas Congress did, on the 19th day of March, 1778, resolve that general Washington call in and cancel the commissions of brigadiers general Woodford, Muhlenberg, Scott and Weedon, and that new commissions be granted them, and that they rank in future agreeably to the following arrangement, Woodford, Muhlenberg, Scott, Weedon.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the arrangement made therein was founded upon principles not affecting the personal characters or comparative merits of those officers.

A report from the board of treasury, on a petition of Thomas Bentley, was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the case of the petitioner doth not differ from that of many others, whose application for compensation of damages have not been allowed, and that his request cannot be granted.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 30, 1779.

Mr. Griffin, a delegate from Virginia, laid before Congress an exemplification of an act of the general assembly of that state, empowering any one of their delegates to give the vote of the state.

A report from the board of war, on a letter from Edward Williams, ensign in the eighth Virginia regiment was read; whereupon,

Resolved, That the resignation of ensign Edward Williams, of the 8th Virginia regiment, be accepted.

Mr. N. Folsom, a delegate for New Hampshire, attended and produced the credentials of his appointment, which were read.

F R I D A Y, D E C E M B E R 31, 1779.

A letter of the 30th from the honourable the minister plenipotentiary of France, and a memorial from Mr. Holker were read, respecting a demand for damages to the owners of the ship Holy Martyrs, captured by an American privateer, and acquitted on an appeal:

Ordered, That it be referred to a committee of three.

The members chosen, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Ellery and Mr. Burke.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the committee respecting the commissary and quartermaster's departments, and made some progress therein:

On the question to agree to the following proposition,

“ That one and three quarters per cent. be allowed to each of the assistant purchasing commissaries upon all the purchases made within their respective states, out of which they shall pay all inferior deputies, and defray the whole expence attending such purchases; nor shall they or either
of

of their deputies be entitled to rations or forage, except when called by the necessary business of their department to attend the army, in which case they shall be permitted to draw rations for themselves and one servant each, and forage for two horses.

And whereas the payment of commissions is on the one hand necessary, in order to apportion the wages of the officer to the business that passes through his hands, while on the other the increased prices at which provisions are sometimes necessarily laid in, may subject them to unjust censure:

That all commissions on the produce of the country shall be rated in continental bills of credit at twenty for one on the price at which such produce sold in the year 1774, and at thirty for one on all foreign commodities."

A division was called for, and the yeas and nays being required by Mr. McLene, on the first paragraph, for granting commissions, rations and forage in certain cases;

New-Hampshire,	Mr. Peabody	no	}	no
	Mr. Folsom	no		
Massachusetts-Bay,	Mr. Gerry	no	}	no
	Mr. Holten	no		
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Ellery	ay	1	ay
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington	no	}	ay
	Mr. Sherman	ay		
	Mr. Ellsworth	ay		
New-York,	Mr. Livingston	ay	}	ay
	Mr. Floyd	ay		
	Mr. L'Hommedieu	ay		
New-Jersey,	Mr. Fell	no	}	no
	Mr. Houston	no		
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Searle	ay	}	divided
	Mr. McLene	no		
Delaware,	Mr. M'Kean	no	1	no
Maryland,	Mr. Plater	no	}	divided
	Mr. Forbes	ay		
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin	ay	1	ay
North-Carolina,	Mr. Penn	ay	}	divided
	Mr. Burke	no		
South-Carolina,	Mr. Matthews	no	1	no

So it passed in the negative.

T H E E N D.

A P P E N D I X.

Expenditures for the Year 1779.

To the BOARD of ADMIRALTY or MARINE COMMITTEE.

Jan. 16.	To the marine committee for navy board, eastern district,	150,576
Feb. 3.	navy board, middle do.	20,000
19.	do. eastern do.	500,000
March 9.	do. do.	30,000
May 11.	do. do.	500,000
31.	do. middle do.	100,000
Aug. 16.	do. do.	300,000
Dec. 14.	To board of admiralty for do.	50,000

DOLLARS 1,650,576

To the BOARD of WAR.

Jan. 9.	For purchase of arms, linen, &c.	87,621 72-90
Aug. 20.	To pay Wm. Henry for repairing arms, &c.	20,000
Sept. 2.	For purchase of military stores	300,000
	To Joseph Carleton, paymaster to the board of war.	
Jan. 9.	To pay G. Rice for building barracks in Albemarle county	23,000
30.	To be advanced from time to time to the commissary of hides	150,000
Feb. 3.	To exchange bills of the emissions of May 1777, and April 1778,	70,000
	For the purchase of military stores	100,000
Feb. 13.	For recruiting Armand and Bulski's corps	144,000

N n n

Feb.

A P P E N D I X.

Feb. 26.	To exchange bills of emissions of May 1777, and April 1778,	10,000
March 9.	For the use of the war department	150,000
30.	To exchange bills as aforesaid out of circulation	5,000
April 19.	To pay for cloathing purchased by the board of war	1,000,000
May 5.	To pay Mr. Hughes on a contract for cannon and shot	120,000
17.	For re-enlisting the 8th Pennsylv- nia and 13th Virginia regiments	100,000
22	To exchange bills as aforesaid out of circulation	6,000
June 4.	For contingent demands on the office	150,000
July 8.	To provide cloathing for the army	1,000,000
Sept. 9.	To discharge in part, a bill of Otis and Henly for cleathing	20,000
15.	To purchase cloathing for the army	1,000,000
Oct. 23.	To discharge a draught of W. Smith for cloathing purchased	41,198 60-90
Nov. 12.	The purpose not specified	1,000,000
22.	To continue the purchases of cloathing	1,000,000
Dec. 4.	To continue the purchases of cloathing	1,000,000
DOLLARS		<u>7,496,820 42-90</u>

SUMS advanced to Nathaniel Greene, quarter- master general.

Jan. 9.	For the use of the quartermaster's de- partment,	1,000,000
16.	For do.	1,500,000
Feb. 11.	For do.	1,500,000
Mar. 2.	For do.	4,000,000
April 5.	For do.	5,000,000
May 11.	For do.	5,000,000
June 4.	For do.	5,000,000
22.	For do.	5,000,000
July 23.	For do.	5,000,000
Aug. 20.	For do.	5,000,000
Sep. 17.	For do.	400,000

Q&.

A P P E N D I X.

Oct. 4.	For do.	5,000,000
14.	For do.	2,700,000
20.	For do.	700,000
Nov. 12.	For do.	3,000,000
24.	For do.	617,000
Dec. 7.	For do.	3,500,000
18.	For do.	102,000
22.	For do.	2,400,000

DOLLARS 56,419,000

SUMS advanced to Thomas Miffin, late quartermaster general.

March 6.	To discharge arrearages in his late department,	80,000
May 26.	To discharge debts due in do.	50,000
Aug. 17.	To discharge debts due in do.	20,000
Sep. 15.	To discharge wages due in waggon department in do.	12,000

DOLLARS 162,000

SUMS advanced to Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary general of purchases.

Jan. 9.	For the purchase of provisions	2,500,000
13.	For do.	1,500,000
Feb. 11.	For do.	2,300,000
March 2.	For do.	2,700,000
25.	For do.	4,200,000
May 11.	For do.	4,500,000
June 12.	For do.	4,000,000
July 8.	For do.	5,800,000
Aug. 9.	For do.	2,500,000
Sep. 4.	For do.	5,600,000
29.	For do.	400,000
Oct. 15.	For do.	8,000,000
Nov. 15.	For do.	2,000,000
Dec. 14.	For do.	3,300,000
16.	For do.	2,000,000
18.	For do.	1,200,000
20.	For do.	250,000

DOLLARS 52,750,000

A P P E N D I X:

Advanced to Patrick Lockhart.

June 18. For supplying the troops on the western expedition	166,866 30-90
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SUMS advanced to Charles Stewart, commissary general of issues.

March 22. For the use of his department	120,000
Oct. 9. To pay wages of issuing commissaries and clerks, from Feb. 1st to 1st of Nov. last	298,800

DOLLARS	418,800
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SUMS advanced to Isaac Melcher, barrackmaster general.

Jan. 13 For the use of his department	50,000
March 9. For do.	100,000
May 22. For do.	200,000
Oct. 29. For do.	400,000

DOLLARS	750,000
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SUMS advanced to Committee of Commerce,

Jan. 16. To pay J. Pringle for ship Mercury insured by them	5,666 60-90
20. To pay bills drawn on them by agents employed by them	62,460
Feb. 3. To pay a debt due to Samuel Curson	103,200
9. To pay for a bill of exchange of 1000l. sterl. exchange at 9 for 1	24,000
26. To pay for blankets, hose, &c. purchased for the army	50,000
March 5. To procure cloathing	500,000

DOLLARS	745,326 60-90
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SUMS advanced for Indian Affairs.

April 27. To commissioners for Indian affairs at Albany, in specie	60 dol.
May 31. To do. in do.	152 dol.
June 1. To committee of Congress for Indian affairs	5,333 30-90

A P P E N D I X.

SUMS advanced to Benjamin Flower, commissary general of military stores.

Jan. 9.	For the use of his department	100,000
Feb. 11.	For do.	150,000
March 6.	For do.	150,000
April 19.	For do.	500,000
June 15.	For do. to be paid from time to time	500,000
Sept. 15.	For do. do.	500,000
Dec. 14.	For do.	1,000,000

DOLLARS 2,900,000

To William Henry, of Lancaster.

Feb. 19.	For purchase of leather accoutrements shoes, &c. and for repairing arms	80,000
June 15.	For do.	50,000

DOLLARS 130,000

SUMS advanced in Cloathing Department.

Feb. 19.	To James Mease	35,100
	To James Wilkinson, clothier general,	
Aug. 20.	To be applied by commissaries of hides in the purchase of leather, shoes, &c. for the army	300,000
Sept. 4.	To defray the contingent expences of the department	20,000
Oct. 28.	For the use of the hide department	100,000
27.	For do.	50,000
Nov. 15.	For do.	180,000
		<u>685,100</u>

SUMS advanced in the pay-office department.

To William Palfrey, paymaster general.

Jan. 16.	For the use of the northern department, paid to T. Reed	100,000
30.	For recruiting service	500,000
	For pay and expences of the army	1,000,000
March 17.	For do.	1,015,000
April 12.	For do. paid draughts on him	3,503 77-90

April

A P P E N D I X.

April 17.	For his bill in favour of viscount Lanmagne	7,320
27.	For northern department, paid to Thomas Reed	500,000
May 13.	For pay of the army paid his draught in favour of P. Audibert	2,500
26.	For do.	1,000,000
June 5.	Paid his bill and advanced to him	5,000
12.	For the forces in Virginia to be sent to B. Harrison	100,000
29.	For pay and expences of troops in the western district	100,000
July 17.	For the use of the main army sent to J. Pierce	1,000,000
Aug. 3.	For forces in Virginia, B. Harrison accountable	100,000
Sep. 11.	For main army, J. Pierce accountable	1,000,000
29.	For the western district, sent to J. Boreman	200,000
Nov. 15.	For the use of his department	1,150,000
30.	For troops in South-Carolina, sent to Joseph Clay	2,000,000
	For do. at fort Pitt, sent to John Boreman	150,000
Dec. 14.	For the use of his department, on application of J. Burrell	150,000
18.	For do. to be sent to J. Pierce, on-do.	1,000,000
DOLLARS		11,083,323 77-90

SUMS advanced to John Lewis Gervais deputy paymaster in South-Carolina

Feb. 3.	For the use of his department	1,000,000
March 19.	For do.	1,000,000
Aug. 3.	To Joseph Clay, Deputy paymaster in South-Carolina	500,000
30. do.	for use of Georgia or southern department	500,000
Sep. 29.	To John Lewis Gervais, late deputy paymaster for do.	146,584

DOLLARS 3,146,584

A P P E N D I X.

SUMS advanced to Ebenezer Hancock, deputy paymaster in the eastern department.

March 6.	For the use of his department	100,000
24.	For recruiting the battalions at Providence	300,000
	For pay and subsistence of troops in the department	300,000
May 11.	For do. a bill drawn by general Gates	33,333 30-90
22.	For the troops at Rhode-Island	600,000

DOLLARS 1,333,333 30-90

SUMS advanced in the hospital department.

Feb. 25.	To Jonathan Potts, deputy director	150,000
March 10.	To do.	150,000
April 16.	To do.	500,000
Sep. 29.	To do.	221,144
Jan. 16.	To doctor Isaac Foster, deputy director eastern district	75,000
April 27.	To do.	100,000
June 12.	To do.	150,000
Nov. 25.	To do.	150,000
June 29.	To S. Kennedy for rent of hospital at Yellow-Springs	5,000

DOLLARS 1,501,144

SUMS advanced for Commissary of Prisoners Department.

April 10.	To Elias Boudinot, late commissary of prisoners	7,998 32-98
	To do. in specie	4,717 14-90
19.	To J. Beatty, commissary gen. of prisoners do. 50,000	
July 17.	To do.	10,000
Nov. 15.	To do. paid Thomas Bradford	15,000

CONTINENTAL DOLLARS 32,998 32-90

A P P E N D I X.

SUMS advanced for the Post Office.

Jan. 16. To R. Bache, postmaster general	20,000
April 6. To do.	11,967 30 90
May 22. To do.	10,000
Oct. 23. To do.	40,000
Dec. 27. To do.	30,000

DOLLARS 111,967 30-90

SUMS advanced to the Commissioners of Continental Loan-Offices to exchange bills of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called out of circulation.

July 12. To Nicholas Gilman, of New-Hampshire,	271,264
July 12. To Nathaniel Appleton, of Massachusetts,	4,138,412
13. To do.	600
17. To John Lawrence, of Connecticut,	543,684
Joseph Clark, of Rhode-Island,	399,862
8. To do.	500
17. Nicholas Ten Broeck, of New York,	980,917
23. Thomas Smith, of Pennsylvania,	2,000,000
12. Samuel Patterson, of Delaware,	70,000
17. Thomas Harwood, of Maryland,	1,938,365
22. William Armistead of Virginia,	2,787,557 60-90
Aug 10. James Green, of North-Carolina,	500,000
of South Carolina,	1,500,000
Feb. 27. Board of treasury to exchange	40,000
June 26. Delegates of Maryland to exchange money paid brigadier Smallwood,	9,736

DOLLARS 15,230,899 60-90

SUMS advanced to the STATES.

To New-Hampshire.

March 9. On application of the delegates,	3,000
May 22. On application of Mr. Whipple,	4,000
Aug. 16. do. Messrs. Whipple and Peabody,	8,000
Sept. 15. do. Mr. Whipple,	3,000
29. do. Mr. Peabody,	5,000

Oct.

A P P E N D I X:

Oct. 13.	On application of Mr. Langdon	6,000
Nov. 16.	do. do.	4,000
26.	do. Mr. Peabody	5,000
		<hr/>
		DOLLARS 38,000
		<hr/>

To MASSACHUSETTS.

Jan. 16.	On application of the delegates	6,000
April 5.	do. Messrs Adams, Holten and Gerry	7,500
May 22.	To repay 500,000 in August with interest at six per cent.	800,000
June 15.	On application of Mr. S. Adams	1,500
Aug. 9.	do. Messrs Gerry, Holten and Lovell	13,000
Sep. 29.	do. Mr. G. Patridge	5,000
Dec. 3.	do. Mr. S. Holten	5,000
22.	do. Mr. J. Lovell	6,000
		<hr/>
		DOLLARS 844,000
		<hr/>

To RHODE ISLAND.

June 29.	On application of the delegates	500,000
Aug. 4.	do. Mr. J. Collins	2,000
Sept. 4.	do. Mr. H. Marchant	3,000
21.	do. Mr. J. Collins	4,000
Oct. 4.	do. do.	4,000
Nov. 12.	do. Mr. Marchant	300,000
22.	do. do.	6,000
		<hr/>
		DOLLARS 619,000
		<hr/>

To CONNECTICUT.

Jan. 16.	On application of the delegates	2,000
Feb. 19.	do. Mr. O. Ellsworth	1,200
March 13.	Gov. Trumbull's bill to J. Holker	20,650 52-90
17.	On application of Mr. Dyer and Mr. Root	6,000
April 9.	do. Mr. Spencer	1,000
May 11.	do. Mr. Sherman	2,000
22.	To repay the same in August with interest,	150,000

O o o

June

A P P E N D I X.

June 12.	On application of Mr. Spencer	2,000
July 3.	do. Mr. Sherman	2,000
	do. Mr. Huntington	1,500
	To supply their quota of troops with cloathing	200,000
Aug. 20.	On application of Mr. Spencer	2,000
Sep. 2.	do. Mr. Root	2,000
15.	do. Mr. Huntington	2,000
17.	do. Mr. Spencer	3,000
Oct. 20.	do. Mr. Sherman	2,000
27.	do. Mr. Root	5,000
Nov. 26.	do. do.	2,000
10.	do. Mr. Sherman	3,000
		<hr/>
		DOLLARS 409,350 52-90
		<hr/>

To NEW-YORK.

Jan. 2.	On application of Mr. G. Morris	2,000
March 2.	do. Mr. Floyd	2,000
May 13.	do. do.	2,000
22.	do. Mr. Duane	5,000
June 7.	do. Mr. G. Morris	2,000
Aug. 16.	do. Mr. Duane	3,700
Sept. 15.	do. Mr. Jay	3,000
Oct. 8.	do. Delegates	300
13.	do. Mr. F. Lewis	8,000
23.	do. Mr. G. Morris	4,000
Nov. 30.	do. Mr. Schuyler	2,000
Dec. 6.	do. Mr. Floyd	5,000
7.	do. Mr. L'Hommedieu	5,000
22.	do. Mr. R. R. Livingston	8,000
March 9.	To D. Ten Broeck to pay interest on cer- tificates	5,000
		<hr/>
		DOLLARS 55,000
		<hr/>

To NEW-JERSEY.

Jan 9.	On application of Mr. Scudder	500
Feb. 9.	do. Mr. Fell	500
11.	do. Mr. Frelinghaufen	500
Mar. 17.	do. Mr. Frelinghaufen and Mr. Witherspoon	1,200
		April

A P P E N D I X:

April 9.	On application of Mr. Fell	500
June 7.	do. Mr. Fell	1,000
July 8.	do. Mr. Scudder	1,500
Aug. 10.	do. Mr. Fell	1,000
26.	do. Mr. Witherspoon	2,000
Sep. 15.	do. Mr. Scudder	1,000
Oct. 13.	do. Mr. Fell	2,000
Nov. 24.	do. Mr. Scudder	500
25.	do. Mr. Witherspoon	1,600
Dec. 1.	do. Mr. Fell	2,300

DOLLARS 16,100

To PENNSYLVANIA.

Jan. 16.	On application of the president of the state	160,000
April 9.	To be repaid with interest at six per cent.	2,000,000
27.	On application of Mr. Atlee	1,500
June 15.	do. Mr. Muhlenberg	1,500
Aug. 6.	do. Mr. McLene	1,400
10.	do. Mr. Atlee	1,500
20.	do. Mr. Wynkoop	1,200
Sep. 17.	do. Mr. Muhlenberg	1,500
30.	do. Mr. Wynkoop	1,500
Oct. 20.	do. do.	2,000
	do. Mr. Searle	3,000

DOLLARS 2,175,100

To DELAWARE.

Dec. 4.	For payment of bounties to their recruits	36,000
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To MARYLAND.

April 27.	To purchase flour for the continental army	500,000
May 7.	To purchase do. do.	800,000
22.	On application of the delegates	10,000
Aug. 2.	do. do.	6,000
Nov. 4.	do. Mr. Forbes	5,000
Dec. 11.	do. Mr. Plater	6,000

DOLLARS 1,327,000

A P P E N D I X.

To VIRGINIA.

Feb. 19.	On application of the delegates	20,000
April 27.	do. do.	10,000
May 22.	Lent, to be paid in August, with interest at six per cent.	300,000
Aug. 26.	Lent, to be paid with interest	400,000
Sep. 9.	On application of the delegates	15,000
29.	do. do.	10,000
Dec. 1.	do. Mr. Griffin	10,000

DOLLARS 765,000

To NORTH-CAROLINA:

Jan. 9.	On application of the delegates, for the use of their troops	20,808 70-90
30.	do. Messieurs Burke and Hill	1,000
	do. the delegates, for their militia	2,000
Feb. 19.	To discharge a bill of J. Ashe, treasurer	450
March 15.	On application of messieurs Burke and Hill	6,000
April 10.	do. of delegates for their troops	25,000
19.	do. Mr. Penn	3,000
27.	do. Messieurs Burke and Hill	4,000
	do. Mr. Sharpe	2,500
July 14.	do. of the state	1,000,000
29.	do. Mr. Penn	4,000
Aug. 2.	do. of delegates for their troops	33,000
6.	do. Mr. Harnett	3,000
10.	do. Mr. Burke	6,000
	do. Mr. Sharpe	4,000
12.	do. Mr. Penn	2,000
Sep. 6.	do. Mr. Hughes	5,000
17.	do. delegates for use of their troops	60,000
21.	do. do. do.	100,000
29.	do. Mr. Harnett	4,800
Nov. 6.	Paid bills drawn by J. Nash, treasurer	1,000
Oct. 4.	On application of Mr. Sharpe	2,500
Nov. 4.	do. Mr. Harnett	4,000
15.	do. Mr. Sharpe	3,000

Nov.

A P P E N D I X

Nov. 18.	On application of Mr. Harnett for adminiftrator of Mr. Hewes	3,000
Dec. 6.	do. Mr. Sharpe	3,500
11.	do. Mr. Harnett	5,000
22.	do. Mr. Burke	5,000
30.	do. Mr. Jones	6,000
DOLLARS		<u>1,318,758 70-90</u>

To SOUTH CAROLINA.

Feb. 3.	On application of Mr. Drayton	1,500
April 16.	do. Messieurs Drayton and Laurens	41,000
Aug. 9.	do. Messieurs Drayton and Matthews	10,000
Sep. 15.	do. delegates	10,000
Dec. 2.	do. Mr. Matthews	5,000
DOLLARS		<u>67,500</u>

To GEORGIA.

April 12.	On application of Mr. Langworthy	6,000
May 14.	For so much paid to Mr. J. Wood and Mr. N. Brownson in 1777, but not charged at the time	14,000
DOLLARS		<u>20,000</u>

Farther SUMS advanced in the Pay-office Department.

For the pay of the invalid regiment.

Jan. 9 and 20.	3857 5 90
Feb. 9.	2102 26 90
March 30.	2275 5 90
April 12.	2152 70 90
May 13.	2300 4 90
June 12.	2373 6 90
July 23.	2247 2 90
Aug. 17.	2144 34 90
Sept. 9.	2419 54 90
Oct. 14.	4067 43 90
Nov. 4.	5995 56 90
	<hr/> 31,935 35 90

To Lobinier, a chaplain from Cana-
da for his pay 1,182

A P P E N D I X.

Feb. 3. Pay of capt. Peery's com- pany at Lewistown	4345 55-90
9. do. of three companies on western frontiers	2526 68 90
13. Colonel L. Cadwallader's regiment	5000
April 16. Militia at Winchester guarding prisoners	17.315 10 90
May Col. Geiger's battalion of Pennsylvania militia	798 34-90
11. Col. Gibson's, the 13th Virginia regiment	7213
June 7. For cloathing to troops under brig. gen. Varnum to be deducted from their pay	1434 76 90
	<hr/> 38,633 63-40

March 13. To monf. Faillie	125
April 16. To baron Steuben	6500
Aug. 20. To general Gates	1055 60-90
	<hr/> 7,680 60-90

Feb. 13. To the commander in chief, specie 1000 Major gen. Lee 300 l. sterl. do.	
Jan. 13. To James Willing	250
April 13 and 17. Marq. de Britigny	5000
May 3 and Nov. 6. Brig. du Portail	1767 22-90
3. Col. Radiere	800
Villefranche	600
	<hr/> 8,417 22-90

SUMS advanced to sundry officers to enable them to return to Europe	27,100
To others as a gratuity	1,960
	<hr/>

SUMS advanced for the President's Household.	
Nov. 12. To Mr. Laurens for his expences as president	35,000
To W. Young, steward to Mr. Jay from the 6th of March to Oct.	25,000
To Phillips do. to Mr. Huntington	23,000
	<hr/> 83,000

A P P E N D I X.

PAID the Salary of Civil Officers.

January	12,139	22-90
February	609	76-90
March	15,265	54-90
April	11,414	13-90
May	9,403	65-90
June	12,555	60-90
July	19,087	36-90
August	25,255	
September	23,078	81-90
October	28,845	57-90
November	47,272	
December	69,100	
<hr/>		274,027 14-90

PAID in Discharge of Accounts settled by the Auditors for Services performed.

January	12,575	17-90
February	10,020	36-90
March	20,747	69-90
April	7,044	68-90
May	11,066	12-90
June	37,330	1-90
July	6,054	64-90
August	23,475	13-90
September	34,083	60-90
October	30,480	13-90
November	16,181	45-90
December	45,539	82-90
<hr/>		254,599 30-90

BILLS drawn on the Minister at the Court of Versailles.

June 15. In favour of Mr. de Beaumarchais 2,400,000 livres

Oct. 8 and 12. Messrs Foquet 7,800

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